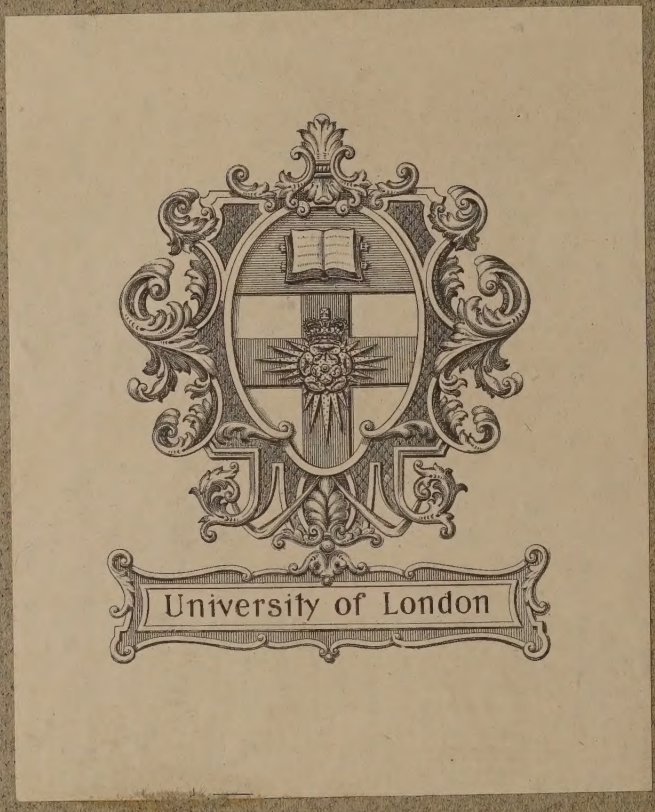
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FROM

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ARMY.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF COMMISSIONS;
PATHOLOGY OF DISEASES OF THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SYSTEM OF

PURCHASE AND SALE

OF

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY;

WITH

EVIDENCE AND APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset;

Our trusty and well-beloved Edward Henry Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sidney Herbert;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Edward Ellice;

Our trusty and well-beloved Edward Buckley Wynyard, Esquire, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Our trusty and well-beloved Sir De Lacy Evans, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Harry David Jones, Major-General of Our Forces, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry John William Bentinck, Major-General of Our Forces, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Our trusty and well-beloved George Carr Glyn, Esquire;

Our trusty and well-beloved Edward Robert Wetherall, Esquire, Colonel in Our Army, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Greeting;

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should issue for the purpose of enquiring into the system by which Gentlemen are permitted to enter Our Service, and Officers in Our Army are allowed to be advanced by the Purchase of Commissions at fixed prices, and likewise to retire from Our Service by the Sale of the same; and that the said Commission should report to Us whether it may be expedient to make any changes in the existing system.

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these presents authorize and appoint you, the said Edward Adolphus Duke of Somerset, Edward Henry Stanley, Sidney Herbert, Edward Ellice, Edward Buckley Wynyard, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir Harry David Jones, Sir Henry John William Bentinck, George Carr Glyn, and Edward Robert Wetherall, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid; and We do hereby authorize and empower you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, to

obtain information thereupon by the examination of all persons most competent, by reason of their knowledge, habits, or experience, to afford it, and also by calling for all documents, papers, or records which may appear to you, or any three or more of you, calculated to assist your researches, and to promote the formation of a sound judgment upon the subject.

And We do hereby command and require you, or any three or more of you, to report to Us, under your hands and seals, with all convenient speed, your opinion whether it may be expedient to make any, and, if any, what changes in the system by which,

Firstly. Gentlemen are permitted to purchase first Commissions in Our Army.

Secondly. Officers are permitted to purchase any higher Commissions.

Thirdly. Officers are permitted to retire from Our Army by the Sale of their Commissions, all at prices established by Regulations of Our Royal Predecessors, and likewise whether the sanction thus given to first entry into Our Army, and subsequent promotion by Purchase and retirement by Sale of Commissions, has been beneficial or otherwise to the interests and character of Our Army generally.

And We will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your further assistance in the execution of these presents, We do hereby authorize and empower you to appoint a Secretary to this Our Commission, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court, at St. James's, the Tenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) **PANMURE.**

REPORT.

In obedience to Your Majesty's commands we have entered upon this inquiry, with a deep sense of the importance of the duty entrusted to us, and of the responsibility which attaches to its performance.

The mode in which commissions in the army are first obtained, and the regulations which govern the promotion and the retirement of officers, are matters which affect the constitution of our whole military system. Feeling, therefore, that a decision upon this subject may influence for many years the efficiency of the British army, we have endeavoured to collect all the information in our power, as well from the labours of former Commissions, as from the evidence of witnesses acquainted with the practical working of the system.

An investigation into the influence which the purchase system has exercised upon the efficiency of the army is rendered difficult from the fact that long-established usage has so far accustomed officers to the practice, that few of our military witnesses have ever seriously contemplated any other system of entry or of promotion in the army.

From the earliest period of which there are any records of a standing army in this country, the sale and purchase of commissions in the army appear to have been authorized.

Hist. Records of British Army, published by authority.

At the time of the Restoration a military guard was created to attend upon the King. This corps consisted, in the first instance, of the followers and adherents of Charles the 2nd; of this corps, the privates as well as the officers were allowed, upon their retirement from the service, to dispose of their appointments, by sale, to persons who had been previously approved by the King.

The purchase of civil offices under the government was at that period openly recognized; the adoption of such a system in the army was therefore in unison with the custom of the public service.

When the situation of Secretary of State could not be obtained by an eminent statesman, without the payment of 5,000*l.*, it is not surprising that the Mastership of the Ordnance should have been purchased; and that high military commands should not be resigned without some pecuniary compensation.

Memoirs of Sir William Temple. Blaithwate correspondence in British Museum.

In the year 1681, Charles the 2nd bought the command of the regiment of guards from Colonel Russell, and bestowed it on his son, the Duke of Grafton, who had not, as it is stated, been in the army before he received this appointment.

See Works of John Sheffield, D. of Buckingham.

The sale of commissions in the army was prohibited by William the 3rd; and by the Mutiny Act of 1694 every officer was compelled to make oath that he had not given or promised to give any money or reward for his commission. In the Mutiny Act of 1701 this oath was omitted. In 1711 a Royal Warrant directed that no commissions should be sold without the royal approbation under the Sign Manual.

1336. In the reign of George the 1st, a board of general officers reported upon the price which should hereafter be paid for commissions; and, in accordance with their recommendations, the regulations of 1719 were issued. App. 1. These regulations have been altered from time to time, as may be seen from a table in the appendix to this Report.

The price of commissions in the army is at present governed by the regulations issued by Royal authority in the year 1821.

The artillery and engineers have always formed an exception to the rest of the army, since, in these corps, the system of sale and purchase has never been 3577. introduced. The mode of entry, until within the last two years, was through the Academy at Woolwich; and the Master-General of the Ordnance nominated to the Academy. All subsequent promotion in these corps was strictly governed by seniority. Latterly, a mode of entry by competitive examination has been 4121. 3579. adopted; sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable an opinion to be pro- 3609. nounced upon its results, and it is stated that the system is yet to undergo 4134. some further modification.

The Ordnance corps, in past years (that is, before the recent augmentation), will serve to illustrate the progress of promotion in regiments where no purchase is allowed, and where the rule of seniority is strictly observed.

The present Mode of entering the Army.

A person desiring to obtain a commission in the army, applies to the 6. Commander-in-Chief, or to his military secretary. The Commander-in-Chief makes such inquiry as he may think fit into the character and circumstances 73. of the candidate; if he is satisfied with the result, he directs the name to be 77. entered in a book, for a commission, either with purchase, or without purchase, as the case may be.

In the three regiments of guards, and in the regiments of household cavalry, 14. the patronage of granting first commissions is vested in the colonels of the 17. respective regiments.

The candidate for a commission, whether by purchase or not, is always sent 9. to the Military College of Sandhurst, for the purpose of being examined, before 19. he can receive his commission. 67. The present system of examination was esta- 20. blished in the year 1849.

When a young man has passed his examination, he is eligible for a commis- 8. sion. If he has applied to purchase, he may be appointed to the first vacancy 9. which occurs from a retirement by sale; if he has applied for a commission 67. without purchase, he must wait until a vacancy shall have occurred by death, 68. when his application may be considered, together with the claims of other candidates.

987. In the purchase of the first commission, the regulation price is never exceeded. 924. The commission is never gazetted until the required sum has been paid to the army agent.

44. Some commissions without purchase are annually reserved for the cadets at 53. Sandhurst, who have passed a certain standard of examination, which is of a 65. higher character than the one required of candidates generally. 4142.

The system of purchase operates very differently in time of war and of peace. 72. During the former period the augmentations and vacancies from death leave 100. open many commissions without purchase; but, upon the conclusion of peace, 4146. the vacancies are fewer, and those which occur are in great measure filled by officers brought in from the half-pay list.

Promotion.

Promotion is of two kinds—either army promotion, or regimental promotion; army promotion is by brevet, and is unconnected with the purchase system. This does not, therefore, come strictly within the scope of our inquiry.

Regimental promotion can only be obtained, without purchase, when vacancies occur from casualties, or when augmentations are authorized.

The rule of promotion by purchase is, that when a vacancy occurs in the higher ranks of a regiment, from the retirement of an officer by sale, every officer has a claim, according to seniority, to purchase the next rank in the regiment, provided that no objection to his promotion is made by the commanding officer of the regiment, or by the Commander-in-Chief. 118. 195. 238. 239.

Periodical returns are made from every regiment to the office of the Commander-in-Chief, showing the names of the officers of each rank who are desirous of purchasing advancement, and the references which they give for the funds necessary to effect their object. These returns are certified by the commanding officer, who, moreover, states whether the officers desirous of purchasing promotion are fit and qualified for the advancement which they seek. If no qualified officer of the regiment presents himself for purchase, an officer is brought in to fill the vacancy from some other regiment or from the half-pay list. 252.

According to the practice of the army, no officer who is able and willing to pay the regulation price is passed over by another in the same regiment, unless some flagrant conduct or notorious incapacity should justify the withholding his certificate. 119.

The two principles which regulate promotion are said to be, first, that no officer, however deserving, shall be promoted, without purchase, over the head of his senior in the same regiment; secondly, that no officer shall be promoted, by purchase, over the head of his senior officer in the same regiment, provided such senior officer has stated his claim to purchase conformably with the regulations.

When an officer has reached the position of lieutenant-colonel the power to purchase any higher rank ceases.

The price to be paid for commissions was considered and reported upon by a board of general officers in the year 1821. It is, however, admitted, that during a period of peace the regulations, although stringently worded, with the addition of a severe penalty for their infraction, are yet habitually neglected, and the price paid, except in the purchase of the first commission, almost invariably exceeds the price fixed by authority. An experienced army agent has stated that in the cavalry any sum under double the regulation price may be considered very reasonable. In former years, a declaration was required from officers, that they had not given more than the regulation price; but this was evaded, and therefore discontinued. The practice, therefore, of paying sums exceeding the regulation price must be considered to be an accompaniment of the purchase system, which it appears impossible to prevent. 930. 931. 31. 3669.

Retirement.

The rule is, that an officer, who has purchased any of his commissions, is permitted to retire from the army at any time, without reference to the period of his service, and to receive the value of the commissions which he has purchased, provided always that he has not been guilty of misconduct. 138. 144.

An officer who has purchased all his commissions, and who sells out as a lieutenant-colonel, is entitled to receive back, according to regulation, the same amount as that which he had paid for his commissions. If he dies in the service,
173. this money is lost to his family. If, moreover, he is attacked by disease, and
App. xx. is deemed to be in immediate danger, he would not be permitted to sell the commission which he holds. These regulations have been modified by the warrant of March 1856; which sanctions the repayment to an officer's widow, children, or other relations, of the regulation price paid for his commissions, provided the officer has been killed in action, or has died of wounds, received in face of the enemy, within six months after being wounded.

140. An officer, who has not purchased any of his commissions, is allowed to retire by the sale of his commission, after a certain period of service. A field-officer, if he has served 20 years, would be allowed the full price of his commission. The
147. rule has been adopted of late years, allowing an officer, who has served a shorter time, to receive 100*l.* for each year of service, in addition to the sum paid for any step which he may have purchased.

143. Under three years service, however, this permission would not be granted.

In the case of an officer, who has risen from the ranks, the rule is, that two
149. years in the ranks count as one in commission, and he is permitted to sell his commission on these terms.

Objections made to the Purchase System.

The practice of buying and selling places of honour or of emolument under the Crown is, it is contended, vicious in principle, repugnant to the public
3407. 3501. sentiment of the present day, and equally inconsistent with the honour of the military profession and with the policy of the British empire.

To demand the payment of a sum of money from a young man who enters the army, and who devotes his youth, his health, and it may be his life, to the
1372. service of his country; to make his promotion dependent on his purse; and lastly, if he survives the labours and risks of the service to allow him to receive again in lieu of a pension the money which may have been paid for his commissions, are measures which are said to constitute a system of military policy irreconcileable with justice, and unknown in every other country throughout the world.

3285. 3330. 2513. 1499. 3377. This system, it is moreover affirmed, produces ill effects upon the constitution of the army and impairs its efficiency, by giving an undue pre-eminence to wealth, by discouraging exertion, and by depressing merit. Under such regulations there is little inducement for officers to acquire proficiency in the science of war, or to study the military progress of other nations. An officer who performs his routine duties, and who keeps a sum of money available to purchase his promotion, as opportunities offer, may look forward with confidence to the attainment of high military rank. While the subaltern who has not the means to buy advancement may serve during all
1531. 3408. the best years of his life in distant stations and in deadly climates, yet he must be prepared to see his juniors pass over him, for he will find that knowledge of military science and attention to regimental duties do not avail him, unless he is able to buy the rank to which his qualifications entitle him.

In time of war every officer who has paid for his commissions must feel that he is exposed not merely to the loss of life, but to the additional risk of forfeiting by his death the amount of money which he has invested for the purchase of

his promotions, and which might otherwise have afforded a subsistence to his widow and his children. The officer, therefore, enters into the battle with a knowledge that in hazarding his life he hazards also the future prospects of those who are dearest to him.

The regulation price of commissions is a fiction, and the large sums which officers are compelled to pay for promotion aggravate the evil effects of the system. This is an evil which is inherent in the system, and which cannot, it is said, be remedied, although it operates unfairly to meritorious officers, and injuriously to the public interest. An officer, for instance, may refuse to retire unless he can obtain a much larger sum than the regulation price; the next for purchase cannot afford to give this amount, and he must either allow himself to be passed over or place himself in the invidious position of stopping all promotion in the regiment. Cases of this kind lead to traffic and bargaining amongst officers, whereby a mercenary feeling, it is alleged, is created in men, whose guiding principles should be a nice sense of honour and a disinterested attachment to the service. Exchanges from one regiment to another and sales to officers on half-pay facilitate an evasion of the regulations by practices which the higher authorities of the army are unable to prevent. 931. 967. 1811. 3669. 2628. 3666. 3668. 2628. 2634. 2639.

The system of purchase inflicts other hardships on the less wealthy officers. At the conclusion of a war reductions necessarily take place, and many officers are put on half-pay. Then, if a vacancy occurs in a regiment by the retirement of an officer selling his commission, the next for purchase equally buys his promotion; but if a vacancy by death occurs, and the non-purchasing officer hopes that his chance of promotion has at last arrived, he may find to his dismay that another officer is brought in from the half-pay, and that thus even a death vacancy does not further his advancement. 175. 3902.

Again, it is contended that while the purchase system presses so unfairly on the less wealthy officers, disheartening men who wish to devote their lives to the profession, it attracts to the service idle young men, who, having money at their disposal, regard the army as a fashionable pastime for a few years of leisure, and bring with them habits of expense and dissipation injurious to discipline, and embarrassing to their fellow officers, who are often forced to leave a regiment where such an extravagant mode of life prevails. 1534. 1593. 1385. 2536.

In a country where enlistment is voluntary, it should be the policy of the state to encourage men to join the army by rewarding the most deserving with commissions. But, under the system of purchase, a soldier who has been promoted from the ranks cannot hope to gain further steps without money, whilst even the honourable position he has gained, by bringing him into the society of richer men, often renders his promotion a doubtful advantage. 2193. 3421. 3936.

From the above-mentioned causes it is alleged the efficiency of the army is impaired, and the military spirit of the nation is deteriorated; but other instances are adduced, where the public interests suffer more directly from the effects of the purchase system.

The command of a regiment is an important trust, yet it is admitted by high authority that several officers have attained the position of lieutenant-colonel, who were unequal to the command of the regiments which they held. Under existing regulations officers succeed to the lieutenant-colonelcy by purchase, unless they should be disqualified by some notorious unfitness. When 4171. 2876.

they have obtained this command it is difficult for the higher authorities of the
2881. army to remove them. A lieutenant-colonel may be ill qualified for command, and his unfitness may have been noticed by the inspecting general in his reports;
2893. yet the case may not admit of distinct charges being brought against him, of which a court-martial could properly take cognizance. The authorities at the
3631. Horse-Guards feel a difficulty in exercising the invidious power of removing such an officer. Sometimes, as the least objectionable course, they have proposed that he should be put on half-pay, but this burthens the country with an annuity for life for an officer who is unfit to remain on full pay. Here the evil consequences of the purchase system are direct and manifest; and when it is remembered how far the issue of a battle may depend upon the efficiency and skilful handling of every regiment engaged, it is difficult to overrate the possible mischief resulting from the system.

Not only may incompetent officers retain the command of regiments, but the Commander of the Forces may not be able to appoint the officer whose standing and whose qualifications fit him for this position. A remarkable instance is cited where an officer, eminently qualified for such command, received from the late
2281. Duke of Wellington the offer of a regiment, which, from pecuniary circumstances, he would have been compelled to decline, unless other officers had generously come forward to assist him with the sum required to be paid for this promotion. This case occurred during a period of war.

If the purchase system interferes thus injuriously with the appointments to the command of regiments, it must indirectly affect all the higher ranks of the army. Whenever the responsible advisers of the Crown are obliged to prepare for the contingencies of war, and to recommend Her Majesty to name a commander for her army in the field, they must necessarily select from amongst those who have attained high rank in the army. The great majority of these officers, however, will have risen by purchase, obtaining their rank not from any acknowledged fitness, but from the current of promotion and the opportunities of buying advancement. This country will therefore commence the operations of war under a disadvantage compared with foreign states, where all the officers in the higher grades will have been subjected to several selections, and may, therefore, if the power of selection has been honestly and wisely exercised, be all men of known efficiency and merit.

To comprise in a few words the evils of the purchase-system, it is said to restrict the number of those from whom officers can in the first instance be obtained; it deadens the feelings of emulation and the eagerness to acquire military knowledge, and it renders men eligible for the highest command without taking any security that they are fitted for such a position.

Such a basis for the establishment of an army is, it is said, most impolitic in a country whose military force is necessarily small when compared with continental states, and whose power therefore depends upon rendering its army efficient in the highest degree, by the selection of officers distinguished for their personal qualities, and for their professional acquirements.

Having thus stated the objections which are urged against the purchase system, we must on the other hand state that the prevalent opinion amongst military men, as far as we have been able to ascertain their views, is favourable to the system, or at least favourable to its maintenance, until some scheme shall have been devised which may produce the beneficial results which are commonly ascribed to the system of purchase.

The chief advantages of the system are said to be, that it facilitates the retirement of officers and thereby accelerates promotion in the army, which would otherwise stagnate during a period of continued peace; also, it is said to afford to officers a security against the influence of favour, enabling each officer to obtain his advancement by his own means, without being dependent on the good will of the government or on the patronage of higher authorities. 169. 2154. 2757. 3941.

In order fairly to consider the evidence which has been given in support of the purchase system, it will be convenient first to examine its effects upon the retirement of officers.

The military force of a state is efficient in proportion as it is ready to take the field, and to enter upon the fatigues and hardships of a campaign. For this purpose it is essential that the great majority of the officers should not only be well acquainted with the duties of their profession, but should also be qualified by their strength and vigour to sustain the exertions inseparable from active warfare. A lengthened period of peace renders it difficult to keep any military corps in a state of efficiency; a scheme of retirement, therefore, which induces old officers to withdraw from the army, and which replaces them by younger men, must, it is said, be beneficial to the country; and this benefit is still greater, if it be effected without any cost to the country. 3952.

In the year 1840 a commission on naval and military promotion, of which the late Duke of Wellington and other high military authorities were members, reported strongly in favour of the purchase system, and declared that the practical advantages of the system had been proved by its effects during 24 years of peace. The condition of the ordnance corps, where the purchase system has never been introduced, but where the system of seniority exclusively prevails, was contrasted with that of the rest of the army, and it was shown that the officers of this corps having no inducement to retire, remained in the service far beyond the age which was desirable for the efficiency of the corps.

The commission on army promotion, which reported in the year 1854, again adverted to this subject, and observed, "in the ordnance corps not only the "average age of the officers is greater than in the corresponding ranks of the "army, but moreover the average is not made up of that variety of ages, which "is to be found in the army, and which gives to the public service the advantage "of having a few officers in each of the higher ranks of greater physical vigour "than the rest."

From the report of this commission it is, however, manifest that the purchase system cannot be depended upon as in itself sufficient, during a period of peace, to secure in the higher ranks of the army a body of officers endowed with the physical and mental energies requisite for those who may be called upon to superintend active operations in the field. On this account the commission recommended various measures with the view of facilitating promotion, and they also advised that the principle of selection should be had recourse to in the appointments to situations of command, which had previously been given according to seniority.

The witnesses who have advocated the maintenance of the purchase system insist upon the advantage which it affords of facilitating retirement. Upon this point our attention was directed to the practice and regulations of the Indian army, where, without any recognized system of purchase, a custom of receiving money for retirement prevails, and is said to be beneficial to the service.

508. 520. 890. 543. 551. In the Indian army promotion is strictly governed by seniority; it is a system of regimental promotion up to the rank of major, and exchanges are not permitted. Above the rank of major officers rise by seniority in a general list; but they have no claim to the command of a regiment, unless selected for it by the Commander-in-Chief.

861. 666. 651. The Indian Government have had recourse to several measures, in order to accelerate promotion in their army. They give liberal pensions to officers retiring, and since the year 1835 they grant allowances in proportion to length of service, irrespective of the rank which the retiring officer may have attained.

The strict adherence to the rule of promotion by seniority has led to the adoption of a practice which is permitted by the authorities though not sanctioned by law, and which produces, as regards retirement, a result somewhat similar to the sale of commissions. The officers of a regiment subscribe amongst themselves and make up a purse, to induce a senior officer to retire. Contributing is optional on the part of every officer; but in most cases a young man would sooner incur pecuniary inconvenience, than withhold his aid from a scheme so popular in the regiment.

710. 674. 872. 853.

The practice of thus making up a purse applies chiefly, it is said, to the rank of major, though it occurs also in lower ranks. From the evidence given as to the effects of this system, and the unwillingness of officers to retire without a contribution, in addition to the pension allowed to them, it may be inferred that, if the officers of the Indian army were left with no other inducement to retire except the allowance granted by the Government, the regiments would be filled with old officers, and the efficiency of the army would be impaired. With all the advantages which have been derived from this practice and from the liberality of the Indian Government, it nevertheless appears, from the able report made by the late Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, that the condition of the Indian army and the exigencies of the public service, will probably render it necessary to apply the principle of selection, where as yet the rule of seniority has prevailed.

In considering the policy of abolishing purchase in the British army, and the best means of maintaining the current of promotion, if purchase should be abolished, we cannot recommend the adoption of the regulations of the Indian army. To make seniority the unvarying rule of promotion would, in our opinion, be an ill-advised course.

The objection justly urged against the system of purchase, namely, that under it no provision is made for securing to the country the services of men best qualified by military experience and talent, would equally apply to the rule of exclusive seniority, with the added inconveniences of more retarded promotion, and a heavier charge on the revenue for retiring allowances sufficient to keep up the current of promotion.

Considering the practice of the Indian service to be ill-suited to the British army, we next directed our attention to the systems of promotion and retirement adopted in foreign countries, and more particularly to the military regulations of France.

Until the middle of the last century, or even later, commissions in the French army could only be obtained by favour of the crown, or by favour of officers in high command. Those persons were alone eligible who were of a recognized descent; advancement was attainable by payment of money; promotion from the ranks was unknown, and the military reputation of France flourished under a system which is now abolished and forgotten.

During the reign of Louis the 16th great alterations in the organization of the French army were in course of introduction, when the revolution led to a re-organization of the whole military system, and the regulations which we introduced during the time of the Republic, and under the first Napoleon, have been again frequently reviewed and modified by succeeding governments. Ordonnance, 17th March 1783.

Many important regulations date only from the year 1848; but the evidence which we have collected refers to the system as it is at present fixed, comprising the mode of admission, of promotion, and of retirement. 1692.

Public examiners are appointed, who go through the country and hold examinations in the principal towns; they are assisted by the officers of the several garrisons. Any young men may present themselves as candidates, and if they are found physically qualified for the army, they are examined in mathematics, in history, in geography, and in fortification. 1756. 1697.

Those who satisfy the examiners are sent to the military college of St. Cyr; but as the number of candidates usually exceeds the number of vacancies in the college, those who pass the best examination are preferred.

A young man when admitted into the college of St. Cyr is considered as having enlisted in the army. He remains in the college for two years; the cost of his maintenance and education being defrayed by his family, unless they apply to the government and show that they are too poor, in which case he is assisted by a contribution from the state. At the end of two years he is again examined, and if he satisfies the examiners, he receives his commission; if he is unsuccessful, which, however, rarely occurs, he must go into the ranks of the army. By this mode a portion varying from one-third to two-thirds of the whole number of officers enter the army. The remainder enter from the ranks, having passed through the various grades of non-commissioned officers. 1701. 1702. 1703. 1698. 1693. 1694.

Under this system of admission the great majority of officers depend for their livelihood entirely on their pay. They live, therefore, in such a mode as may best suit their means, and are not brought together by a regimental mess.

In the French army promotion is gained partly by seniority and partly by selection, until the officer has reached the rank of chef de bataillon, above this rank all further promotion is by selection. 1707. 1708.

Selection is governed by the following regulations:—Inspectors-general are appointed for every branch of the service; they are specially named for this duty, and are not the officers who command the district. These inspectors receive a printed form of instruction before they commence their annual tour of inspection. When an inspector-general has inspected a regiment, the commanding officer of the regiment presents to him his list of officers for promotion; the inspector-general examines these officers and selects those whom he considers most fit; he then prepares a confidential report, and transmits it to the Minister of War. When all the inspections are finished, the inspectors meet in committee, review the names in these several reports, and from amongst them prepare a list for the minister. The minister promotes them in rotation, or not, as he thinks best. 1973. 1984.

In connexion with this system, it must be observed that, according to the rules of the service, retirement is compulsory. An exception is made in favour of general officers at the discretion of the executive. A colonel must retire at 60 1722. 1723.

years of age; a lieutenant-colonel at 58; a captain at 53; and a lieutenant at 52.

1744. 1746. If an officer retire before he has served for a period of 30 years he is not entitled to any retiring pension; and there is no system of half pay, such as exists in the British army.

1724. The sums granted to officers, for retiring pensions, after 30 years' service, are

To a lieutenant-general	4,000	francs a year.
„ a major-general	3,000	„
„ a colonel	2,400	„
„ a lieutenant-colonel	1,800	„
„ a chef de bataillon	1,500	„
„ a captain	1,200	„
„ a lieutenant	800	„

Additional payments are allowed to those who have been wounded in the 1728. service, and to those who are made members of the Legion of Honour, who receive amounts varying from 250 to 2,000 francs a year.

The amount of the pension offers no inducement for an officer to retire; and 1971. it is admitted that a large proportion of the captains and lieutenants in the French army are men advanced in years, who continue in the service until they reach the age when retirement is enforced by the regulations.

Officers who have been promoted from the ranks are left in a similar position, since their education can seldom qualify them for further advancement in competition with others who have been instructed at the military college.

1997. The principle of selection enables the executive government to secure able and energetic men for the higher ranks, and for the command of regiments. It 1984. should, moreover, be remembered that, during the existence of this military system, Algeria has afforded a wide field wherein to test the qualifications of officers.

We have referred to the regulations of the French army, because they appear to have been adopted as the basis of military organization in other states, and, indeed, if it should be decided to abolish the system of purchase in the British army, it will be found indispensable to introduce the two principles which give vigour to the French service, namely, promotion by selection, and compulsory retirement.

A scheme for the abolition of purchase and for the substitution of another system of army promotion and retirement has been submitted to our consideration by Sir C. Trevelyan, the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury. This scheme will be found in the Appendix, together with the financial statements adduced in its support. The evidence of Sir C. Trevelyan furnishes explanations of his plan.

The general principle of this scheme is borrowed from the French military system, qualified however by the adoption of regulations which have of late 4699. years been partially introduced into our own civil service.

4669. The first commission in the army Sir C. Trevelyan recommends should be obtained by a competitive examination between candidates nominated by the 4675. Commander-in-Chief. The successful candidate is then to go through a course of professional training at a military college for a period of two years. His

education at this establishment is not to be assisted by any pecuniary contribution from the State, and the advantage now given at Sandhurst to the sons of old officers is to be discontinued. The young man having passed the college, is to enter the army without further examination, until he reaches the rank of captain. Promotion up to the rank of captain is to be two-thirds by seniority, and one-third by selection. Captains and all higher ranks are to be ~~appointed~~ promoted by selection. A system of examination for the captaincy is to be provided, which will give the means, to those, who have risen from the ranks, of competing with officers who have had the advantage of a professional education. 4682. 4680. 4685. 4599. 4602.

The comparative merits of officers and their fitness for promotion are to be ascertained by a system of inspection with reports, similar to that which prevails in the French army.

The rank of major is to be abolished, and the promotion above the rank of captain is no longer to be regimental. 4716.

Retirement is to be based upon a mixed system of voluntary and compulsory retirement, according to a principle proposed by the civil service superannuation commissioners. 4734. 4736.

The staff is to be a separate corps, as in the French service. 4707.

All exchanges from one regiment to another are to be forbidden. 4724.

Such is the general outline of the plan recommended by Sir C. Trevelyan. He has also placed before us a financial statement, from which it appears that in the future pay of the regimental officers he proposes an increase of 118,789*l.* yearly, with a reduction of 56,449*l.* in the allowances now granted. In the establishment of general officers he proposes a reduction. The recapitulation of his whole scheme exhibits an increase in the charge for effective services of 31,612*l.*; while for the non-effective services, by reducing the amount of widows' pensions, and the amount of half-pay, and by omitting altogether the rewards for military service, the charge is reduced by 113,478*l.*

Upon the whole statement, therefore, as given in by Sir C. Trevelyan, there is an estimated decrease of expenditure of 81,866*l.*

The scheme proposed by Sir C. Trevelyan comprises important changes in the organization of the army, as well as in the system of promotion, and in the pay of officers. Credit is taken for a saving of 42,000*l.* by the abolition of agency, for which no substitute is provided. The establishment of general officers is reduced from 234 to 193, a change which undoubtedly would be economical, but which must retard the current of promotion, as will be seen by a reference to the memorandum on this scheme, which is inserted in the Appendix. The charge for non-effective services is stated at a diminished amount, but it seems improbable that, under a system combining voluntary with compulsory retirement, such a saving could be effected. Since, however, the scheme of Sir C. Trevelyan has been submitted to the Secretary-of-War, and will be examined by the officers in that department, we have not deemed it necessary to take further evidence upon the proposed scheme, or its probable cost to the country. App. XXXII.

The augmentation in the military expenditure of the country is, however, of subordinate importance in comparison with other considerations which are involved in this change. Putting aside for the present all financial difficulties which might interfere with the attempt to abolish the purchase system, and

assuming that Parliament had not only provided the sum to which officers desirous of retiring by sale are entitled under the purchase system, but were also prepared to grant an increased amount for the annual maintenance of the army, if necessary, we have yet to consider whether in this country such a change could be effected with advantage, and by what measures it should be introduced.

The evidence annexed to this report proves that any general scheme of promotion by selection would not be favourably received by the officers of the British army. It would be equally offensive to the purchasing and to the non-purchasing corps. The commission on army promotion in the year 1854, recommended a limited application of the principle of selection, but they accompanied this recommendation with suggestions intended as far as possible to defeat the influences of private friendship and of political preference; with this view they proposed that, whenever appointments were made out of the regular course of army promotion, the services of the officer selected should be detailed for public information. It is obvious that if selection were to be applied to the junior ranks, this security would be very much diminished. In imitation of the French system it may be suggested that special inspectors should be appointed to visit and examine the regiments, and that all promotion should be based upon a careful consideration of their reports. Such a scheme could hardly be applied to the British army. Inspectors could not be sent annually from the Horse Guards to visit regiments dispersed from Canada to Australia.

A fair and practical system of examination for the purpose of promotion cannot be extemporized by a commission, it must be based upon a long experience of military men and modified by a variety of considerations, in order that due encouragement may be given to all the qualifications and attainments which contribute to an officer's efficiency.

Before any scheme of promotion by selection is extensively introduced in the British army, there should be a general confidence that the power of selection will not be misused. The military appointments made during late years, as well in this country as in the Crimea, have not tended to satisfy the army with the mode in which the principle of selection has been applied.

It may be suggested that if the purchase system were abolished, promotion up to the rank of captain might be safely left to the rule of seniority. Such a measure would have an injurious effect on the efficiency of the army, the regiments would in a few years be filled with old lieutenants and captains, and there would be no opportunity of selecting officers for the higher ranks except from amongst those whose age must necessarily impair their efficiency; under such an incomplete arrangement, the principle of selection might fail in bringing to the higher ranks officers qualified for active service in the field.

If the purchase system were to be abolished and promotion by seniority should become the rule of the service, the whole army would either be reduced
4251. to the condition in which the ordnance corps were placed in the years subsequent
4005. to the peace of 1815, or, what is more probable, an unauthorized practice
3957. would arise, a sum of money would be subscribed in the regiment, or pecuniary influence would be in some way employed to induce officers to retire; thus, even after the abolition of the purchase system, much of the hardship and of the evils incident to that system would recur.

It seems doubtful whether any scheme of retirement, however liberal, would produce such a current of promotion as to enable the executive government to rely on the efficiency of officers raised to the higher ranks by seniority alone.

According to the establishment of the army a regiment contains eight or ten ensigns, and an equal number of lieutenants and of captains; but as there are only two majors, it is manifest that a large proportion of captains must remain for a long time in that rank waiting for the next step, retarding the rise of the lieutenants and checking all promotion in the regiment. Here the purchase system operates favourably for the public service, since it is found that a number of these captains and lieutenants retire by the sale of their commissions, and make room for the advancement of younger men. A pension graduated according to the length of service or to the rank of the officer would not have this beneficial effect, but would on the contrary induce the officer to remain in the certainty of securing hereafter an increased allowance.

When it is said that an officer selling out only receives back his own money which he had previously paid for commissions, and that the same amount originally placed in the funds would have furnished a simpler and more convenient provision for his retirement, it is answered that this representation of 4090.
the case, however specious, is not in accordance with the usual facts or with the practical operation of the system. Friends and relations often come forward, at great pecuniary inconvenience to themselves, to purchase the first commission 4093.
or to assist the promotion of a young officer, but these persons would not be 3492.
equally ready to provide a fund for his future retirement. Here, therefore, the officer selling out obtains a sum of money which, except under the purchase system, he would never have acquired.

The retirement of old officers, which is essential to the efficiency of the army, is facilitated by the purchase system, nor would a rule of compulsory retirement, unless assisted by a large grant of public money, be found to be an adequate substitute for the present sale of commissions. The adoption of selection would, if judiciously exercised, secure the ablest men for the higher regimental ranks, but this would necessarily leave every regiment filled during a protracted
peace with old captains and lieutenants, who must wait, with little hope of 4100.
promotion, until they reached the age fixed for their retirement.

Passing by, for the present, the difficult question of retirement from the army, we have considered in what way the principle of selection could be introduced, what securities can be suggested for its just application, and under what authority such a power could be administered.

The introduction of such a change in the organization of the British army is beset with difficulties. The present body of officers have entered the army and served in the faith of another system, and they would complain if they suddenly found themselves superseded under the operation of new rules.

We have in vain endeavoured to obtain evidence which might enable us to point out a mode by which such a change could be gradually introduced. None of the military witnesses examined had considered the subject in its details, and their observations afford no assistance towards a practical solution of these difficulties.

It may be suggested that young men should in future obtain their first commissions without purchase, after which their future promotion should be subject to such regulations as might be laid down for the advancement of officers by selection.

Such a system could not be brought into operation in a regiment where officers have already purchased their commissions, unless the government were prepared to buy out the officers who were unwilling to serve under this new code of regulations.

A change of this extent would disturb the regimental system throughout the British army, and it would soon be obvious that a new scheme of entry and
4778 promotion cannot be generally introduced, until the purchase system shall have been entirely abolished.

Many reasons induce us to believe that, instead of commencing with the new entries, the principle of selection might with more facility and with more advantage to the public service, be applied to the highest rank in the regiment.

4308. The honourable post of colonel of a regiment is now given by selection. This position has no duties attached to it, and is usually a reward for past military services.

4171. The post of lieutenant-colonel on the contrary is of the greatest importance for the efficiency of the regiment, and this is attainable by purchase. It is
3218. moreover for this rank especially that sums are paid greatly exceeding the
2876. regulation price. In this rank, again, practical evils have resulted from the purchase system, which seem to require and to justify interference.

It may be said that the Commander-in-Chief has full power to interfere and to prevent the purchase of the lieutenant-colonelcy by any officer whom he
4176. may consider unfit for such command. Under the present system an interference of this kind is a measure which, it is stated, would only be resorted to in an extreme case; it might save a regiment from being placed under an officer who was notoriously unfit, it would not confer the command on the officer who
3985. might be acknowledged to be best qualified for such promotion. The prohibition to purchase is an exercise of authority which has not, it is admitted, been
4189. sufficiently employed, nor can it be expected that any Commander-in-Chief will readily incur the ill-will attaching to a departure from the practice of the service.

In this respect, therefore, we think that the good of the service will be best promoted by an alteration; and we recommend that hereafter the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment should no longer be purchaseable, but should be an appointment made by the selection of the Commander-in-Chief, from all the majors in that branch of the service. The principle of selection may be most advantageously tried in the appointment to the command of a
233. regiment. The Commander-in-Chief has, it is said, the means, through the
1906. information collected at head-quarters, of knowing the character for efficiency
3623. and intelligence of every field officer in the army. The responsibility of these appointments will rest on the Commander-in-Chief, and the attention of the whole army will be necessarily fixed on his exercise of this power.

In recommending that the command of a regiment should in future depend upon the selection of the highest military authority, we adopt the practice which
547. prevails in many European states, as well as in our Indian army. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has stated forcibly all the objections to the
4192. appointment of lieutenant-colonels by selection. At the same time he has admitted, that a power of vetoing the purchase of the lieutenant-colonelcy might
4183. often be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief with great benefit to the army, and without injustice to any individual. His Royal Highness has also stated,
4180. that if the returns from inspecting officers are fairly given, as they ought to be and might be, there is no officer in the army with whose professional character the Commander-in-Chief might not be acquainted.

Thus then it appears to be acknowledged, by the persons most competent from their official positions to form a judgment in this matter, that the ordinary mode in which officers now attain by purchase the command of regiments, ought, for the good of the service, to be in some degree limited or controlled. The choice lies, therefore, between the power of prohibiting an officer from acquiring this command, or selecting an officer for this command. The power of prohibition has, however, unquestionably been always vested in the Commander-in-Chief; it has been too rarely exercised, and a post, the importance of which cannot be overrated, has been and may again be held by persons ill-fitted for such command. The inference seems to be obvious, that instead of the discretional exercise of prohibition, the Commander-in-Chief should be authorized to select for this command. To this proposal it is objected, that the feeling against selection is so strong, that the highest military authorities will take refuge in seniority, and if they cannot choose the senior major of the regiment, they would select the senior major in that arm of the service. These objections will be found stated at length in the evidence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and in the evidence of Earl Grey. 4193. 3967.

These opinions are entitled to great weight, but after a full consideration we recommend that a change should be made in the mode of appointing to the command of regiments, that for this rank purchase should cease, and that the lieutenant-colonel should be named by selection upon the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief. We make no reference to higher ranks, because they are not attainable by purchase, and are, therefore, not within the scope of our instructions.

We also recommend that the period of holding this command should for the future be limited, and that a time should be fixed—eight or perhaps ten years—as the longest duration of such command. Officers, however, who relinquish the command of a regiment after holding it for the prescribed time, must not suffer any pecuniary loss from the change. The Government must also be prepared to purchase the lieutenant-colonelcy from any officer now holding the command of a regiment, whenever any one may be desirous of selling his commission. 278. 3653. 3487.

Even this limited amount of change in the regulations of the army will be attended with hardship to officers who have paid, according to long-established usage, large sums for their commissions, and who from their position have the prospect of speedily obtaining the command of the regiment, which may have been the long-sought object of their ambition.

It may be said, in objection to the above recommendations, that they leave the whole system of purchase untouched up to the rank of major. We are, however, thus cautious in introducing the principle of selection, from an earnest desire that its application should be fairly tested by experience. To abolish the purchase system, and to leave promotion by seniority as the future rule of advancement, would, in our opinion, be a course of proceeding most injurious to the efficiency of the British army. Such, no doubt, would be the simplest, and it would on many accounts be the most popular measure; but the information derived from the purchasing, as well as from the non-purchasing corps, proves that such a scheme would, during a long interval of peace, render the British army ill qualified for the services which may hereafter be required of it.

By retaining the system of purchase up to the rank of field-officer, the outlet for the retirement of majors, captains, and lieutenants will continue as at present. The current of regimental promotion will not, therefore, be retarded, whilst on the

other hand a limitation of the period during which the same officer shall hold the command of a regiment will tend to accelerate promotion. Those officers again who have been raised from the ranks, will be still enabled to sell their commissions, if they should wish to quit the service.

The purchase of the first commission is the least objectionable part of the present system. In this case the regulation price is never exceeded, and the supply of eligible candidates ready to purchase is more than sufficient for filling the annual vacancies. The British army according to its present establishment contains about 6,000 officers; and the new entries required to maintain this establishment, can in this country be easily provided for from amongst those who are willing to pay for their commissions.

Moreover, it must be remembered, that purchase is not the only mode of entering the army. During the three years from 1851 to 1853, a period of peace, while 963 young men entered the army by purchase, 266 entered without purchase.

221. Nor can it be fairly said that the purchase-system is the obstacle to introducing a better system of military education. A stricter examination before granting the first commission, an improved training afterwards, and a further examination on promotion from ensign to lieutenant, are measures perfectly compatible with the system of purchase.

3609 Commissions in the artillery are now granted under a system of competitive examination. This system is, it is said, to be modified; but as the whole subject of military education is now under consideration, and the military institutions of foreign countries have been visited with the view of establishing some plan of instruction for British officers, we deem it unnecessary to advert to information upon these points, which may be found in the evidence we have collected.

The mode of entry into our army cannot of course be assimilated to the system of foreign countries, where purchase of the first commission is unknown.

But we may observe, that in making appointments to the staff similar difficulties do not occur. The staff is in no way concerned with the purchase system. Here, therefore, there is every facility for the adoption of such improvements in education and military training as may be deemed advisable; and, without imputing any deficiency to the staff of the army, for such an imputation would be in direct contradiction to the evidence we have received, we may yet suggest that promotion to the staff might be made the means of stimulating military education, rewarding meritorious officers, and obviating some of the hardships which must arise under the purchase system.

It appears that in France, in Austria, in Prussia, and in Sardinia there are special establishments for the instruction of staff officers; entrance to these establishments is, it is said, gained by competition, while admission to the staff of the army is only to be attained by passing through these establishments with credit.

A similar system might be adopted for the British army; the senior department at Sandhurst might be strengthened and rendered available for the purpose for which it is said to have been originally intended, and a course of training

in this department might then be made an indispensable condition to the attainment of a staff appointment.

The system of study and of training would require careful consideration, with the view of testing and of cultivating those physical and mental qualities which are more essential to an officer than literary or even than high scientific attainments.

Regulations rendering a staff appointment an object of honourable emulation would have a beneficial effect not only on the staff itself, but would promote military education throughout the army. Such regulations might moreover prepare the way for an improved system of army promotion hereafter.

The limitation of the time during which officers shall hereafter hold situations on the staff, a measure recommended in a former report, would render these appointments additionally serviceable to the interests of the army.

All these changes, inasmuch as they introduce the principle of advancement by selection, tend towards the abolition of the purchase system. When experience shall have proved that officers appointed to the command of regiments, and to situations on the staff, have been chosen with due regard to their professional acquirements, to their past service, and to their present fitness, the distrust of the principle of selection will be lessened, and one great obstacle to the change of system will be removed.

A system of periodical inspection by officers specially appointed for the purpose, as is practised in the French army, would probably be found a beneficial measure, tending to give confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the reports; and though such inspection could not be applied to regiments abroad, the object might be attained by other means. A board of general officers might be constituted under the name of Inspectors-General; some members of this board should retire annually and be replaced by others, so that while an uniformity of system is maintained, the impartiality resulting from a change in the inspectors may be secured. This board should personally inspect the troops in Great Britain and Ireland; they should also require from general officers commanding on foreign stations such arrangements as they might deem essential for acquiring an intimate knowledge of the merits and capabilities of officers serving abroad. Such a system would, it is believed, remedy some defects which are found in the existing mode of inspecting regiments, and it would gradually collect information which would assist the Commander-in-Chief whenever it may become his duty to select an officer for the command of a regiment. 3986.

In the preceding pages we have endeavoured to show that if the purchase system be abolished, it will become indispensable, for the purpose of maintaining the efficiency of the British army, to adopt a new system of retirement and promotion, namely, to make retirement, after a fixed age or period of service, compulsory, and to give promotions by selection. It has been further shown that compulsory retirement will be alone an inadequate substitute for the sale of commissions; but we consider that its partial adoption would facilitate the measure we propose for the selection of lieutenant-colonels, while we do not suggest disturbing the existing system as regards the purchase and sale of commissions, up to the rank of major inclusive. Until the effect of the change above recommended shall have been tried and its practical results approved, it would be in our opinion injudicious to interfere further with the usual course of regimental promotion.

3488. The recommendations which we have ventured to make must necessarily afford some opportunities for the exercise of selection, and if these opportunities are used with fairness and discrimination, the confidence of the army will be conciliated, and purchase will then no longer be deemed indispensable as a security against favour in the highest quarters, and as a guarantee against the mischievous interferences of private friendship, and of political preference. We conclude this Report with an earnest hope that our suggestions may be found conducive to the welfare of the army during peace, and to its efficiency whenever its services may be again required to maintain the honour of the Crown, or the interests of the British empire.

SOMERSET.
STANLEY.
SIDNEY HERBERT.
DE LACY EVANS.
HARRY D. JONES.
GEO. CARR GLYN.

STATEMENT of Lieutenant-General Sir DE LACY EVANS, to be annexed to this REPORT.

As a member of the Commission he has the honour to state, that he has deemed it a duty to sign the Report decided on by the Commissioners, because he fully concurs in the recommendations, as far as they go, which it contains. But, as the evidence adduced has strengthened the convictions which he previously held on this subject, and as he believes that some additional measures may, with advantage to the public, be adopted, having for their object a more early termination of the system of sale and purchase of commissions in the army than is provided for in this Report,—he will feel it his duty to transmit, as soon as practicable, to the office of the Commission a representation of his humble opinions to this effect.

DE LACY EVANS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

PURCHASE OF COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Monday, 26th May 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.	Sir HARRY DAVID JONES.
Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Mr. EDWARD ELLICE.	Mr. G. CARR GLYN.
Lieut-Gen. WYNYARD.	Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.	

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Major-General Sir CHARLES YORKE, examined.

Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Yorke.

26th May 1856.

1. (*Chairman.*) You are the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes.

2. How long have you held that position?—Rather more than two years.

3. Before that what office did you fill?—I had just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, where I had been employed as a major-general on the staff.

4. As Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief you are necessarily acquainted with all the first purchases of commissions in the army, are you not?—Yes, certainly.

5. And also with the system of promotion?—Yes.

Mode of appointing to first commissions by purchase, and without purchase.

6. With regard to the first entry into the army to which I will first direct your attention, when any gentleman wishes to put his son into the army, for instance, he writes to the office does he not?—Yes; to the Commander-in-Chief or to his Military Secretary, and his name is then noted down in a book either by purchase or without, as the case may be.

7. In what cases would it be without purchase?—At present there could be no commissions given without purchase in consequence of the large reductions that are in contemplation, and the number of officers in the militia still to be provided for, who will more than absorb all the commissions that are likely to be at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal, and he has therefore declined to note any gentleman at present, except by purchase.

8. Does that apply generally to a time of peace?—Very much it does. Appointments without purchase only arise from the casualties of the service, for it seldom happens that an officer resigns his commission. He remains in the service until he is entitled to receive some part of the value of it. But I have very little experience of the office in time of peace. I think it was observed, when the former Commission sat, that there were about 110 commissions altogether without purchase during the year. Then there are gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College to be provided for, and the sons of officers who have claims for such an advantage. At the present time, there is so long a list of candidates who had been noted for commissions without purchase during the war, that the Commander-in-Chief does not think that he ought to add to it.

9. When a name has been sent to the Commander-in-Chief, and entered in the list, does the system of purchase prevent preference in any way, or does it not?—When a candidate's name is noted for a commission either by purchase or at all, there is a paper sent to him upon the subjects on which he is to prepare himself for examination. He reports himself when he is ready to stand that examination, and when he has passed that examination it is from that time he takes his place among the applicants.

10. Having taken his place among the applicants does his name go in regular course as it stands on the list, or is there a preference shown?—I should say generally the rule would be that it would go according to the order of the list. There might be exceptions, certainly, but the ordinary rule would be, where there was no particular reason for making an exception, that a candidate would be brought forward according to his place on the list. It happens sometimes that a candidate has applied for a particular regiment, and if within two or three of his appointment, and there was a vacancy, he might get it, although a preference for particular regiments more often delays the appointment than accelerates it. The rule may be said to be that the turn is observed.

11. That list is kept in the office is it not?—Yes.

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12. So that any one can see how his name stands on the list?—I do not know that there is much objection, but it is a private list.

13. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is it a very long list?—Yes, at present it is.

In the household troops, nominations made by the colonels.

14. (*Chairman.*) In many regiments is it not the case that the application must be made to the officer who commands the regiment?—In the Guards it is; the patronage of the first commissions in the Guards is entirely with the colonels of the regiments.

15. Then they select whom they please?—They select whom they please; they have their own lists.

16. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Has the Commander-in-Chief no control over these appointments?—He would exercise it if there was anything irregular. But it may be said that the patronage in the Guards is with the colonels of the regiments.

17. (*Chairman.*) Does that apply to the cavalry regiments?—Only to the household cavalry.

18. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you happen to recollect any case in which the Commander-in-Chief has put a negative upon any appointment in the Guards?—No, not in my time. I never heard of any. They are subjected to the same examination, but the choice of the candidate rests with the colonel of the regiment.

An examination necessary in every case.

19. (*Chairman.*) They must all, whether chosen by the Horse Guards, or chosen by the officer commanding the regiment, pass a certain examination?—They must.

20. The examination has been altered at different times, has it not?—I believe it has, but the present examination has been in existence ever since I have known the office. I believe it was established about 1849.

21. The present system was established then?—Yes, I believe so.

Prices of commissions fixed in 1821.

22. The prices of commissions have been altered since 1821?—No.

23. They were fixed by the Duke of Wellington, were they not?—They were fixed on the recommendation of a board of officers in 1821.

24–5. (*Mr. George Carr Glyn.*) If a young man has passed his examination at Cambridge, or anything of that sort, then it is admitted?—Latterly, in the pressure for officers, particularly during the war, if a gentleman had passed his examination at Cambridge, he was not required then to be examined.

26. Under the idea that there had been an equivalent examination?—Yes. It was a guarantee of his having had the education of a gentleman.

27. It is the rule generally that some examination is required?—Yes.

Extra sums paid for commissions.

28. (*Chairman.*) Are extra sums paid beyond the price fixed?—Never with the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief.

29. Practically is it or not common that extra prices are paid?—I have very little doubt that they are very frequently paid, but certainly not with the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief; it would not be sanctioned.

30. Is there any possibility of preventing it?—I think there is not.

31. Was not there a declaration exacted from an officer that he did not take or pay more than the regulation price?—It was formerly. I cannot say when it was discontinued; but for many years it has not been the practice.

32. Can you state why it was discontinued?—Because it was notorious that it did not produce the effect intended; it was evaded.

33. It was looked upon as a mere empty form?—Yes, and it was discontinued; it was evaded so continually.

34. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there not a regulation now also with regard to the same subject?—Not with regard to the sums.

35. It was on the word of honour of the officer?—It was.

36. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Does the commanding officer certify that the money will be forthcoming?—The agent certifies that it is so.

37. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There is no check whatever now upon the payment of an extra sum excepting the Act of Parliament rendering it a misdemeanor?—Nothing more. If the Commander-in-Chief has a knowledge of it, and it can be proved, the commission is cancelled.

38. (*Chairman.*) With regard to the Ordnance Corps, can you state how persons enter into that at first?—It has been entirely changed, there is a public competition for appointments.

39. In the last year I think?—Yes.

40. In the last year the appointments were by competition?—Yes. I only speak from a general knowledge.

41. (*Chairman.*) Are any entered into the Ordnance Corps except by means of a competitive examination?—I really cannot answer the question. The appointments are now made by the Secretary of State for War, the Commander-in-Chief has nothing to do with it.

42. Then we must examine the Secretary of State for War, or some one in his department?—Yes.

43. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is the academy continued now?—Yes.

Commissions given from Sandhurst.

44. (*Chairman.*) Do some enter into the army now from the academy at Sandhurst?—Yes; from Sandhurst there were 13 cadets passed their examination a few days ago, and those gentlemen cadets are entitled to commissions without purchase as soon as they can be provided.

45. Thirteen, you say, are now waiting for them?—Yes.

46. What is the annual number upon the average?—In the last two years, I think, there were 50, but that would be in a time of war.

47. Can you state the average number in time of peace?—I should think it would not make very much difference.

48. Can you give us a return for the last ten years?—Yes.

49. The number that would come from Sandhurst would increase with the increase of the establishment, would it not?—Yes.

50. A certain number are given commissions in the army when they pass a public examination at Sandhurst?—Yes.

51. At present there are 13?—Yes, 13 passed at the last examination who are waiting for commissions.

52. How many may the annual number be?—According to that there would be 26. I see in the last two years there were 50 appointed.

53. Do those who pass obtain their commissions before those who are on the list of the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes.

54. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) If there were 100 first commissions during a time of peace half of them would go to the officers educated at Sandhurst?—Yes, I should say so.

55. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you mean 50 in a year?—No, in the last two years. There were probably not so many in the last two years as before, because commissions without purchase were so easily obtained, that many people withdrew their sons from college with the view of passing the ordinary examination.

56. (*Mr. Ellice.*) Are not measures now in contemplation for increasing the means of education at Sandhurst?—Yes, there has been a report of the committee of the House of Commons recommending it, but it has not been acted upon.

57. If the recommendation in that report is carried into effect the number of applications for commissions will increase?—Very much. The sons of officers—orphans are proposed.

58. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is that the principal recommendation of the committee?—That is what will affect this question.

59. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) So that a large proportion of the first commissions to be filled up during peace will be filled up without any discretion on the part of the Commander-in-Chief by persons educated at Sandhurst, or the orphans of officers?—Yes, certainly; if an orphan class is established.

60. (*Chairman.*) As I understand, the examination at Sandhurst which obtains a commission is not competitive?—No, they must come up to a proper standard.

61. There is a certain standard which they must reach?—Yes.

62. That is different from a competitive examination?—Yes.

63. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) The 26 commissions without purchase which are obtained at Sandhurst are obtained by competition among the young men at Sandhurst?—They must come up to a proper standard.

64. Twenty-six of the most clever competitors obtain commissions?—It is not competition; but a student must come up to the required standard.

65. That examination is distinct from the examination which all undergo at Sandhurst?—Yes, it is of a very much higher class.

66. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) The superior boys obtain, as a matter of right, their commissions without purchase?—Yes; having passed this examination.

67. Those who pass an examination less severe obtain their commissions without purchase?—No. Every candidate for a commission is examined at Sandhurst, whether by purchase or without, and they must wait their turns for an appointment after having passed.

68. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) How does that affect their claim to a commission without purchase. Are they all obliged to take their commission by purchase, or only part, and if only part, what grounds of discrimination are we to have?—I believe your question refers to the ordinary examination which all candidates for commissions undergo; some are noted by purchase, and others without. It is when a candidate is noted for a commission that his claim for one, by or without purchase, is considered, but it is not affected by the examination.

69. The second examination only establishes the eligibility of the candidate, but not whether he is to have it by purchase or not?—Certainly not.

Number of commissions given without purchase.

70–1. (*Chairman.*) Can you state how many first commissions become disposable in the year by sale?—In the last two years it was perhaps less than usual; there were 705 first commissions by purchase from May, I think, 1854, to the end of March this year, 1856.

72. Without purchase how many?—A very great number indeed, 1,788; but that included all the officers from the militia, and all the augmentations.

73. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Did you state that the names of candidates for commissions without purchase are received without the intervention of any influence, or of any third person?—The Commander-in-Chief satisfies himself that the candidate is a proper person before he takes him on the list, and that there is some reason why he should have a commission without purchase, some claim or other.

74. An application made from a respectable person would be received and put down?—Yes; if there appeared to be a claim. But at present the list without purchase is closed, as before explained.

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75. Without any intervention or influence?—Yes.

76. If an application from a private individual and one from a General officer were received by the Commander-in-Chief by the same post, both would be equally entered with the chance of a commission by purchase?—Yes, I should say so, with reference to the candidates and persons applying.

77. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) You would not note an application from a perfect stranger, would you?—Not without some inquiry, which would be equally necessary, whether it was for a commission by or without purchase.

Rejection of candidates.

78. (*Chairman.*) Will you state whether after admitting names on application for first commissions there are many rejected on examination, and many rejected for other reasons?—There are some rejected on the examination. They are allowed two trials. If a candidate fails in the first examination he is allowed another trial, to be examined on those particular points on which he has failed. It does not very often happen that a candidate is rejected.

79. In the two years that you have been Military Secretary how has that been?—From the pressure that there has been for officers at different times the examination has been less strict than it is now, and was before; but perhaps two or three have been rejected, certainly not more than that.

80. Are many rejected in consequence of their not being considered constitutionally strong enough for the service?—No, I think not; certainly in the two years there have not been more than two or three.

81. There is an examination of that kind, is there not?—Yes, a surgical examination: the candidate is examined at Sandhurst, medically.

82. Would that remark apply only to those who have been to Sandhurst?—No; it applies to all who present themselves for examination. They are all examined at Sandhurst.

83. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Taking the last year, that would be a very small per-centage?—Very small indeed.

84. (*Chairman.*) Is there a return made out of those who are accepted and those who are rejected?—A return is sent of all those who have passed, and if any surgical remark is made upon the case that is sent to the Commander-in-Chief.

85. Would he see what number had been rejected?—Yes, he would see all the failures, and the particular points on which they had failed. The papers are sent up to show what the failure has been.

86. Has that system been in force for many years, and in the same manner both surgical and otherwise?—Yes; I should say since the examination was established in 1849, that is one of the points that has been required.

Cavalry commissions.

87. In regard to whether an officer is to enter into the infantry or the cavalry, is there a different examination?—No, it is the same examination.

88. It is in fact only such an examination as shows him to have a certain amount of education, such as may be expected of every gentleman?—That is the object of it.

89. There is hardly anything technical about it?—Further than a knowledge of fortification.

90. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) His fitness for the cavalry or infantry is not the point of inquiry?—No. It is generally the choice of the candidate whether he applies for a commission in the cavalry or the infantry.

91. (*Chairman.*) Do you know whether the examination that was established in 1849 has diminished much the number of applicants for commissions?—I should think not, from the number of applications that are continually coming in.

92. Can you put in a paper stating the qualifications, and the points on which they are examined?—Yes.

93. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Those competitive examinations for commissions are only for the scientific corps?—That does not describe it properly. The examinations for the scientific corps do not take place at Sandhurst. Such of the Sandhurst cadets as are considered equal to pass the public examination are brought forward, and if they come up to the proper standard they receive certificates accordingly, and have claims for commissions without purchase.

94. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) They are looked upon at Sandhurst as the prizes?—Yes, a certificate from the examiners that a cadet has passed a superior examination, carries weight with it at the Horse Guards.

95. (*Chairman.*) Supposing there are only 12 vacancies, and in the examination at Sandhurst 14 pass the examination, having come up to the standard required, would those 14 names be equally entered for commissions without purchase although there only 12 vacancies?—They would be entered equally, and those who were first, and showed the highest qualifications would be the first appointed certainly, and the whole 14 would get commissions if they got certificates.

96. (*Colonel Wetherall.*) There is no limit to the number of candidates?—No, so long as they produce certificates.

97. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are commissions in the cavalry given to young men from Sandhurst with the highest qualifications?—There would be no objection to it if there were vacancies.

98. (*Chairman.*) Practically have they ever been given?—Ever since I have been Military Secretary, there have been no applicants, the fact is, there have been fewer applications for commissions in the cavalry than in the infantry; and for the last few months of the war, there have been several regiments of cavalry with cornetcies vacant, without anybody to take them.

99. Have no commissions in the Guards been given?—Not that I am aware of. If one was given, it would be solely because it was the choice of the colonel of the regiment. If a young man was at Sandhurst, and if he passed his examination so much the better.

Deficiency of vacancies caused by peace reductions.

100. (*Mr. Ellice.*) Immediately after the last peace, and after the reductions had been made in the army, new first appointments in the army became proportionally scarce, in consequence of your being obliged to remove officers from the half-pay list to such commissions as fell vacant?—Yes, decidedly.

101. Upon the present reduction, will many ensigns be reduced?—Yes, if four companies are reduced from 49 regiments, [I think the number is that,] of course, it will reduce four ensigns in each of them.

102. The Secretary-at-War will require that the Commander-in-Chief shall give any first nominations that become vacant to ensigns placed on half-pay?—I conclude that that would be the practice.

103. So that the number of first appointments to the army would be diminished in proportion to the vacancies that were filled by those officers?—Yes.

104. Taking that into consideration, do you think, that in the first year of peace, the commander-in-chief will have at his disposal 100 appointments?—I should think not certainly. I cannot foresee that he will have any appointments at all.

105. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) At what period do you anticipate that this redundancy will be absorbed, in a year or two?—You must also consider that there are captains reduced, and lieutenants reduced, and therefore there will be fewer first appointments vacant without purchase, as the vacancy in the higher rank, if filled from the half-pay, will cause no vacancy below it.

106. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*)—In fact, for two or three years to come, it is not probable that there will be more first commissions at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal than are required to be given to the students from Sandhurst?—No, certainly not, I should say.

107. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Besides owing a debt to the 32 militia officers?—Yes, I think that is the present number.

108. (*Chairman.*) So that those who have passed a good examination at Sandhurst may still not be able to obtain commissions?—Certainly. There may not be the means of providing for them, the reduction will bring everything to a dead lock for a time; the young men now on the list are in an unfortunate position, because I am afraid that the dead lock will last till they are past the age when it would be desirable that they should enter the army.

109. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You do not appoint them after 22 do you?—The list is now in that state, that Lord Hardinge thought it necessary to revert to the old rule of not placing a candidate on it after the age of 18. There are so many young men who were noted for Commissions without purchase, who, finding they had no chance of obtaining them in that manner, have requested to be transferred to the purchase list.

110. (*Sir Harry Jones.*) Supposing the Commander-in-Chief's list is a long list, promotion will come to a dead stand by those reductions of the regiments, will it not?—If the appointments are from the half-pay, it will certainly have that effect.

111. It might happen that some who are on the list now, would get beyond the age at which they are considered eligible for a first commission; would they be struck off?—After a certain time they would, but it would not be advisable that a young man after a certain age should come into a regiment as an ensign.

Limit of age.

112. (*Chairman.*) Is there no age fixed after which they cannot come in?—I do not think that Lord Hardinge would like to appoint any young gentleman after the age of 21 or 22 certainly. I dare say there would be some indulgence given just now, considering the circumstances under which they were noted, but it is not desirable that a gentleman should enter the army after 21, or at most 22. Lord Hardinge would not place a gentleman now on the list after the age of 18; he might be on that list for a couple of years before he could get appointed.

Promotions in time of peace chiefly by purchase.

113. With regard to promotions in time of peace, promotions also are chiefly by purchase, are they not?—Yes; I should say the only ones without purchase, in point of fact, arise from the casualties of the service.

114. Could you give a return also as to the promotions during the five years previous to 1854, and how many promotions in each year took place without purchase?—Certainly, there will be no difficulty in giving that return.

115. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The augmentations were not all without purchase?—No; In the first augmentation, one company was given by promotion throughout the regiment, without purchase, and another was filled by half-pay. I think there were about 32 captains who came in to serve, and 45 to sell. I think there was only one lieutenant on the half-pay list, who was thought fit to serve, who came in at that time. The lieutenantcies were therefore filled by the promotion of the ensigns. Thus the promotion through 45 com-

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panies was by purchase, that number of captains having been brought to full-pay for the purpose of selling.

116. How are we to account for this? We see certain noblemen and gentlemen of great power and property, they manage to get on more rapidly than others, they get commands of regiments in six or seven years. In what way is that done, because it is not at all likely that they have risen, even by purchase in their own regiments?—I do not at this moment recollect any instance of an officer obtaining the command of a regiment in six or seven years.

117. But in a short time?—There are some certainly who do it in a shorter time than others, but I do not think anything so very different from the ordinary course often occurs. However, there may be an instance or two of some men who, from a fortunate purchase, or being in a particular regiment, may have done so, but I think it is more accident than anything else.

Regulations of promotion by purchase,

118. (*Chairman*). What are the regulations by which the Commander-in-Chief allows promotion to take place by purchase?—An officer must have served the time required by the Queen's Regulations, and he would not be allowed to purchase over an officer in the same regiment with him who was prepared to purchase also. Although the Commander-in-Chief has the power to recommend any officer he thinks proper to the Queen for promotion out of his own regiment, he, in point of fact, seldom does it. He never does, without some particular reason, recommend an officer to purchase a commission in another regiment while there is an officer in that regiment senior to him who would purchase. I do not recollect any such circumstance in my experience.

119. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) The regulation is, that every officer has a right to purchase in the regiment in his turn, unless there is any objection, either stated by the commanding officer of the regiment, or entertained by the Commander-in-Chief?—I would not say right, but his claim is always admitted; it is the practice. You would certainly not allow an officer next to him to purchase over him unless he was considered not fit to be promoted.

120. The practice of the service is, that officers having the means of purchasing and wishing to purchase in the regiment, are promoted according to their seniority?—That is in fact the rule. Some years ago there was a practice of purchasing half-pay commissions. Then certainly, some young men got on faster than others; then paying the difference to come back to the regiment or full-pay, by that means some of them got on a great deal faster than the majority of the officers.

and purchase of half-pay commissions.

121. (*Chairman.*) By purchasing half-pay commissions?—Yes.

122. Does that practice still continue?—No, unless it is some extraordinary case of claim.

123. That practice which was resorted to in some former years, is now completely put a stop to, by the Secretary-at-War not permitting the disposal of those half-pay commissions?—Yes; The only case in which, unless it was for some very special reason, he would allow an officer to sell his half-pay as an unattached commission would be in that of an officer undertaking to settle in one of the colonies. There are not many cases of that sort.

124. Would the Commander-in-Chief now permit that case to be taken advantage of by a young officer, in order to obtain promotion by purchase in a different regiment?—No; I should say certainly not; he would not allow it.

125. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) In case of those unnattached commissions being sold, if the Commander-in-Chief authorized the officers to sell, how would he select the officers to purchase?—From those officers who were desirous of purchasing those commissions.

126. Upon what ground, that of seniority?—The ground of his conduct and merits, and the claims that the officer may have.

127. How many cases occur in a year of that sort?—I think there may have been sometimes more of companies than in a higher rank, but very few.

128. Can you give us a return of those, the number and names?—Yes.

129. (*Chairman.*) When did that system cease, of allowing persons to purchase half-pay commissions?—I think in the year 1827; and then again there were officers of Artillery and Engineers, who were allowed to sell their commissions, and the Marines. I cannot give you the year when the prohibition was rigidly enforced, but it has not been for several years past.

130. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) Early in 1825, the Secretary-at-War required that every officer upon half-pay, under the rank of field-officer, should either signify his willingness to serve to the Commander-in-Chief, or should take a commutation for his half-pay?—Yes.

131. And a great number of officers were compelled to leave the service, taking that commutation at that time?—Yes.

132. (*Colonel Wetherall.*) Now if an officer wishes to sell his half-pay commission, he must be brought on the full-pay to do it?—Yes.

133. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) It is put an end to altogether?—Yes; except in very few cases of officers undertaking to become settlers in the Colonies. Then the Secretary-of-War desires the case to be submitted to him, and he allows it without requiring the officer to be brought on full-pay in order to sell his commission.

134. (*Chairman.*) I understand now, that officers on half-pay are not allowed to sell?—No; unless they are brought upon full-pay for the purpose.

135. That is a regulation of the War Office?—Yes.

136. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The appointments to the regiments of the Guards, both cavalry and infantry, are entirely in the colonels of the regiments?—Yes.

137. Will you state whether an examination of any description, is a requisite qualification for those five corps?—Yes; it is exactly the same as any other.

138. (*Chairman.*) You were stating what were the regulations for promotion by purchase from the authorities, and from sale by other officers?—Yes; an officer who wishes to retire from the service by selling his commission, makes an application through his commanding officer to the Commander-in-Chief, for permission to retire by the sale of his commission. The Commander-in-Chief refers to his service in the first place, to see whether he purchased his commission. If he has, and there has been no misconduct on the part of the officer which should deprive him of the right of selling, the Commander-in-Chief accedes to the application, and it is carried out.

139. If he has purchased his commission, you say, he has a right to sell it?—Yes; if he has purchased his commission he has a right to sell it, unless in consequence of misconduct.

Sale of commissions not purchased.

140. Supposing he has not bought it, has he a right to sell it?—Then it would depend very much upon the length of his service. A field officer, if he has served 20 years, would be entitled to the full price of his commission. The rule has been for a shorter time than that to allow 100*l.* for each year of service to field officers and others, but in no such case can an officer receive more than the regulation price of the commission; it would not be allowed to a subaltern for a very short service. The regulation about half-pay is that no officer shall sell it unless he has served long enough to entitle him to half-pay. The permanent half-pay on reduction is after three years service. If a lieutenant above three years service, but under seven, were to sell out, and he had not purchased, he would be allowed 100*l.* for each year of service.

141. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) Will you state exactly the regulations with respect to permission for sale by officers who have not purchased their commissions?—It would depend upon the length of service. If a man had been badly wounded or having an illness that would be taken into consideration.

142. What length of service?—The rule is this, that a lieutenant is not allowed anything under three years.

143. Is a lieutenant who has received his commission without purchase, permitted to sell his commission after three years' service?—We should refer such a case as that to the War Office, stating the grounds, and asking if he might be allowed to receive the 100*l.* a year, or what sum might be allowed according to what his case might be; but under three years it would not be admitted at all.

144. Does the permission given to an officer who has not purchased his commission to sell that commission depend upon the discretion of the Horse Guards and the War Office, and not upon any fixed regulations?—Not upon any fixed regulations where the service is so short.

145. Since when has this rule been in practice?—I believe it has existed for many years.

146. It surely was not the rule some 20 years ago?—I do not know; it has been the rule for some years past. I may as well say that there has been no case of an officer selling after such short service since I have been in the department.

147. If a man desires to retire, selling his lieutenancy, his company, or his field rank, the question as to whether he shall be permitted to sell before he has served 20 years is a question entirely discretionary on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, he recommending it to the War Office and the War Office sanctioning the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes; He would be allowed 100*l.* a year if he had served any reasonable time; he would be allowed that 100*l.* a year for each of his year's service, whether he had purchased it or not.

148. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That is about the recognized scale?—Yes; 100*l.* a year

149. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is there not in the case of an officer who has risen from the ranks a certain period of service in the ranks which counts as so many years commission service with a view to sale?—Yes; one half.

150. Two years in the rank counting as one in commission?—Yes; then a non-commissioned officer who receives a commission would be entitled if he has served one year as an officer, to receive according to the state of the case, either the full price of his commission or such portion as the Secretary-of-War may approve.

151. One of the most frequent cases of sale; is it not by a non-commissioned officer who has received a commission, and after a short period of service retires?—Yes; I should say it is.

Fixed prices of commissions.

152. (*Chairman.*) With regard to promotions, there is a fixed price, is there not, to be paid for each step?—Yes.

153. Is that price strictly adhered to?—Certainly, so far as the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief or his power to check any improper practice goes, it is.

154. Practically in your belief is it so?—Practically in my belief during the last two years, it must have been very strictly adhered to, because nobody would have given more.

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155. But in former years, from your knowledge of the army, do you believe it to have been so?—I believe that many cases have occurred in which higher prices have been given.

156. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The difficulty in obtaining promotion immediately after peace, from the reductions that must take place, will encourage the practice of giving more than the regulation price of a commission?—I should be afraid it might have that effect.

157. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) It had been steadily diminishing up to the war had it not?—Yes.

Condition of non-purchasers.

158. (*Chairman.*) Under the system of purchasing promotion an officer who is not able to purchase is left entirely in a subordinate position without hope?—I should not say entirely, because for instance while he is in a lower grade he is profiting by that stream of promotion which the purchase system sets in motion till he arrives at the top. Then certainly if a vacancy occurs by purchase it is very mortifying to him to be passed over, but his promotion up to that point has been accelerated certainly by the promotion which that purchase system has created.

159. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) That is if he could purchase in those ranks?—No; he profits by all the promotions that have taken place in the regiment while he is below officers who can purchase; he gets steps in that way. It is no doubt very mortifying, and there are instances that can be quoted of some officers having been purchased over several times no doubt, but there are other instances of officers having the good fortune to get to the top without any great length of service, but a vacancy occurring without purchase he gets it; he finds himself at that place in consequence of the number of officers who have gone out selling their commissions, and those who were senior to him having purchased them.

160. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) What effect do you find from experience, is produced upon the general promotion of officers without purchase by the system of purchasing in the army?—I should say certainly, that though they are subject to these mortifications, on the whole they derive advantage from it and there is still another advantage, that after a length of service they sell their own commissions without having purchased them.

161. Upon the whole they derive more advantage from the celerity of the promotion by the system of purchase, than they suffer disadvantage from officers able to purchase purchasing over their heads?—I should say that they do; I believe a great many of them would be of that opinion, and would regret it if the system was changed.

162. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) That is always supposing that you maintain in either case the system of seniority?—Yes; promotion would be very slow if limited entirely to seniority.

163. I mean either seniority with purchase or seniority without purchase.—Yes.

164. You are not now looking to any other system?—No, I am not.

165. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If the system of purchase is advantageous to all those poor officers, what ground have they for mortification?—It is a mortifying thing when at last it comes to the point of a vacancy occurring, and a man finds that a junior officer gets it over his head. No doubt it is mortifying, though at the same time he may afterwards, taking the matter as a whole, consider that he has in his career not suffered by the system of purchase.

166. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) There are exceptional instances in which it bears with very great severity upon particular officers?—Yes, certainly.

167. Though the system generally may benefit officers who have not the means of purchase?—Yes.

168. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Those cases would probably be those of officers of higher ambition and greater zeal in the service who, becoming discontented by this supercession, in many cases quit the army?—I do not think that there are many cases of that sort.

Effect of purchase on promotion generally.

169. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Your opinion is generally that the system of sale of commissions and of obtaining promotion by purchase is beneficial to the interests of the army?—Certainly it is, in my opinion.

170. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In what way?—By accelerating promotion.

171. By the promotion of younger officers to the top?—Yes; in short by accelerating promotion throughout the army.

172. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) By occasionally bringing men who have not the means to purchase, to the top of the list in a reasonable time?—Yes; it brings the younger officers towards the top.

173. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Are vacancies caused by death always made a matter of purchase?—If the officer who had purchased had not heard of his promotion, and had never been in the exercise of higher rank; in that case if he died, the appointment would be cancelled and the money returned. If he had purchased, and had been even a short time in exercise of the higher rank, then the money is lost, and the commission is filled without purchase.

174. In the case of the death of an officer occuring who has not purchased his company, would it necessarily follow that the senior lieutenant would succeed to it?—Certainly I should say so, if he was eligible in all respects.

175. It would be an extraordinary case if a vacancy in a regiment occasioned by death in that way were not filled up by the senior lieutenant?—Yes; I should say of late years it would have been; but after the peace of 1815, when there were so many officers to be brought from half-pay, I believe every now and then one was brought into a death vacancy.

176. A case of that sort within the last 18 months would be a very singular case?—Yes.

177. Did not a case of that sort occur in the 81st?—Not that I am aware of. It must have been a man who had purchased, or something of that sort.

178. I allude to the case of the death of Captain Lane, whose company was given by purchase to Captain Chichester, to the detriment of the promotion of Lieutenant Todd, who was the adjutant of the regiment.—It happened not very long ago. He had purchased it, I think.

179. It has been stated that he obtained it without purchase.—I will furnish the Commissioners with the case. There was a very considerable amount of correspondence about it.

180. You think that that was an exceptional case?—No; I think it is quite according to rule.

181. It is capable of explanation?—Yes.

182. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) As I understand you, you consider that the system of sale of commissions is beneficial to the service. Are the Commissioners to understand that you think that it is beneficial by furnishing to old officers, or officers who no longer have any professional ambition, an opportunity of quitting the service without any expense to the state?—I think that is one reason.

183. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would those officers quit the service so as to create promotion, if it was not for that temptation?—I think many of them are tempted to do it by receiving, a sum of money for their families.

184. Can you suggest any other means by which officers of long standing in the service and who become too old for particular ranks, could be removed from the service so as to accelerate the promotion except by purchase?—No; I cannot, unless Government gave them a sum of money.

185. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In point of fact, a certain number of lieutenant-colonels go out annually receiving so much per man; is it not the case that those men are purchased out of the army, and that the state is relieved from them at the expense of individuals?—Yes; but the individuals benefit by it.

186. A man is actually removed from the chance of claiming the allowance for his past services without the state assisting to do it?—Yes.

187. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) But he sells out long before he would be entitled to any retirement?—Yes; the warrant allows the full-pay retirement to be given at the end of 21 years, yet that is so short a period of service that it is not permitted, except under particular circumstances. The Secretary-of-War objects to an officer, unless incapacitated by wounds or illness contracted on service, being placed on the full-pay retired list under 30 years.

188. No system that you could devise of remuneration to officers after the usual period of service, would give so great an acceleration to promotion as the system of purchase as practised at present?—I think not myself.

189. That is, so far as the acceleration of promotion, purchase abstractedly is beneficial to the army?—Yes; for that reason, that it accelerates promotion.

190. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) On financial grounds there cannot be a doubt that it is advantageous to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but does not this system limit the number of persons who become lieutenant-colonels and eventually generals, to persons who have so much money in their pockets?—I think not; indeed many cases can be cited of officers who have not purchased commissions at all, and who, although they have not got on so fast as others, have yet risen to high rank.

191. My question had reference to times of peace.—Yes.

192. There is no doubt of the financial advantage to the country in the sale of commissions, by making officers pay for that which the public ought to pay. The question is whether it does not interfere in the way of preventing men of higher talent and higher zeal and ambition from obtaining those ranks at the same early period as they would do if they possessed this monied qualification?—If they possessed this monied qualification they might perhaps be more fortunate and obtain that promotion, but if it was not for the system of purchase these opportunities would not offer, and I think that that is to be considered.

193. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Such opportunities would not offer unless the system of promotion were entirely altered?—No.

194. (*Chairman.*) You mean that if the system which is now applied to the Ordnance Corps were applied to the whole army without any other system of promotion, the effect with regard to the whole army would be that which is complained of in the Ordnance Corps, namely, very slow progress in promotion?—Yes; I certainly think that would be its effects, probably neither the wealthy man nor the other would get on, they would all be at a stand.

195. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) At present the system in a regiment is, the purchase seniority system, that is to say, an officer cannot purchase over his senior if that senior has money?—I should say that that is the rule and practice of the service. The Commander-in-Chief can recommend whom he pleases, but he never does, without some good reason. It therefore amounts practically to what you call seniority purchase.

196. Is there any truth in the common report that in many instances one or two seniors have the money but they are deterred from claiming their right to have the vacancy because the officer says, "I will not sell for the exact regulation price if I can get so many hundreds more of this officer." Then assuming that he is not able to procure more than the regulation price he will stop the promotion, and in that case great

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odium attaches to the officer who stops the promotion for that reason?—I dare say there are cases, but it is very improper that it should be so. If an officer's name has been returned for purchase and he withdraws it, and immediately after the promotion has taken place he returns it again, then you call upon him to know what the reason was, and he must explain why circumstances have so materially changed at all once.

197. It is stated that in several regiments the officers at the head of the list, who have a little money, are prevented from insisting upon their right as senior, by reason of the feeling of displeasure that it would create among the body of officers as interfering in that way in the advancement?—I am afraid such cases do occur.

198. Does the system of purchase prevail a great deal more in the cavalry than in the infantry?—Yes, in peace I should say it does; there are fewer casualities to create vacancies in the cavalry except in India, they do not go abroad except during war.

199. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Supposing it was determined to abolish the system of purchase, either by giving compensation to officers who have purchased their commission or in any other manner, and a great reduction was to take place in the army upon the occasion of peace, what would be the joint effect of those two measures upon promotion for some years to come?—There would be a perfect stagnation of promotion.

200. And the senior officers, having no temptation to retire, would remain in the command of their regiments and other responsible situations beyond that period when they could render efficient service to the public?—I should say that it would have that effect, at present they are induced to go out by getting a sum of money for the benefit of their families.

201. And if the system of purchase was abolished beyond the contribution that would be required from the country, some other means must be taken to accelerate the promotion of the army, and to render the army efficient?—I should say so, though I do not know what those means could well be.

Difficulty of promotion by selection.

202. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If a system were introduced partly of seniority and partly of selection for merit or presumed merit, would there be any great difficulty do you apprehend in giving effect to that real selection for merit by the Commander-in-Chief?—The system does partially exist. The Commander-in-Chief has power to select officers, and does do so occasionally; for instance, when the augmentation took place, he did not give all the promotions in the regiment, he brought forward some subalterns of long service, and some others who had been distinguished in the field, and promoted them in the augmented regiments.

203. I have heard that one of the great obstacles to be apprehended with regard to extending the real practical power and operation of selection would be the difficulty the Commander-in-Chief or whoever disposes of the promotion would find in giving a true and valid effect to that system, in consequence of some great pressure from extraneous influences?—I should say that would be one thing to be apprehended, but more than that there is the extreme difficulty, if it was to be entirely selection, of satisfying yourself who was really the most deserving officer.

204. I said a mixed system of seniority and selection?—In a degree that still exists.

205. I mean selection not requiring pecuniary aid?—Yes. In augmentations that took place those subalterns who were brought in got companies without purchase, that was selection. If that was extended and a good many regiments augmented the same thing might be done. You would look abroad in other regiments for some of the old and deserving officers.

206. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) That would be the selection of old men; the highest object of selection is to get young men?—There is great danger, you must be quite sure you have the right men. In the first augmentation, we selected men who were not particularly of old standing, but we took care that in any regiment in which they were put the senior lieutenant was junior to them.

207. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Supposing there was one-third to be selected regularly, and two-thirds suppose by seniority, do you apprehend that there are such obstacles in our social and political system, as to prevent such a plan being carried out?—It would be exceedingly difficult to give satisfaction, and at the same time to satisfy yourself that you would be doing it with perfect justice.

208. That would be only a conscientious difficulty?—Also the satisfaction that would be given to the army generally should be considered.

209. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) Would not the same causes which have led to the promotion of particular officers by purchase, when, if we may call it so, the abuse existed of allowing officers to buy half-pay commissions for full pay, have existed under any system of patronage which you could devise in this country?—I think practically they would exist.

210. The influence of the higher classes of society, and the influence of members of both Houses of Parliament would naturally so bear upon whoever commanded the army, or whoever had the control of the War Department, as to interfere with any system of promotion by merit you could devise?—I think it certainly would, I believe most people would be of that opinion.

211. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) What is the system by which officers are promoted at the Admiralty, seniority or selection?—Selection.

212. Does that give or does it not give general dissatisfaction within the profession?—I have certainly heard formerly that it did so in many instances.

213. And a good deal to the public?—I have heard so.

214. On the other hand, are not the ships in the navy as well commanded as a regiment in the army?—I have no doubt they are.

215. In that case the public service in the navy does not suffer by the system of selection?—No.

216. The evil there is limited to the dissatisfaction caused to individuals?—Yes, and the feeling that they are overlooked.

217. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) Is it not the general impression upon the part of the public, that persons of high connexion and high family have advantages in promotion in the navy over those who have not those advantages?—I have always heard so.

218. (*Chairman.*) You have probably seen a report upon naval and military promotions in 1840?—Yes, I have.

219. I observe there that the late Lord Raglan was asked this question, at question 1674, "Therefore according to your experience you think that the system of selection by what might be supposed to be merit would be disadvantageous to the efficiency of the army." And his answer was, "Highly prejudicial to the efficiency of the army;" and I think so, it is so difficult to get at merit, to be quite certain of it. He was then asked whether a qualified system of selection might be introduced, "Can you conceive any system by which the advantages of promotion by seniority in times of peace might be preserved, while at the same time in the event of war breaking out, it might be possible under those circumstances to adopt a different system, in order to prevent the great expense incurred by the public by the general promotion, under such circumstances." His answer is, "I should be sorry to see the system of selection introduced under any circumstances in this country. I think it would lead to great abuse?"—With the lower ranks I think it certainly would, there is no criterion by which to judge of merit—you cannot.

220. (*Mr. George Carr Glyn.*) You cannot devise any system by which you could arrive at any proper estimate?—I think not. Consider the number of appointments made every month, how are you to refer to all parts of the world as to the merits of those officers? It would be exceedingly dangerous to take the recommendations of commanding officers. I think very few commanding officers would like the responsibility; I think it would not be safe.

System of purchase not affecting examinations for admission or promotion.

221. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that the system of purchase tends to prevent the establishing of a better system of examination for the first entry into the army?—Certainly not, you might have any examination you please, you would have the same number of people disposed to enter; I do not think it would be the purchasing people who would show any failure in that.

222. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Nor would it affect any question of examination in the promotion from ensign to a lieutenant?—No.

223. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) So far as I can understand the advantages which belong to the system of purchase, except that it is exercised in all cases as correctly as possible, and free from favouritism; there can be no advantages from it, except that of removing old officers and accelerating the advancement of others, without charging it to the finance of the country?—I think that is an advantage.

224. But it is the only one I see; if there is any other, what is it?—I consider that is the great advantage of it, accelerating the promotion of the army.

225. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) Without some other means for accelerating promotion, if promotion becomes stagnant the army will become inefficient?—Yes; I do not know any other mode but by the Chancellor of the Exchequer giving, not only a large retiring allowance, but a large sum of money.

226. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do not promotions now take place almost entirely with reference to the money officers possess and seniority?—Combined with service also, he must have been serving with his regiment, he must be qualified; a system founded upon different degrees of superior merit, I think it would be impossible to establish; it would be open to all sorts of influences.

227. Is it a matter of chance now?—No further than everything must be. There is a service which men must render, and particular regulations must be observed.

228. There must be a certain number of officers who obtain promotion by being transferred to other regiments?—Yes; there is a selection generally, but the cases are not very frequent.

Unlimited power of selection for promotion vested in the Crown.

229. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) Since the Report of the Commission in 1854, the Commander-in-Chief may recommend to the Crown officers, without regard to seniority, for promotion on the ground of merit?—Certainly, in the higher ranks. It is not very easy, but it is less difficult than in the lower ranks, because, a man's character and services are more generally known; you have better means of forming an opinion of his merits.

230. At present, according to the regulations, beyond the two modes of promotion, by seniority and by purchase, it is open to the Commander-in-Chief to recommend to the Crown any officer of distinguished merit for promotion over an officer of either of those classes?—Most certainly it is, and it is occasionally exercised, but certainly not universally nor very generally; but there are cases which appear to deserve it.

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231. During the late war, in consequence of the recommendations in this Report, officers have been promoted out of their turn over the heads of both classes of officers, in consequence of distinguished service during the war?—Certainly in the higher ranks there are a good many.

Perodical inspection and confidential reports.

232. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is it not the case, that there are periodical inspections by the general officer of every corps in the army of all distinctions?—Yes; two every year.

233. Is there still a confidential report made to Head Quarters as to the respective merits or otherwise?—Yes, there is the same confidential Report, which, as the Commissioners are aware, has existed for many years; the officers are reported upon generally, and if any officer is found unfit for his station or for the profession, a special report is made of him.

234. That is merely an exceptional case of a person deficient or calling for some reprobation; is there not some distinct report about the whole body of the officers?—Yes; whether they are competent for their situations and whether they discharge their duties as they ought to do, and any exceptions are specially noted.

235. But there is not any other exceptions, is there, except a case of demerit?—Not unless a particular case may be brought forward. It is not very usual, certainly.

236. If a system partly of seniority and partly of merit were introduced, assuming that the commanding officer of a regiment should have the power of recommending two or three officers of each class whom he considered to have the best qualifications, and if the general officer who inspected this regiment periodically were also to confirm that recommendation, and if it were in India or otherwise, the Commander of the Forces on the spot were also to confirm that recommendation, would not that give considerable security to the Commander-in-Chief in exercising the faculty of selection?—It would assist him certainly very much indeed.

237. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*)—Would the inspecting general officer have any opportunity of knowing anything about the lower officers?—Not much, except by inquiring of the commanding officer. Then probably among those other officers there may be many of very considerable merit and service who have done their duty very well indeed, and it would be hard to put their juniors in the same regiment over them; it has not been the system of the service.

238. (*Chairman.*) Supposing an officer to sell out, and the next in the regiment to wish to buy the step, and that he was not, in the opinion of those who were acquainted with him, his own officers, qualified for that higher position, would he, because he had the money, nevertheless obtain it?—Not unless he was qualified. An officer would not be allowed to obtain promotion by purchase who would not be allowed to obtain it without. The circumstance of his being able to purchase would give him no claim to promotion.

Unqualified officers not allowed to purchase promotion.

239. Supposing he had money, and had been long in the regiment, what judgment would be formed, or what check would there be to his obtaining the next step?—He must be recommended by the commanding officer as fit for the step, and pass an examination in the lower ranks.

240. Up to what rank?—Up to a field officer. A man must pass an examination to be a captain.

241. Not after that?—No.

242. Have any cases occurred that you are aware of where an officer having the money to buy the next step, has yet been considered not fit, and has not been allowed to buy it?—I know in the case of an ensign a few weeks ago who had not qualified himself, the next officer purchased over him, but he began to apply himself, and he afterwards passed the examination and was allowed to get the next step.

243. He was examined upon the practical duties of the field?—Yes.

244. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In point of fact, at present the certificate that the officer commanding a regiment gives as to the eligibility of an officer for promotion, is rather that the officer is not disqualified for promotion, than that he is particularly qualified?—He reports that he is qualified.

245. They never go into any discussion as to merit at all?—If it was the reverse they would.

246. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do they go into details at all as to qualifications?—No.

247. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) The examinations are rather formal, are they not?—Yes; the examination upon particular points in the report, that they are qualified upon those points.

248. What is the nature of the examination?—That they have a knowledge of the Articles of War, and that they know the duty of the management of a company, both in the field and as to its interior economy.

249. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) After an officer has passed six years in the navy before he can obtain his rank as lieutenant, he undergoes an examination, by superior professional officers, with respect to his ability to command a ship in action, and to take care of his ship in a gale of wind, and with respect to the equipment and economy of a ship; and he does not obtain his promotion without a certificate that he is qualified in those respects; do you see any reason under the system of purchase why before an officer becomes a field officer, when he is entrusted with the same charge with which a captain in the navy would be entrusted, namely, the care of a battalion of men, he should not be subjected to the same professional examination, or an equivalent professional examination,

to that which is required from a superior officer in the navy?—I do not see that the system of purchase would at all affect the question. There is no reason why it should not be established with purchase as well as without it.

250. Would it not be a check to any abuse of the system of purchase, if officers could only enjoy the privilege of purchase by proving themselves qualified?—At the half-yearly inspection officers are taken out and made to command a regiment to show that they they are equal to all the duties in the field.

251. Is the examination equal to the examination of Naval Officers?—No, it is not—certainly not to the same extent. I do not know exactly the details of the naval examination, but I believe it is much stricter.

252. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If an officer is permitted by the Commander-in-Chief to purchase the command of a regiment, or majority in another regiment, is there any rule against his being placed in that regiment over a senior?—The Commander-in-Chief would not do it if there were any senior officers of that regiment who could purchase, but if they would not purchase, and if the commission was to be disposed of, some officer must have it, and he would take, if possible, an officer senior to any officer of the same rank in the regiment; in the West India regiments, it has not been easy of late to find officers to purchase into them.

253. In that case does it not furnish a sort of cover for the responsibility of the higher authorities in the case of a man being placed in a regiment over his senior, but who happened not to have the power of purchasing, and would there not be a greater responsibility on the Commander-in-Chief if there was no qualification of money at all in that transaction?—No, I do not think there would.

254. Because there could be no excuse, in that case, there would be no justification for such advancement, except absolute professional merit?—A man must have professional qualifications, or he would not be allowed to purchase; he must be fit for it. But in recommending an officer to purchase promotion out of his own regiment, where there was no officer for purchase in the regiment, the Commander-in-Chief would avoid putting a very young officer unnecessarily over the heads of those much senior to him.

255. That occurs very often, notwithstanding, does it not?—I do not know that it does. I may say that it very seldom happens that a lieutenant-colonelcy is to be sold, and there is no major in the regiment to purchase it. I do not recollect any instance of the kind in the last two years, except in a West India regiment.

256. If that were so it is merely the seniority system of promotion, with the additional payment of so much money?—It is certainly not a common case to put a very young man in a regiment where the officers are old, if you can avoid it, but it is open to do it.

Effect on promotion of increasing the scale of retirements.

257. (*Chairman.*) As I understood the advantage of the system arises from the sale of commissions, allowing officers to retire from the army when they have served a certain time, and so increasing the promotion?—That is one of the great advantages.

258. If the system of sale and purchase were to be done away with, it would, as I understand, be necessary, in order to retain equal efficiency in the army, that an equivalent inducement should be given by the public, to that which is now given by the sale of commissions?—I should say so, certainly.

259. If the public wish to make that sacrifice to do away with purchase, and to give an equivalent in the form either of a money payment at once, or of an increased retiring allowance, then, as regards the efficiency of the army, the same benefit would be obtained? Yes, I should say that there must be a money payment at once to realize the value.

260. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Assuming that the public were willing to undertake the charge, would you then allow the promotion to go on as it is now, by seniority?—I suppose the present rule of succession must be followed, and by that course you would not, as you now do, bring up younger men; it would mitigate the evil by removing the older officers, but not have the same advantages as the present system.

261. You are not of opinion that the recommendation given by the Commissioners in 1854 to the Commander-in-Chief, to bring forward officers of distinguished merit, would be sufficient to counterbalance the evil arising from the general stagnation of promotion?—No, because I think that the junior ones would not get up to that rank where their services could be so well known, and where they could be so well selected.

262. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Supposing you retained the system of sale, and abolished the purchase, and allowed every officer to sell his commission, but to sell it to the public instead of selling it to an individual, and you put an individual into his place, it would come to the same thing, would it not, except that the regulation price would never be exceeded?—Except this it would be entirely a seniority service, whereas now, you get every now and then a young man up, and brought forward

263. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In that case would you allow an officer who has now the power, under the control of the Commander-in-Chief and the War Office, of selling his commission, he having only served a short time in the army, still to go out upon his 200*l.* or 300*l.*, or whatever might be the value of his services?—Anything that takes away from the inducement to officers to leave, would so far be bad.

264. You would not advise that the public should become the purchasers of those commissions, or should give indemnities to officers at those periods to quit the service?—Those small sums are no great inducement to them to go out.

Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Yorke.

26th May 1856.

265. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Would there not be a danger if the public became the purchaser of the commissions that the officer standing next in the regiment would add something to it to induce the other officer to go out?—Most certainly.

266. Unless in every case you made it a rule to give promotion out of the regiment capriciously, so that nobody would know who would receive it—that would be a check?—That would be very much against the feelings of the officers, I think.

267. (*Chairman.*) In the report of the Commissioners on Military and Naval Promotion in 1840, this question was put to Sir Edward Blakeney, at question 1365, and the following question "Consequently you are of opinion that the system of purchase in the British "army is not only cheap to the public but is useful for the efficiency of the army?—"Certainly. Would you alter the system of purchase at the present period, considering "that it is a time of peace?—Decidedly not; I should say on the contrary; I would give "it almost every encouragement."

268. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is there not a power in the Commander-in-Chief to make recommendations upon merit?—Certainly; and he does. In the augmentation of 1854, when the augmentation was given to the Guards, there was one of the two companies in each of the regiments given by promotion in the corps; the other was filled by officers from the line; in each case the officers so brought in were officers who had seen considerable field service.

269. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Did you not bring in an officer from the East India Company's service?—No; there have been many instances of lieutenants being promoted upon being reported as having distinguished themselves before Sebastopol. One instance in particular, that of Lieutenant Sheehy, who was promoted into another regiment to be captain, and Lieutenant Walker, who was adjutant of the 30th regiment, and he was promoted into another regiment for his good conduct. Lieutenant Gordon, from 38th regiment, promoted in the Coldstream Guards.

270. You would not make promotion under any circumstances into the same regiment?—No; not to put him over his seniors who had been doing exactly the same service.

271. Lieutenant Tryon very much distinguished himself; would it have been wrong to make him a captain in his regiment?—I would rather put him into another. It is what he or any other officer would have been perfectly satisfied with, and he probably would have preferred promotion in that manner.

272. That was a case in which it would be fair to promote by selection without reference to seniority?—Yes; but the Commander-in-Chief would have desired to have done it without putting him over the head of any very old officer.

Probable effect of limiting the period of command of battalions.

273. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are you not of opinion that if some alteration were made in the system of appointing officers to the command of regiments, some acceleration might be given to the promotion in the army. For instance, a lieutenant-colonel now rises to the rank of colonel after he has commanded a battalion three years, under the recommendation of the Commission, and supposing a regulation was adopted that that officer, after having commanded that battalion five years more, should retire, the public making some indemnity to him in point of pay and emolument, he would make room for a junior officer to command the regiment, the officer being disposable for any other service for which he might be required?—I think it perhaps might, but you must do something for him, as he probably purchased his commission.

274. I propose not to take away his full pay without continuing some indemnity to him, and beyond that the Commission of 1854 recommended that Her Majesty should select brigadiers from officers who had been distinguished in the service, and that would afford an opportunity of employing those officers?—Certainly.

275. Are you of opinion that any such change would be beneficial to the service generally?—I think it would.

276. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) You had some lieutenant-colonels of regiments hanging on a great number of years, had you not?—Yes, we had, and have still.

277. Do you think it is a wholesome thing for a regiment to be commanded by the same man for a very long period?—I do not think that there are many cases, though certainly there are some.

278. As a matter of opinion do not you think that it would be an advantage if there was a limit beyond which one officer should not command a regiment as lieutenant-colonel?—I think it would be a good change.

279. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The Commission in 1854 recommended what had been unanimously recommended 20 years before, that the staff officers should be changed every five years. If the staff officers were to be changed why not change the officers in command of regiments?—Theirs is a regular system of purchase; a staff officer does not purchase his appointment.

280. But he purchased the rank, probably, that entitled him to the appointment?—Yes; but he voluntarily gives up his regimental commission to go to the staff.

281. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) For the time being?—Yes.

282. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In the French service there is a limitation, in point of age, to any officer remaining in active service?—I have heard there is; that they do not allow officers to remain, except those in high command, after the age of 60.

283. Laying aside the question of compensation, do not you think that it may be advisable to fix some limit, beyond which officers should not be left in command of a regiment?—Yes; I think it would.

284. A change of this description, which would create opportunities of service and promotion more widely in the army, would be very beneficial?—Yes; I think it would.

285. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Would it not be beneficial that there should be a fixed age, after which in each rank, an officer should not serve actively, excepting with regard to the very highest rank?—It depends so much upon what age you fix. A man is sometimes very long in the junior ranks, and some fortunate circumstance gives him a good lift, and he is then perhaps in a fair way of pursuing his profession.

286. Would it be any benefit to the service if the practice were adopted of not promoting to the command of a regiment at all from the immediate regiment but from other regiments. It would give a larger scope for selection if it were established as a rule, and might it not have this convenience of removing that officer from the influence of many incidents of a trivial nature which might have occurred between him and his brother officers during many years preceding?—I do not think that the present system is practically attended with any inconvenience or detriment to the service, or that it would be improved by invariably appointing the major from another regiment to be the lieutenant-colonel.

287. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) About 300 officers sell out in a year, do they not, on an average?—There have, I believe, been perhaps fewer sales within the last two years than in former years.

288. But before the war they were rather increasing in number, were they not?—The sales will certainly increase in time of peace; officers who might not like to sell out during war will do so in time of peace, but during peace there are scarcely any vacancies except from casualties without purchase.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Friday next, at 1 o'clock.

Friday, 30th May 1856.

PRESENT:

The DUKE OF SOMERSET.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.	Sir HARRY DAVID JONES.
Mr. EDWARD ELLICE	Mr. GEORGE CARR GLYN.
Lieut.-General WYNYARD.	Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.	

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Lieut.-Col. William Yolland.

30th May 1856.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM YOLLAND, examined.

289. (*Chairman.*) You are an officer in the engineers, are you not?—Yes.

290. How long have you been in the engineers?—Twenty-eight years.

Austrian system of military education.

291. You were sent to Austria, were you not, by the Government to inquire into their system of military education?—More particularly with reference to the education of the artillery and engineers.

292. When was that?—I left England in February, and returned to England in April. I was absent three months.

293. In making that inquiry you collected information generally upon the military system in Austria?—Yes, to a limited extent.

294. With regard to entry into the Austrian service, is the service the same, whether a person enter into the more scientific corps or enter generally into the service of the army?—No. A different system prevails for entering into the scientific corps, the artillery, and engineers, from that which is in operation for the army at large.

295. Will you state first how they enter into the scientific corps in Austria?—Subsequent to the Hungarian war there has been a complete change in the system of education for the army in Austria; there are two modes of entry into the scientific corps, one is by passing through the houses of military instruction called academies, and another from what are termed the technical or scientific school companies. The academies are more particularly confined to the wealthier classes; and with regard to the school companies, about five per company annually of the most talented of the pupils are sent from those school companies into the artillery and engineer academies, to qualify for officers in the scientific corps.

296. Do you mean that the school companies afford instruction to a certain number from the army generally, out of which a number of the most scientific are selected?—The primary object of the school companies is the instruction of non-commissioned officers for the Austrian army. There are a certain number of school companies for the various services, six for the infantry, three for the cavalry, two for the borderers, five for the artillery, one for the engineers, one for the pioneers, one for the flotillas, and one for the marines. From the artillery and engineer school companies about five per annum per school company leave at the age of seventeen and join the artillery and engineer military academies, in which the officers of those services in the Austrian army are educated.

297. You state that the school companies are for the education of non-commissioned officers chiefly; how does a person obtain admission into the school company?—There are different modes; the pupils are either foundation pupils or paying pupils. The first are subdivided into military or treasury foundations (which belong to the army), provincial and private foundations. Every Austrian subject may claim admission as a paying pupil. In addition to the preceding some few soldiers attend the school companies. The appointments to the military places are made by the supreme military authorities; to the provincial places by the sanction of the Emperor: to the private foundations by the person specified by the founder: and to the paying places by the supreme military authorities.

298. Then it may be called a system of favour, either by the favour of the Emperor or the favour of colonels of regiments, or by the consideration of the merit of an individual?—The last is considered a right. It is confined almost entirely to the sons of military men, or at all events to Government employés; but it is mainly to military men.

299. Do you mean that the son of any military man would have a right to enter into a school company?—He would have a species of claim. We were given to understand that the army was specially under the patronage of the Emperor, and that the claims of children of military men were usually very much considered.

300. Can you give any notion of the proportion in the school companies that are entered by favour, compared with the proportion of those who are entered in consequence of being the sons of distinguished military men?—In the lower houses of instruction, in which there are 1,200 pupils, all are military or treasury places: in the upper houses of instruction, in which there are 2,400 pupils, 1,800 are military places, and the remaining 600 are divided among provincial and private foundations and paying places.

301.—Having got them into the school companies is their education there gratuitous —It is, except for the paying places.

302. What is the number of young persons who are now in the school companies?—The establishment is for 2,190. It will give the Commissioners some general idea of the Austrian system of education if I say that there are altogether somewhere about 7,000 scholars in the upper and lower houses of instruction and school companies, (which are directly intended for the education of pupils as non-commissioned officers), and the cadet institutes and academies for the education of pupils as officers.

303. Including the school companies and the academies?—In addition to the cadet houses and the upper and under houses of instruction. The under houses of instruction are for children; boys enter the under houses at seven years of age, and leave them at eleven, they then join the upper houses and remain till fifteen, and going to the academies and remaining till nineteen.

304. Are the Commissioners to understand you to say that those lads who in the school companies show superior aptitude are selected, or at least a certain number of them, and sent to the academies?—Quite so.

305. When they are sent to the academies is their further education in the academies at the expense of the state?—I think so entirely.

306. Then the education in the academies is of a very scientific kind, is it not?—I should mention that there are different academies. There are academies for the infantry and cavalry, for the artillery, for the engineers, and for the marine.

307. For engineers it is a very scientific education, is it not?—Both for the artillery and the engineers a scientific education is afforded.

308. Did it strike you as being a very superior education?—I think so. I think they appear to have a very good system in Austria.

309. Comparing it with our own, what is your opinion?—I think there are many things that are very good indeed in the Austrian system.

310—Do you think that we might take hints from them usefully?—I think so.

311. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Are the academies for the artillery and engineers distinct? —They are; but, as I said before, this is a new system which commenced subsequently to the Hungarian war, and it is intended ultimately to allow officers of the artillery and engineers, after they have served two or three years with their regiments, to return to an united higher course of study—at least such of the officers as may be capable of following that study with advantage, not all.

312. (*Chairman.*) In the first instance, before they are admitted into the school companies, is there any educational test of any kind, before they are admitted into the first school?—There are two modes of entrance into the school companies. One mode is by drafts from the upper houses of instruction, and the other from the educational establishments that prevail throughout Austria—private establishments.

313. Then, in short, before they are even admitted into the school companies they are educated in a certain degree for that age?—Quite so.

314. What is the age of admission into the school companies?—Fifteen; and for those who do not pass out of the upper houses of education into the school companies there is an examination held which is equivalent to the examination of candidates leaving the upper houses of education.

315. Having spoken of the modes of entry into the academies, when they have got into the academies are they sure of obtaining admission into the army?—Certainly not. It depends entirely upon their conduct and upon their intelligence.

316. But supposing their conduct to be good and their intelligence to be sufficient, are they certain of entry into the army—is there no selection or favour?—None.

317. If they can pass their examination they go into the army as a matter of course?— Quite so.

318. Is it an examination merely into their intellectual capabilities, or are they required to be physically qualified for the army?—Great attention is paid in Austria to physical pursuits—to gymnastics and military exercises generally.

319. Would they reject a lad who, having considerable mental acquirements and ability, was yet of weakly constitution?—Yes, they are always subjected to medical examination when they first enter.

320. Are many rejected on that account?—I imagine that it would be so, but I have no actual knowledge of the numbers.

321. Then one mode of entry into the army being through school companies and academies, is there in Austria any other mode of direct entry into the army without having passed through this preliminary instruction?—The mode I have alluded to is mainly for non-commissioned officers. The school company is mainly for non-commissioned officers, but a proportion enter the military academies and thus become officers.

322. How do they obtain admission into the military academies? is it by the favour of the Emperor, or of the colonels?—In the cadet houses and military academies there are about 1,700 pupils; of these 900 are full military places and 200 half military places; about 220 are provincial or private foundation pupils, and 300 are paying pupils, the remainder are received from the school companies.

323. It is not thrown open to the public at large, but it is so far open to the public, at least to that portion of the public who may have distinguished themselves in the school companies?—Quite so.

Lieut.-Col. William Yolland.

30th May 1856.

324. The greater proportion of those who would come from the academies, would come by favour of the authorities?—By nomination; but I have been given to understand that the number of those who enter the infantry and the cavalry of the Austrian army, passing through the military academies is not above one-twentieth of the whole of the officers of the Austrian service.

325. Only one-twentieth of the Austrian service passes through the academies?—Yes.

326. How are the other nineteen-twentieths placed in the army, are they placed in the army at once?—They are placed in the regiments as cadets.

327. They perform the usual duties of ordinary soldiers?—Yes; but at the same time it is not necessary that they should remain for any length of time in that capacity.

328. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do they act as non-commissioned officers or as privates?—As privates.

329. (*Chairman.*) To be placed in the regiment in that way, is a matter of nomination?—Entirely so.

330. Then they serve for a short time?—Short or long, depending partly upon their qualifications, and partly on the interest they possess.

331. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Does passing through the academy entitle them to any amount of service, as is the case in the French service?—It is so in the French service, I am not certain that it does in the Austrian service.

332. (*Chairman.*) Having entered as a candidate, or having passed through the academy, do they upon entering the army undergo any examination?—There are periodical examinations in those military academies, which take place at the end of each year, and those not found qualified are removed, and are actually liable to be sent back into the army as soldiers.

333. Supposing a young man to have served as a cadet for a time, and to be nominated to a post, that of officer in a regiment, would he have to pass through an examination?—Yes; he will have to pass a slight examination prior to being admitted as a cadet.

334. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) A regimental examination, or that of the academies?—Not that of the academies,—regimental.

335. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there only one-twentieth of the officers who have the advantage of this slight examination?—One-twentieth of the infantry and cavalry; nineteen-twentieths have a slight examination, and one-twentieth a superior one.

336. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Is that examination with regard to study and general information, or is it a regimental examination upon field duties and upon tactical points?—Partly as regards study, but it is very slight.

337. Is there any as to his qualifications as an officer?—I think so.

338. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) When you say slight, you use that term with reference to the previous education that the individual had received?—I should say more particularly with reference to a comparison with those who pass through the academies; it would be by comparing them with those who pass through the academies. The only academy for infantry and cavalry is at Wiener Neustadt; it is a large academy, and contains 400 pupils.

339. (*Lt.-General Wynyard.*) You stated, did you not, that there was no examination for a cadetship?—The examination to which he is subjected takes place before he becomes a cadet.

340. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Who has the nomination for cadetships; is it in the colonels of the regiments?—I do not know whether it is entirely confined to the colonels of the regiments. I believe the same system prevails throughout. It is partly the Emperor, partly the colonels of regiments, and partly the other officials.

341. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Is there any promotion direct from the ranks in the Austrian army as in our army?—The promotion from the school company for the artillery and engineers is partly analogous to it, inasmuch as they are probably taken mainly from the same class; but since the Hungarian war, or consequent upon that Hungarian war, promotion from the ranks has occurred.

342. Direct from the ranks, without any educational test whatever?—I think a slight test is insisted upon.

343. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The advancement from a non-commissioned officer is not in any fixed proportion; it is merely accidental is it not?—No, it is not in any fixed proportion, as it is in France.

Promotion of officers.

344. (*Chairman.*) Having entered into the service either through the academies or by cadetship, what is the system by which promotion is governed?—Mainly by seniority,—at all events to a certain rank,—and after that by choice or selection.

345. Up to what rank, do you know?—I think it is by the seniority of commissions to the rank of captain.

346. After that is it by selection?—I am not certain at the present moment, but probably it is partly by selection and partly by seniority.

347. (*Mr. Ellice.*) Is there a conscription in Austria?—Yes.

348. The soldiers are raised by conscription?—Yes.

349. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What are the exceptions with regard to those who are subject to conscription, for there are exceptions in Prussia, are there not?—I think there is no exception in Prussia, with the exception of the King's sons and the clergy, and those who are incapable from physical incapacity.

350. Will the payment of a certain sum of money obtain exemption?—I think not; but I would rather refer to my notes upon that point.

351. (*Chairman.*) You stated that there has been a great deal of alteration in the Austrian system since the Hungarian war?—Yes.

352. Before the Hungarian war was the service rather embarrassed by the age of its officers?—I was given to understand that the promotion was exceedingly slow; of course there would be individual exceptions, where young men had been promoted by selection, but that the rule was, that the promotion was excessively slow.

353. What alteration was made after the Hungarian war with a view to render promotion more rapid?—I am not aware of any change in consequence of that, but a very large amount of promotion took place consequent upon that war, and the division that existed in the Austrian forces, the two sides that a portion of the army embraced.

354. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The principle of selection was probably brought to bear more generally?—I imagine that it was in existence before, but the great change made as regards promotion was, by the abstraction from the service of a very large number of officers, and the necessity of bringing forward younger men.

Pay of officers and soldiers.

355. (*Chairman.*) What is the pay of Austrian officers as compared with those in our army?—The pay of a captain in the Austrian service is 90*l.* per annum, and 30*l.* additional if not lodged and provided with a servant. The pay of the Austrian soldier is 2*d.* per diem, and the difference between the ordinary rate of provisions and the high rate of provisions.

356. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does the soldier purchase his provisions with that 2*d.*?—Yes; he is allowed some portion of the bread, I think.

357. (*Chairman.*) You are not aware at all of what the pay of the officers is?—Only as regards the pay of a captain.

358. What is the system of retirement in the Austrian army; is there any retirement after a certain number of years' service?—There is not; I do not know the particulars, but I was given to understand that in the event of an officer at the head of the list being passed once or twice, it was tantamount to a hint to him that it was time for him to retire.

359. Are you aware whether he does retire?—I think he does, but I believe the retirement to be a very indifferent one, less than half-pay.

360. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do you know whether in the Austrian service there are many garrison appointments which officers being taken away from the effective army might be placed in?—I think there are.

361. (*Chairman.*) Are there many garrison appointments?—Yes; I think so.

362. But the retirement you state is less than half-pay; is there any system of half-pay in the Austrian army similar to ours?—I think not.

363. You think that officers cannot go out and return again?—I think not; cases have however occurred where officers have actually been *en retraite*, and have come into active service again. I know that instances of that kind occurred during the Hungarian war.

364. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Would that apply to ranks below general officers?—Yes; I know the case of a colonel of a regiment now, who had left the service, and who re-entered it consequent upon the Hungarian war.

365. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You think that it is not part of the system?—I think it was probably due to the war itself.

Promotion of officers.

366. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Is the promotion regimental?—The promotion ordinarily is regimental, but in the case of selections, the promotion takes place into another regiment.

367. If there is a vacancy in a regiment, say of lieutenant-colonel, are all the steps filled up regimentally?—Unless a man is brought in to take that vacancy.

368. Are you aware of the average length of service in arriving at the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—I was told that it was very great, and that a man would be more than 50 years of age.

369. They enter about 16, you state?—The entrance would be at 18 or 19; I believe the promotion to have been very slow, anterior to the Hungarian war, and of course, that circumstance deranged the whole course of things.

Occasional purchase of promotion.

370. (*Chairman.*) As promotion is very slow, and as the retiring allowance is very small, is there any system in the Austrian army by which officers have endeavoured to accelerate the promotion by increasing the retirement among themselves?—I have been informed that it has not been unusual, though not sanctioned by the authorities, for young men possessing means, to purchase their promotion in another regiment from that in which they were serving; and the money for the promotion was given to the individual who was at the head of the list in the regiment in which the promotion would, under other circumstances, have taken place according to seniority: so that, in the event of an officer retiring, the senior who would be entitled to that promotion, according to the ordinary nature of things, gave up his right to a young man in another regiment, and this had led to unpleasant occurrences in the Austrian army, duels frequently occurred in consequence of it.

371. ((*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) How could that be done, if it was not sanctioned by the government, how did that officer succeed in obtaining this promotion in another regiment?—By sanctioned, I mean that there are no official regulations on the subject, but that, of course, such promotion could not take place unless the superior authorities allowed it.

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372. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) It is not a fixed price for the commission, but a bargain between two individuals?—So I understand.

373. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) The officer who paid the money to the senior, would, I suppose, have first of all permission, and the certainty that he would step into the rank?—The officer at the head of the rank which would be entitled to the promotion, would consent to sell his right for a sum of money, he remained therefore in the same position, and all below him would be prejudiced by his act.

374. But the man who paid the money would be pretty well satisfied that he should obtain the promotion?—Yes.

375. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) The officer who retired would have no interest in the business at all?—So I was given to understand, he retired, whether of his own will I do not know.

376. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) So far as the regiment was concerned, it was prejudicial to the whole of the other officers?—Yes; an injury was done to the junior officers of that regiment by another being brought in from another regiment.

377. Another, and probably a younger life being brought in?—Yes, much younger.

378. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) I suppose it is not a very usual case, and if it were, though not officially sanctioned, yet verbally sanctioned, I do not see that it would be likely to lead to duels?—I was informed that a very strong feeling existed in the Austrian army against those officers who were concerned in the fighting of duels on this ground; the opinion in the army was against it.

379. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Does this practice extend to any very large number of cases?—No. I do not think it does.

380. (*Chairman.*) The exchanging from one regiment to another is not uncommon in that service?—I am not prepared to speak to its extent.

Appointments to the staff.

381. Could you give the Commissioners any information as to the staff of the Austrian army, how they are placed upon the staff, and what the system is with regard to the education of staff officers?—There is a staff school established in Austria.

382. For instance, are the staff officers selected generally from the army or must they have had some previous education, or have passed through some previous system of training to fit them for their new duties?—The staff of the army must be taken from those officers who have passed through the staff school.

383. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The staff school is quite a separate establishment from those to which you have already alluded?—Entirely.

384. (*Chairman.*) Is the staff school a school to which persons, having served some time in the army, may go to complete their education?—It is.

385. Then an officer may have served for a short time with his regiment and may then go to the staff school?—He does serve in his regiment for a definite number of years, and if he satisfies the conditions of the competitive examination that takes place, he is then eligible for an appointment to study in the staff school.

386. Is it a favour to admit persons into the staff school? Is it by nomination?—I understood that it was open to all, but that a large proportion of those who went to the staff school were from among the pupils who had passed through the military academy at Wiener Neustadt, or from the artillery and engineers.

387. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It is the result in fact of the previous good education, and not the result of any regimental qualifications?—It would be the result of previous education; it would not necessarily be the result of the education in the academies, because it would be open to an officer to study, and become practically acquainted with the duties of his profession.

388. It would not be for any regimental qualification?—Not that alone—that is one qualification that is held to be very essential.

No examination for regimental promotion.

389. (*Chairman.*) Did you state that an officer, when an opportunity has offered for him to gain the next step, would have to pass through any examination?—He would not, except with reference to the staff school. In the event of an officer passing an examination in the staff school, if he be a very junior officer, consequent on passing that examination satisfactorily, he is immediately promoted, and even before there may be a vacancy for him in the staff corps. On the other hand if he be not a second lieutenant, but a lieutenant, if no vacancy occurs during the next three years he obtains the rank of captain, consequent on passing a satisfactory examination at the staff school, and he is promoted and attached to the staff corps when a vacancy occurs, being attached to the staff corps according to his position on the list of merit, and not by selection.

390. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) For regimental promotions there is no examination?—None that I am aware of.

391. The first examination when they leave the academy is the only one?—Yes.

392. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) They are not examined for any rank, such as captain, major, or colonel?—I think not.

Staff.

393. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) Is an officer removed from the staff school taken out of the regiment to which he belongs?—Entirely when appointed to the staff corps, not otherwise; he may be sent back to his regiment after he has passed through the staff school.

394. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Waiting for an appointment?—Yes.

395. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) After what number of years is he allowed to enter the staff school?—After two years' service with troops.

396. Any branch of the army?—It is open to any branch of the service.

397. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you include every description of staff?—I think there is one exception, and that is what are termed personal aides-de-camp.

398. It is not imperative upon a general officer to take his aides-de-camp from that staff corps?—Not his personal aide-de-camp.

399. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) As to the different ranks of general officers, would a general, who might be entitled to three or five aides-de-camp, have the option of making his own choice?—He would have nothing to do with that; they are told off from the staff of the Austrian army, all by the chief of the staff corps.

400. I thought you stated that the personal staff of a general officer must not of necessity belong to the staff corps?—Quite so; his mere personal staff; but that I believe is limited to one individual to each general officer.

401. Are the aides-de-camp in the habit of regularly living at the table of the officer?—I am not informed.

402. Which of the three corps, the artillery, the engineers, or the staff, seemed to be the most desired by the officers, and young men of ambition to obtain admission into?—I am not prepared to answer that question, but I should imagine that it would be the staff corps.

403. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Is promotion very slow in that corps?—It has not been long enough established for that to be made out; it is a new creation.

404. Is there no limit of age?—Above 21 and under 26 years of age.

405. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) If I understood you rightly, you stated that any officer who could pass the examination might go into the staff corps school?—Any unmarried subaltern may claim admission.

406. After that he may go back to his regiment?—Yes.

407. So that there may, in course of time, be a very large infusion of officers fit for the staff in the general body of the army?—Yes; but the staff corps is not yet full.

408.—What is the strength of the staff corps as it now is, or as it is intended to be?—One field marshal lieutenant, two major-generals, 12 colonels, 12 lieutenant-colonels, 24 majors, 80 captains, but there are supernumeraries in some of the ranks.

409. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Did you not state that in the case of those who go back to their regiments, it is rather in consequence of there being a want of sufficient promotions than from choice that they go back?—They would be sent back in the event of there being no vacancies for them in the staff corps.

410. Though they had passed an adequate examination?—Yes; if there are no vacancies in the staff corps then the officers who had passed a satisfactory examination would be returned to their corps until such vacancies occurred.

411. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) What is the highest rank of an officer in the staff corps?—The chief of the staff corps is a master-general of the Austrian ordnance, H. F. von Hess.

412. Would he be taken from that corps?—Yes; the chief of the staff of an Austrian corps d'armée must be taken from the staff corps.

413. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are you perfectly certain that the chief of the staff must necessarily be taken from that corps?—From the staff corps, or, as I was informed, from the engineers.

414. Supposing there are two or three armies in the field there is a chief of the staff for each of those armies, who would they be, for there are not in the permanent staff corps two or three chiefs of the staff?—No; there is no such rank in the staff corps itself as chief of the staff, but an officer would be selected for each army corps for the post of chief of the staff.

Promotion in the scientific corps.

415. (*Chairman.*) Is the promotion in the scientific corps in the Austrian army as slow as it is in the service generally, or is there any exceptional mode by which they can make that promotion faster?—I think that promotion is quite as slow and even slower. The principle of selection does not appear to apply to the scientific corps, the artillery and engineers.

416. Have they no more advantageous retirement, so as to draw them away after a certain age?—I am not aware that they have any.

Widows and children of officers.

417. Can you state, with respect to the officers generally of the Austrian army, whether, by means of pensions for their widows and children, any advantage is given to them after a certain number of years service?—Orphan children are taken care of by the State; they are exclusively considered to be under the care and protection of the State, but I think widows are not allowed pensions.

Marriage of officers.

418. Do you know whether there is any interference with the marriage of officers, as there is said to be in the French army?—There is.

419. So that an officer is not at liberty to marry?—No; unless he is, either in his own right or that of the lady whom he desires to marry, in possession of a certain income.

420. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you suppose that to be rigidly enforced?—I am not prepared to say.

421. What description of appointment is the colonel proprietor?—In the first instance I think it is honorary; for instance, the late Emperor of Russia was colonel proprietor of one of the Austrian regiments.

422. He did not exercise the patronage did he?—I do not know.

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423. Then is it an honorary appointment generally?—It is. I think it has nothing to do with the management of the regiment at all.

424. You stated, did you not, that of those who were selected for the school companies one portion was settled by the Colonel?—Yes, the nomination to the appointment. I think he does not interfere with the management or discipline of the regiment.

425. Nor does he receive any emolument?—I cannot state that.

Advantag s of serving on the staff.

426. With regard to the desirableness of the staff service, as it appears that the promotion is very slow, what causes it to be so much desired; is the pay a good deal better, or does it lead to some great professional advantage?—The pay is the same for all the branches of the Austrian service, but there are advantages consequent on passing through the staff school and being attached to the staff corps; higher appointments fall within the reach of those officers than would be the case with those who did not; the chief of the staff is one of those instances; but I have not stated that the promotion would be very slow.

427. But the staff officer and the cavalry officer must incur a great deal more expenditure than an engineer?—In all cases there are additional allowances for mounted officers, as contradistinguished from those who are not.

428. Can they select their horses, for instance, from the public horses?—I do not know; but the prices of horses in Austria is small compared with the price in this country (from £10 to £14).

429. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Can you state the establishment, in number and subdivisions, of a regiment of Austrian infantry?—One regiment of four battalions, each battalion of six companies, each company of 120.

430. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Is the staff in the Austrian service the same as it is in the French service, and not divided into two branches, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's department?—There are two branches.

431. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do all the officers, whether infantry or cavalry, or the whole army enter first as cadets?—Either through the military academies or, as I have described, as cadets.

432. Is the first appointment that of cadet or that of an officer?—Cadet; I do not know what may have occurred consequent upon the Hungarian war to promote those who had been deserving in the ranks, but the ordinary custom is now for all officers to pass through the grade of cadet, and, in fact, one of their houses of instruction is called the cadet house, supplying the military academies, for instance, in the same way that the upper houses of instruction supply the school companies.

433. Then gentlemen or noblemen of all ranks become cadets first?—Quite so.

434. Is there any superior pay to a cadet over a private soldier?—The cadets in the cadet houses and academies are not paid.

435. Do the cadets live together?—I do not think that any distinction is made. At that time there was no difference of pay, for a cadet who joins a regiment does the duty of a private soldier and lives in barracks.

436. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do the Austrian officers mess together by regiments?—I think not.

437. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In the French army it is by ranks, is it not?—I think in the Austrian service they live very much among themselves—two or three together in one place, and two or three in another.

438. (*Chairman.*) The only instance of purchase was that indirect system of purchase to which you have alluded?—Yes.

439. And that not to any considerable extent?—Not that I am aware of.

440. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to seniority being so large a cause of promotion, what might be the average age of a general officer, must it not be very considerable?—I should think it was an advanced age.

441. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You stated that, generally speaking, the whole of the first appointments are made either by the favour of the Emperor and the colonels of regiments, or on the ground of public claims, which are the claims of colonels and other official employés?—Quite so—not colonels only, but officers of regiments.

442. There is no other mode, is there, by which the public at large have the means of getting their sons into the army?—I think those are the main channels.

Exhibitions for the maintenance of cadets.

443. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) I thought you stated that that referred to admission into the companies schools?—Yes, but the same sort of principle appears to prevail throughout. In some instances where the cadet is paid for that payment is made in some cases by districts, by provinces, by a species of exhibition, where they are not gratuitous by the State; exhibitions have been founded by provinces and districts, and in some cases by private individuals.

444. Those are in fact local contributions?—Yes, they are local contributions in aid of the expense of education by the State.

445. (*Mr. G. Ellice.*) They are local charities?—Yes.

446. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Is there any age prescribed beyond which an officer shall not remain in the service?—I do not think there is any such age.

447. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are the Commissioners to understand that with regard to the admissions of all officers into the army by far the most considerable number are those who obtain admission in consequence of being the sons of officers in the army?—I did not limit myself to the sons of officers, but those of military men.

448. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) And public servants?—Yes, but the greater proportion of those admitted into the houses of military instruction in Austria I believe to be the sons of military men.

449. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Can you at all approximate to the proportion? Would those admitted by the favour of the Emperor amount to a fourth or fifth, do you suppose, upon the average?—I think that I can supply the Commissioners with some more definite information upon that subject, I am not quite sure at the present moment.

450. The colonel, in nominating to those first appointments, must of course do it through the Commander-in-Chief or the Minister of War, he cannot of himself authorize the attaching of a cadet to his regiment merely upon his own authority?—I believe the sanction of the superior military authorities is obtained.

451. (*Sir H. W. Bentinck.*) It is a matter of very great importance, is it not, to the sons of those military men to come into the army?—Very; it is a provision.

452. It is almost the only thing that they have to look to, is it not?—I imagine so.

453. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) It is a very humble one as to the amount of pay, is it not?—Yes; but it is suited to the wants of the country.

454. But it gives them other advantages, does it not, such as consideration in society?—I think so.

Expense of military education.

455. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is the education in the academies fixed at a low rate, or is it an expensive test in education?—It is not very expensive. In the upper and lower houses of instruction, and in the school companies, the paying pupils pay 15*l.* per annum; in the cadet houses they pay 40*l.* per annum, and in the Academies they pay 60*l.* for the first three years, and 80*l.* for the last.

456. Does the Government pay any portion of the expenses?—The cost of the military education in Austria, which is under one main department, amounts to about £280,000 per annum, paid by the Government.

457. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does that cover the whole of the education of those 7,000 cadets?—Yes, it does, with the exception of such local contributions as may be afforded by provinces, districts, and private individuals, that is the proportion paid by the State.

458. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) With regard to those academies, you do not know the proportion who pay, and the proportion that are paid for by the State?—I think I can furnish that.

459. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do those 7,000 furnish all the non-commissioned officers and all the cadets?—Neither. They do not furnish all the non-commissioned officers: they furnish a proportion of well-trained educated non-commissioned officers, and they furnish a proportion of cadets, who become in a manner the scientific part of the Austrian army.

460. What might be the proportion, do you suppose, now in point of value of money between £280,000 in Austria and a similar amount in this country,—would it be equal to £600,000 or £900,000?—If it was reckoned in terms of the value of the labour of a soldier it would be at least six times as much; but it is very difficult to form an accurate opinion on this subject, but I believe that the money value in England would be between two and three times the sum I named.

461. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) I understood you to say that the standard of examination for the staff and scientific branches of the army was very high. There is only one examination for officers in the general army. What is the standard of that examination,—is it very severe?—No, it is not.

British Royal Engineers.—Slowness of promotion.

462. (*Chairman.*) Your evidence would correspond, would it not, with that which has been given upon other commissions, namely, that promotion in the engineers in the British army is very slow in times of peace compared with the general service of the army?—Very slow.

463. Do you attribute the proportionate slowness to the advantage that the general service of the army has of retirement by sale?—I have no doubt that causes the difference that exists between promotion in the engineers and in the army at large.

464. Is it your opinion that there would be no means of rendering the promotion in the engineers more rapid unless there were a more ample retirement provided?—I do not see any other means.

465. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) How long have you been in the service?—Rather more than twenty-eight years.

466. Have you been a lieutenant-colonel about two years?—A little more than a year.

467. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is the retirement of the engineers (I mean the half-pay) less in proportion than the retirement of the line or the cavalry?—Not that I am aware of.

468. There is a half-pay establishment?—There is a limited amount of full-pay retirement, but there is no establishment that I am aware of as regards half-pay. The cases were specially submitted for the consideration of the Master-General of the Ordnance, formerly in each individual case, as regarded the question of retirement on full-pay.

469. If there was an establishment of half-pay in the scientific corps in proportion to that which exists in the line, would not that accelerate promotion?—I do not think that it would.

470. Not adequately?—Not unless it were made very much more liberal than it is now.

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471. (*Chairman.*) There is no system of purchase at all in the engineers?—None whatever.

472. Is not the system of entry now into the engineers competitive?—It commenced last year on the competitive system.

473. On that competitive system a young lad now enters into the college?—He enters into the college or obtains a provisional commission, but I am not sure that that can be called a system, or whether it may not be a mere transitory process that has been adopted to meet the pressure consequent on the late war.

The witness withdrew.

Philip Melvill, Esq.

PHILIP MELVILL, Esq., examined.

474. (*Chairman.*) What situation do you hold?—That of Secretary in the Military Department of the East India Company.

Is secretary to the military department of the East India Company.

475. How long have you held that situation?—Nineteen years.

476. Will you describe the system pursued in the appointment of military cadets to the Company's service?—I will take first the cadets for the scientific corps, the artillery, and the engineers. The East India Company maintain at Addiscombe a Military College for the education of officers for their scientific corps, and they admit into this college about double the number of cadets required to supply vacancies in those corps, in order to have within the walls of the institution, full competition for the scientific branches. The cadets before they are admitted into the college, pass a preliminary examination. Before they are granted commissions they pass a high standard of examination for the engineers, a rather lower standard for the artillery, and a still lower standard for the infantry. The best of those cadets are posted to the engineers, the second class to the artillery, and the third class to the infantry. They must pass an examination according to a prescribed test; they may pass a very high one, but they must come up to the minimum test.

Appointment of military cadets in the company's service.

Artillery and engineers.

Infantry Cavalry.

477. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does that apply to infantry and cavalry?—Not to cavalry; the third class are posted to the infantry. The cavalry enter on what are called "direct" appointments; they are sent to a board of examiners, and on passing the prescribed test they are sent to India direct, without passing through any military college in this country; and the same course is taken with regard to the great mass of infantry cadets. A very small proportion of the infantry go through Addiscombe.

478. (*Chairman.*) Then if a cadet has entered Addiscombe he has the chance of being entered in the engineers, and if not sufficiently advanced in knowledge for the engineers he goes into the artillery, and if not considered competent for the artillery, he has a chance of the infantry?—Yes.

479. Will you state what the examination is as compared with the examination in the Queen's service?—I am not aware of the examination in the Royal Military Colleges. I have brought with me the test for admission into Addiscombe, not that for passing out of it; but that I can place upon the records of the Commission. A cadet before he is admitted into Addiscombe, must write a good legible hand, and English well from dictation. No candidate is admitted who cannot read and construe Cæsar's Commentaries, and who does not possess a correct knowledge of all the rules of arithmetic usually taught in schools, viz., the rule of three, compound proportion, practice, interest, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root.

480. Do many fail in that examination?—At first they sometimes fail, and then they apply themselves, and in a few months afterwards they generally pass.

481. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Are you speaking of the admission into Addiscombe?—Yes.

482. (*Chairman.*) For admission into the infantry, the general course is not through Addiscombe?—No; the general admission is subject to this test, viz.: Each candidate is required to write English correctly from dictation; to possess a competent knowledge of the ordinary rules of arithemtic, including the rule of three, compound proportion, simple and compound interest, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root, and to have read the first three books of Euclid. In languages, he is required to translate into English, passages from Cæsar's Commentaries, or from the first four books of Virgil's Æneid, and he is expected to parse, and to show his knowledge of grammar and syntax. The candidate is required to translate from French into English, an extract from one of the following works, viz.: Telemachus, Voltaire's Charles XII., and Peter the Great. But the candidate has the option of being examined in the Hindustani, in lieu of the French, language, and in that case, he is required to translate from Hindustani into English, an extract from one of the following works, viz.: Bagh-o-Buhar, Tota Kuhanee. In history he must be prepared to pass an examination in Keightley's histories of Greece and Rome, in Gleig's history of England, and in the history of British India, contained in vols. 1 and 2 of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library. In geography he is required to possess a competent knowledge of the modern divisions of the world; the principal nations in Europe and Asia; the names of the capital of each nation in Europe, and of the chief cities of Hindostan, and the names and situations of the principal rivers and mountains in the world. In fortification, he must have read some elementary work on the subject,

(Straith's Introductory Essay to the Study of Fortification, or Macaulay's Field Fortification,) and have received some instruction in drawing.

483. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you make a knowledge of mathematics necessary in any part of that?—Yes; the candidate is required to pass in the three first books of Euclid.

484. (*Chairman.*) Every cadet who goes to India in the East India company's service must have passed through this examination?—Yes; all who proceed on direct appointments.

485. When was that rule established?—Five years ago.

486. Before that was there any examination?—Before that there was no examination; the candidate stated in his own hand-writing what had been the nature of his education; and the patron satisfied himself of the candidate's qualifications. He also appeared before the Military Committee; but he was not examined by any public board.

487. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Who examines them now?—The board is composed of the senior Professor of Mathematics and Classics at Addiscombe, the senior Professor of Fortification, the Professor of Hindustani, and the Professor of French.

488. A youth obtains, through the Board of Directors, his nomination first, then he is sent to be examined, and if he is not able to pass that examination he does not obtain his appointment?—He is allowed a second trial.

489. Do they generally succeed upon a second trial?—Yes; there have been only in the last two years four instances of failure after a second trial.

490. It is a *de facto* examination; it is not passed over lightly; it occupies some time?—Quite so; it occupies several hours.

491. Consecutively?—Yes.

492. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is the minimum examination which obtains a commission in the infantry at Addiscombe, more or less severe than that to which the young men not going to Addiscombe are subjected?—It is higher in mathematics, but in other respects as nearly as possible the same.

493. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Their going now to Addiscombe with a view to enter the infantry, I presume, is merely optional. A youth is not required to do it?—It depends upon the nature of the appointment that he has obtained. An appointment to Addiscombe and a direct appointment are different appointments. The friends of a youth may obtain an Addiscombe appointment, and not be able to obtain a direct appointment.

494. Is a direct appointment considered preferable?—Not by parents who hope that their son will rise in the college; if they think that he has mathematical talent or mathematical acquirements to carry him to the higher branches, they prefer Addiscombe.

Expense of Addiscombe.

495. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) What is the expense of the education at Addiscombe?—About 125*l.* a year.

496. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) It would be a great advantage to infantry officers, after reaching India, if they had passed through Addiscombe?—No doubt of it.

497. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What is the limit of time?—Two years.

498. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) A youth gets the best military education for the sum you have named?—Yes, he does.

499. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That covers all the expenses?—Yes, including pocket-money and uniform.

500. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Have you no classes, as at Sandhurst, for officers of different ranks?—No, it is a uniform rate of payment for all ranks.

501. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there any lengthened period of vacations?—There are the regular vacations, two in each year, six weeks each.

502. That is an extra expenditure?—Whilst they are with their friends, of course.

503. (*Chairman.*) How do they take rank?—They take rank from the date of their departure from England, as regards those who go direct, as an encouragement to go out promptly; those who go from Addiscombe take rank from the day that they pass their examination.

Appointment to regiments.

504. Will you state how they are posted to regiments?—They are posted in the order in which they are ranked in England; the best vacancy is given to the senior, and the next best to the next, and so on, without any favour or affection, in the order of seniority.

505. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That is invariably acted upon?—Yes.

506. It does not rest with the Commander-in-Chief?—Not at all.

Promotion to the rank of major.

507. (*Chairman.*) What is the system of promotion?—It is that of pure simple regimental rise to the rank of major.

508. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The officer becomes major in his own regiment?—By seniority in that particular regiment.

509. (*Chairman.*) Has the organization of the several corps in the Indian army been formed upon the principle of giving an equal establishment of officers to all?—It has: the Government of India has been extremely anxious that the officers in all branches should have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of promotion; and the organization of all the corps has been formed upon the principle of giving an equal proportion of field officers to captains and subalterns.

Establishment of native regiments.

510. Will you state the establishment of an infantry regiment?—A native infantry regiment is composed of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, six captains, ten lieutenants, and five ensigns.

511. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) How many companies are there?—Ten.

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512. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) There is the regimental staff, and, in addition, the adjutants and quartermasters?—No; they are included in the number I have specified; the whole of the officers are included in that number.

513. (*Chairman.*) How do they divide the companies?—The organization of a regiment in India is not purely for regimental purposes—it is for staff purposes as well; the number of captains has not been graduated to the number of companies; it was, a few years ago, one-half—one captain to two companies, but in consequence of demands for the staff, an additional captain was added; it is now six captains.

514. What native officers are there?—One subadar, one jemadar for each company; that is, they have two native officers, and twelve non-commissioned native officers for each company.

515. (*Chairman.*) How many men are there in a regiment?—In Bengal they have now 1,000 men; at Madras the number is less.

516. 100 in a company?—Yes, in Bengal.

517. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The native officers are liable to be commanded always by a junior ensign?—Always.

518. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) What do they rank as?—The nominal rank of the subadar is that of a native captain.

519. But still under the command of the European ensign?—Yes.

Exchanges not permitted.

520. (*Chairman.*) After an officer has been posted to a regiment, must he remain in that regiment until he becomes a lieutenant-colonel?—Yes; no exchanges are permitted.

521. Can you state the average time taken in obtaining the several steps in the different branches of the army?—I have a full statement here which I can lay before the Commissioners, the results of which I will state generally. I find that for the three armies the average time taken in the artillery in obtaining a lieutenant-colonelcy by those now in the service is thirty-two years.

522. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) At what age do they enter?—At about seventeen or eighteen on the average.

Average rate of promotion.

523. (*Chairman.*) Will you state the average time in the different ranks upwards?—In the artillery, thirty-two years is the average to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; then to the rank of major thirty years, to the other rank of captain seventeen years, and the proportions do not vary very much in the other arms of the service. In the cavalry thirty years to lieutenant-colonels, twenty-nine years to majors, fifteen years to captains. In the European infantry thirty-one years to lieutenant-colonels, thirty years to majors, fourteen years to captains, and the same in the native infantry.

Establishment of European regiments.

524. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have they more captains in the European regiments?—In the European regiments they have a double establishment of officers. You require for European troops twice the number of officers that you require for native troops. The establishment of a European regiment is one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, twelve captains, twenty lieutenants, and ten ensigns.

525. What is the number of men?—Eight hundred and twenty in ten companies.

526. Then it is rather more than double?—As regards the number of men, the number of officers is more than double the proportion.

Effect on promotion of changes in the establishment of regiments.

527. (*Chairman.*) Is promotion in the Company's army more rapid or more slow than it used to be?—It is more rapid than it was expected to be. It was computed in the year 1832 that the effect of the revised organisation in the year 1824 would be to produce a permanent acceleration by six years in the rise to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The time in attaining that rank was then stated at thirty-nine years; it now averages about thirty-two years, being seven years more favourable than the computed results of the previous system. I should state that in the year 1824, the date here referred to, the Court of Directors adopted the plan of dividing the native regiments into one half the number of officers. Each regiment before that time was composed of two battalions, with a double establishment of officers similar to that which I have mentioned for the European regiments; and it was then resolved to divide that establishment into two regiments, so that the regiments have since consisted of only 23 officers. The Court of Directors were of opinion that that arrangement would produce the result which I have just stated. I will read to the Commissioners their observations upon the subject. This is an extract from a military letter to Bengal, dated November the 25th, 1823. "We have been anxious to frame a scheme which, while it "should be free from any interference with the regular system of regimental rise, and should "not involve any material departure from established system, in other respects should "occasion such a reduction in the number of steps in each corps as to warrant the belief that "our officers will in future be enabled to return to their native land at a much earlier period "than might be expected under the operation of the regulations of 1796. How far the "present arrangement may accomplish this object, time will be required to show. Our "hopes are sanguine that the benefits to be derived from it in this respect, and consequently "in the increased efficiency of regimental officers will be of no inconsiderable magnitude, and "that the expense attending it will therefore have been well bestowed." So that each officer in the native infantry enters at the bottom of 23, and only rises in it to the 20th step, namely, to the rank of major.

528. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) What was he before?—The establishment was 46 in the whole regiment, or 41 to the rank of major.

529. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Was the total number of officers augmented by this arrangement?—There was an addition of one colonel only to each of the regiments; it was forty-five when united, and forty-six when separated, each regiment then being composed of twenty-three.

530. Was there an additional expenditure for the staff?—The additional expenditure was merely in the pay—the ordinary pay, of the colonel—the off-reckoning allowance was divided between the two. Instead of the off-reckoning share going to one colonel it was arranged that it should go to two, and be divided equally between them,

531. That created probably an inducement to full colonels to retire at an earlier period?—It did not involve more retirement, they still remained at the head of their regiments.

532. The full colonels?—Yes, as in the Queen's service.

533. Full colonels are not at the head of their regiments in the British army?—I am speaking of the army list, not of the command.

534. How has that accelerated so largely the advancement to rank, it appears that there was only one colonel added to each regiment?—The number of steps was diminished one half.

535. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The same promotion now takes place in the reduced number of twenty-three that took place in the forty-six?—You find, practically, that with a small number in a regiment accidental circumstances occur which occasion in some regiments a rapid rise. In a large body, as for instance in the artillery, those circumstances never can produce any material effect, because of the succession being in the whole line.

536. Some of those officers are taken from the regimental service and placed on the staff and in civil employments, are they not?—Yes. Officers on the staff and in civil employment.

537. When they are so removed from the regiment to those employments, are the vacancies in the regiment filled up?—They are not; the officers still remain for promotion in the same regiment.

538. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What might be the estimated number from each regiment or from the whole of the army that is required for the staff and for civil and military appointments?—The average number is six from each regiment, and the Governments are forbidden to take more than that number.

539. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Must full colonels of regiments be general officers?—No.

540. When you doubled the number of the regiments you gave the full colonelcies of regiments to the officers who had been in command of the regiments?—They were given to the senior lieutenant-colonels.

541. By that means you made a great deal of promotion?—At that time, now more than 30 years ago.

542. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That is an exceptional case, which cannot occur again?—Yes.

543. (*Chairman.*) You have explained to the Commissioners the system of promotion up to the rank of major; after the rank of major what is the system?—They rise in line, the senior major is promoted to the first vacancy which occurs among the lieutenant-colonels in his own arm of the service. Promotion beyond the rank of major.

544. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) In any regiment?—In the Line.

545. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) So that the lieutenant-colonel hardly ever belongs previously to the regiment to which he is appointed?—The policy of the Government of India is to bring back the lieutenant-colonel to the regiment in which he was brought up if they can so arrange it, because of his knowledge of the native soldiers in that regiment. It cannot be always so arranged, but the Commander-in-Chief is desired to attend to that object.

546. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is it done by exchange?—There is no exchange; he is not permanently posted to any regiment; that is the advantage of regimental rise being limited to major.

547. It is not by individual exchange, but the policy being to get an officer back, suppose upon his promotion to a lieutenant-colonel he is promoted out of his regiment?—He is not promoted in any regiment. If he was promoted in his own regiment, he would have a claim to the command of that regiment, whilst he might be then too old or unfit for it. It is required, therefore, that promotion should stop at major, and then, that all the lieutenant-colonels should be in the general list disposable for employment with any regiment.

548. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Supposing in the case of a man who is the senior major in the line in a certain regiment, and a vacancy in some other regiment occurs, and he succeeds through that vacancy to the lieutenant-colonelcy, what would they do with the lieutenant-colonel who was actually with the regiment that he had left?—The Commander-in-Chief would consider what was best to be done; he might move both; it is a mere matter of arrangement.

549. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Though an officer who is made lieutenant-colonel may not be appointed to any particular regiment, still he retains his claim to the emoluments arising from the rank of colonel, and cannot be superseded by any other officer?—He retains his claim to the allowances of lieutenant-colonel, the regimental allowances, but he has no claim to command the regiment unless posted to it.

550. Is he posted according to seniority or election?—Selection.

551. According to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes.

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552. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) He may be promoted without there being any vacancy, and there might be a vacancy but it does not follow that he shall have it. It may be for the advantage of the service that the major shall continue in the command of that regiment; but what happens in the meanwhile? is he upon full pay, unattached?—He is not upon full pay, unattached, but he is on the full pay and regimental allowances of his rank, and they make the best arrangement they can to employ him.

553. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) Is that frequently acted upon?—Constantly.

554. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Has any officer felt that he has been done any injustice in being transferred to the corps that he originally served in?—Not the least.

555. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You have a list of lieutenant-colonels whom you can employ as you please?—Yes. If an officer does not hold a staff appointment, and if he is present in India, it is very embarrassing to know what to do with him if he is not fit for regimental employment. Cases do not occur often, but they do occur sometimes.

556. Sometimes they come home?—Yes.

557. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are there more lieutenant-colonels than there are regiments?—There is the same number of lieutenant-colonels as regiments.

558. Therefore you have always an opportunity in that case of putting them to regiments if the number is the same?—You find that the number of absentees in England, and those employed on the staff, is always considerable, so that the number of lieutenant-colonels available for regimental command is not equal to the establishment.

559. Then there is no difficulty in making use of them at all times?—Difficulties do sometimes arise, but not often.

560. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) There are no difficulties arising from the want of vacancies?—No.

561. (*Chairman.*) With regard to the rank after major, you stated that the promotion then went through the whole army?—Through the whole line of that arm of the service.

562. Does it go through the army of all the presidencies?—No; only through that particular arm of the service at each presidency.

563. An officer would not be removed from one presidency to another?—No. only from one station to another of his own presidency.

564. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The establishments are kept distinct, are they not?—Quite so.

Military establishment in each presidency.

565. (*Chairman.*) Will you now state the establishment of the artillery?—The artillery in Bengal has in one line 12 battalions. There are 12 lieutenant-colonels, 12 majors, 72 captains, 132 lieutenants, and 60 second-lieutenants. These are the precise proportions, as in the other arms of the service, for twelve battalions, except that one extra first-lieutenant per battalion has been authorized. In Madras there are seven battalions, and there are seven colonels, seven lieutenant-colonels, seven majors, 42 captains, 70 lieutenants, and 35 second-lieutenants, making in the whole 168 officers. In Bombay there are five battalions, and there are five colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, five majors, 30 captains, 50 lieutenants, and 25 second-lieutenants, making in the whole 120 officers.

566. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What proportion of Europeans either as non-commissioned officers or otherwise are there in the artillery regiments?—I have not brought the details, but in Bengal, of the nine battalions of foot artillery, six are entirely Europeans, the remaining three are natives. Of the three brigades, or 13 troops of horse artillery, nine are Europeans, and four natives.

567. (*Chairman.*) Have they a double number of officers?—The organization of the whole of those battalions of artillery is on the same footing; the officers are posted to companies in the proportions required.

568. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Have you not two ranks of captains?—No.

569. (*Chairman.*) Have you also horse artillery?—Yes; they are included in those three brigades.

570. Will you state the establishment of a cavalry regiment?—One colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, six captains, eight lieutenants, and four cornets. There is a difference between this establishment and that of the native infantry. In consequence of two of the troops being reduced, three of the subalterns were struck off. There are only 21 steps in the cavalry, of which 18 to the rank of major.

571. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What is the number of men?—The number of men in each regiment varies at the different presidencies. In Bengal, it is 420, and at Madras 300 only.

572. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Are they in six troops?—Yes.

573. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The 300 have not the same number of officers as the 420, have they?—Precisely the same.

574. What can be the reason for that?—Originally they had the same number, but it was found that the Government could save the expense of the difference at Madras, and they were reduced, but the demand for officers on the staff was so great that the European officers were allowed to remain.

Staff.

575. (*Chairman.*) Have they no separate staff corps in the Indian army?—Not any. It has been often proposed, even as far back as the time of Lord Hastings, to form staff corps, but it was found perfectly impossible to work them with advantage to the service, and they have never been established.

576. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) They have no previous training of any kind?—The training for the staff is regimental and departmental, after they are appointed juniors in a staff department.

577. There is no special training for the staff?—None.

578. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is the selection for the staff supposed to be entirely from favour, or from what cause?—The Government in India find it absolutely necessary to employ good officers, and therefore, I believe, whatever may be the motive, they must, as a primary consideration, select men well qualified for their duties.

579. (*Chairman.*) The Commander-in-Chief selects?—A portion are selected by the Commander-in-Chief, and a portion by the Governor-General, or Governor in Council.

580. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) All the higher appointments are in the Governor-General, are they not?—Except those in the Adjutant-General's and the Quartermaster-General's departments. Those are with the Commander-in-Chief.

581. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) There being 23 officers in each regiment, does that proportion supply those that are absent in staff situations or civil situations?—The average as I have already stated is six per regiment. The Government are forbidden to take more than six, and dividing the whole of the absentees by the number of regiments you find the result is about six to each.

582. Can you state what is the average number of officers present with the regiments?—About 13, speaking of the native regiments including all ranks.

583. And of a European regiment, what is the efficient strength?—About double that number.

584. (*Chairman.*) With regard to the officers on the staff, do they get pay in addition to the regimental pay?—In most cases it is so, in some cases it is a consolidated allowance, including the regimental allowance.

585. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There is about 24 per cent. on the staff of regimental officers, that is to say, six out of 23?—About that.

586. That number furnished both civil and political officers?—The whole.

Rate of promotion in the artillery.

587. (*Chairman.*) You spoke of promotion in the Company's army, generally; can you speak of the rate of promotion in the artillery?—It differs very little, notwithstanding the long list; I should explain to the Commissioners that I think that arises at present from there having been more additions made to the field officers in the artillery than in proportion to the other arms of the service; the augmentations have been larger in proportion, and the present ratio differs very little.

588. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You still keep up the same number of field officers in artillery as in the regiments of the line?—Yes, precisely the same.

Pay of the scientific corps.

589. Is the pay of the scientific corps considerably greater than in the line?—Not in the artillery; the difference is very slight. In the engineers, each officer having a separate appointment receives the salary of that appointment in addition to his regimental allowances, therefore, the aggregate of his receipts is much greater.

590. Is the great effort of the officers there to get upon the staff?—Yes.

591. It is supposed to lead to great advantages, is it not?—Undoubtedly.

Irregular corps.

592. In the staff are the irregular corps included?—Not under the head of "staff," but under the head of "detached appointments."

593. Would that be in addition to the six?—No; the number six includes the whole of the staff and those in "detached" employments.

594. Are there two or three officers to each corps?—Three to each corps of irregulars.

595. And the pay is considerably better?—The pay of the commandant is considerably better than the regimental pay.

Commissariat.

596. There is also a branch that does not belong in our service to the staff, namely, the commissariat, is that entirely furnished by the officers?—Entirely.

597. That must form a considerable proportion of the staff, does it not?—In Bengal, there are about 40 officers drawn for the commissariat.

598. What is the highest rank in the commissariat?—The present head of it is a brevet major in the army.

599. He has no other denomination as head of the commissariat, but that of his rank in the army?—He is called "commissary-general," and if his rank is not that of lieutenant-colonel, he receives it by official rank.

600. But he has some civilians as clerks to assist him, has he not?—He has an office establishment of civilians, accountants, and writers, but all his efficient staff are officers of the army.

601. Is that found or supposed to be a very efficient mode of providing for the commissariat?—There are differences of opinion on that subject, but I believe it has hitherto, and during war, been found very efficient.

602. When an army takes the field, a particular field officer of that body is selected to to be commissary-general to the army?—An officer of the commissariat establishment, is placed at the head of the field commissariat.

603. Has he authority to enter into all contracts, and form all the magazines?—Under the old system, a military board exercised a degree of supervision over him, but under the new system, the commissary-general who has to perform all the functions of the military board, would possess all the powers to which you refer.

604. He may be 1,000 miles distant from the military board, and it is necessary that he should have large discretionary powers is it not?—Yes.

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605. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) What is the establishment of sappers and pioneers?—I have not brought the details of the engineers with me.

606. The sappers are distinct from the pioneers, are they not?—The sappers and pioneers are now united. There is no separate establishment of pioneers; it is a corps of sappers and miners, and they are officered chiefly by the engineers, but from the want of them, there are at present some infantry officers attached to them.

607. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) How many cadets are now under education at Addiscombe?—150.

608. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The average vacancies are how many?—The whole number of 150, pass out in two years.

609. I thought you stated that there were a greater number educated there, than were required?—For the scientific corps.

610. With regard to the native artillery corps, are there not some European non-commissioned officers with them?—Yes; always a serjeant-major, and a quartermaster-serjeant, to each regiment.

611. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Where are the native officers educated for the artillery?—They are enlisted as private soldiers, and they rise in Bengal almost by seniority.

612. From the ranks?—Yes.

613. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) As to the medical department, is there not some recent change ordered or some important minute left by Lord Dalhousie upon the subject?—Lord Dalhousie has left a very important minute as to the administration of the medical department, proposing the abolition of medical boards.

Promotion to commissions from the ranks.

614. (*Chairman.*) In the European regiments in the service of the East India Company, are there any commissions given to the ranks?—Whenever a soldier distinguishes himself in action with the enemy, he is given a commission, an "unattached" commission. An old soldier in the warrant grade, deputy commissary, or conductor of ordnance, is granted a commission frequently on the veteran establishment.

615. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) It is a retirement, is it not?—The unattached officers are employed in effective duties. Those who, during Lord Gough's wars, attained their commissions for their gallant conduct, are employed as adjutants of irregular corps or on other effective duty.

616. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What promotion are they eligible for?—After a few years, the Government consider whether they should not have the next step, and then a special measure is adopted in each case, and the individual is promoted to be a lieutenant or a captain.

617. Then it is a supplemental establishment altogether?—Quite so.

618. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) He is not appointed to a regiment?—No.

619. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What might be the number of commissions that were granted in that war in this way?—I think that the number now on the establishment is about 10 or 12, not more.

System of retirement.

620. (*Chairman.*) Now will you explain the system of retirement from the Company's army?—After 22 years' service an officer is entitled to retire on the full pay of the rank which he has then obtained, whatever that rank may be. Then, to provide for officers who have been unfortunate in their promotion, the system has been established of giving them pensions according to their length of service; after 20 years service the full pay of a captain, after 24 years the full pay of a major, after 28 years the full pay of a lieutenant-colonel, and after 32 years the full pay of a colonel, so that however unfortunate an officer may be in his regimental promotion, he is certain of having a pension of the rank that he might have attained under more fortunate circumstances.

621. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) As promotion is all by seniority, there is no cause for misfortune, unless it be the health of the senior officer?—The word "fortunate" was used by me as to different regiments. In some, in consequence of the smallness of the establishments, sickly seasons, or accidental circumstances, one officer will run up very rapidly, whilst in another more fortunate as to health, promotion will be very slow, so that it is fortunate or unfortunate in comparison.

622. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) That regulation applies to all the different establishments at the three presidencies?—The whole.

623. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What is the amount of the retiring pay of lieutenant-colonels under this arrangement?—Retiring on full pay according to rank, a colonel receives 456*l.* 5*s.*, a lieutenant-colonel 365*l.*, a major 292*l.*, and a captain 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Cost of retirements.

624. (*Chairman.*) Will you state the gross cost of retirement?—At present the retirement on full pay, the accumulation during the last 40 years, amounts to about 200,000*l.* a year.

625. How many officers are there?—The number of officers is 685 on retired full pay.

626. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Those are the number who have retired, receiving those allowances?—Yes.

627. Can you give the gross number of the officers for whom that retirement is provided?—The aggregate number on the establishment is 5,447.

628. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Does that paper contain the different ranks?—It does.

The following paper was handed in:

"

Colonels	220
Lieutenant-colonels	229
Majors	229
Captains	1,374
Lieutenants	2,271
Second-lieutenants Cornets and ensigns	1,124
	5,447

629. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) When an officer takes this retirement, supposing he is a colonel or a lieutenant-colonel, does he relinquish any pretension to the regiment afterwards?—Entirely.

630. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) What is the emolument from the regiment?—The allowances to the lieutenant-colonel in command on full batta are 1,430 rupees a-month.

631. How much is that a-year?—1,700*l.* a-year.

632. Does he receive that after he has retired from the command of the regiment as the pay of the regiment?—No; he retires as lieutenant-colonel, and he is not in the position of receiving the colonel's allowance for the regiment.

633. Is there not a period when he retires with some greater allowance than the pay of a lieutenant-colonel?—Yes, he may retire on the pay of colonel, after 32 years' service.

634. Does not he retain the emolument of his regiment?—No.

635. Does no officer of his rank retire on full pay, and retain the emolument?—No, not unless you consider retirement to be the colonelcy of the regiment.

636. That is what I mean?—That is not retirement. The colonel of a regiment receives in addition to 456*l.* a year, the colonel's allowance, (the old off reckoning allowance,) amounting to 668*l.* a year.

637. How many officers are in receipt of that allowance?—220, that being the number of battalions in the service.

638. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That retirement of full colonels at 450*l.* a year, is, in point of fact, in order to bring about the removal of so many lieutenant-colonels from the service, and you give it to lieutenant-colonels of 32 years' service?—It is not considered a retirement. Being a regimental colonel he would be in the possession of, and enjoying a much larger allowance, his rank going on in this country, and therefore he would not retire.

639. When he becomes a colonel in India, he does not lose the command of his regiment, does he?—If he becomes a colonel in India he remains there, being, on paper, the colonel of the regiment, but not the actual commandant.

640. He is generally employed in some other better command, is he?—Very often.

641. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) You allow an officer to remain a lieutenant-colonel of a regiment with the rank of colonel?—Yes.

642. (*Chairman.*) Will you state what is the proportionate number of officers who retire on attaining the period of service which entitles them to a pension?—About 5 per cent. The average number of officers entitled to retire on full pay is about 1,050. At this time there are in the Company's service that number of officers entitled to claim their retirement, and of those about 540 are entitled to claim the pension of a superior rank to that which they hold.

643. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Can you state the respective ranks of those officers?—Yes, the average number of those who have retired on full pay in the last five years is 55—that being in the proportion of 5 per cent.; the proportion of retirements to the whole establishment of officers is little more than 1 per cent.

644. The number of lieutenant-colonels, captains, and officers under that rank of each respective rank?—Of the number of officers eligible to retire on pensions superior to those of their regimental rank, there are 127 lieutenant-colonels entitled to retire as colonels; 40 majors entitled to retire as colonels; and 9 captains entitled to retire as colonels.

645. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) All from length of service?—Yes. There are 90 majors entitled to retire as lieutenant-colonels, 103 captains as lieutenant-colonels, and 171 captains as majors.

646. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That is including the three Presidencies?—The whole of India.

647. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Did you say nine captains who are entitled to retire as colonels?—Yes, having served 32 years.

648. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does the 200,000*l.* cover that retirement?—It is the amount now paid; that is the amount of dead weight for military full-pay on retirement.

649. Does that cover the whole of the expense of the retirement of the officers?—On full pay. It does not include the half-pay, but that is comparatively small. The amount of the half-pay is not above 45,000*l.* a year.

650. Upon 300,000 men?—Yes.

651. (*Chairman.*) What is the system of half-pay?—An officer of the rank of lieutenant-colonel, or major, or captain, may retire on half-pay at any time short of his 20 years or

Scale of retiring pay.

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22 years' service, if unable from ill health to continue to serve in India. A lieutenant-colonel receives 200*l.* 15*s.* a year, a major 173*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, a captain 127*l.* 15*s.*; then there is a scale with regard to subalterns.

The following paper was handed in:

"Scale of Retiring Pay to Officers of the East India Company's Service.

On Full Pay.

According to Rank.

	£	s.	d.	
Colonels per annum -	456	5	0	After completing 22 years' service in India. Of this time leaves of absence to the extent of two years are allowed to count as service.
Lieutenant-Colonels „ -	365	0	0	
Majors „ -	292	0	0	
Captains „ -	191	12	6	

According to period of service without regard to Rank.

	£	s.	d.	
After 20 years' service, per annum	191	12	6	Of these periods leaves of absence to the extent of two years are allowed to count as service.
„ 24 „ „	292	0	0	
„ 28 „ „	365	0	0	Of this period, 3 do.
„ 32 „ „	456	5	0	Do. 4 do.

Officers may retire according to rank or length of service, at their option.

On Half Pay.

	£	s.	d.	
Lieutenant-colonels, per annum -	200	15	0	If unable from ill health to continue to serve in India, without having completed the period required for full pay.
Majors - „ -	173	7	6	
Captains - „ -	127	15	0	
Lieutenants - „ -	73	0	0	If do. do., having completed 10 years' service.
Cornets or ensigns „ -	54	15	0	
Subalterns - „ -	54	15	0	If do. do., having completed 6 years' service.
Lieutenants - „ -	73	0	0	If compelled to quit the service by wounds or by ill health contracted on duty, after three years' service.
Cornets or ensigns „ -	54	15	0	

On Lord Clive's Fund.

	£	s.	d.	
Lieutenants, per annum -	45	12	6	If unable from ill health to serve in India, and not entitled to half-pay, and not possessed of property to the extent of 1,000*l.* if a lieutenant, 750*l.* if an ensign."
Cornets or ensigns „ -	36	10	0	

652. Is there no system of half-pay upon which they now are brought back to the service?—None whatever. It is only when quite disqualified for future service that they are granted half-pay, and they then cease to have any further claim.

653. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is it *bonâ fide* ascertained that ill health disqualifies that officer?—Certificates are required, and they are very stringent. No officer is admitted to half-pay in India; he must come to England; and no officer is admitted to half-pay except on the special report of the examining physician to the East India Company.

654. After 22 years he might claim it?—He then claims full-pay.

655. In the 22 years are there not three years that he is entitled to have as furlough?—The scale is this: in the 20 years an officer may be allowed to count two years out of the 20 years, that is, of the 20, leave of absence for two years, if he takes it to that extent, is considered to be service. Including all causes he must have been 20 years in the service, and of that time he must not have been absent from all causes more than two years. Then, after 25 years' service, he is allowed to count three years of leave of absence, and after 30 years' service he is allowed to count four for absence, without detriment to his retiring pension.

Custom of purchasing promotion.

656. (*Chairman.*) Is there any system of purchase in the Company's army?—There is no such system; but there is a practice of the officers in a regiment making up a purse to enable a senior officer to retire; that practice has lately been declared, by a trial in this country, to be contrary to law.

657. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Has there been any intention of taking steps to legalize that?—The Court of Directors have stated to the Government of India that it was under consideration whether they should apply to Parliament for a bill to alter that provision of the law.

658. (*Chairman.*) Has that system of making up a purse tended to increase promotion?—Promotion from all causes has not increased much; but no doubt it has to a certain extent occasioned acceleration of promotion.

659. That has been universally practised, has it not?—I believe very few officers retire without being induced to do so by their brother officers.

660. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Supposing a lieutenant-colonel was entitled to retire upon 800*l.* for length of service, and he was still in a regiment, and they made up a purse for him, would

he get the amount of that purse as well as the retiring allowance?—He is entitled to claim his pension, which cannot exceed 456*l.* a year, and he says to his brother officers, I cannot live upon my pension; my 365*l.* or 450*l.* will not maintain me and my family, but I am ready to accept it if you can make up a purse for me; and subscriptions in the regiment do take place with that object.

661. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you know what the amount given to a lieutenant-colonel is?—It varies very much.

662. What is the maximum sum?—I have heard of 6,000*l.*, but that is an unusually large sum.

663. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) It is a separate bargain with each officer?—Quite so.

664. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) As the Court of Directors have informed the Government of India, that it is under consideration to apply to Parliament to legalize that system, the Court of Directors must be of opinion that it would tend very much to accelerate promotion in the army?—So far as I know, it is their opinion that it would be disadvantageous to the army to check it. They have themselves stated, as I will read to the Commissioners. "In "the year 1837, the Government of India forwarded to the Court memorials from officers "praying that the above order might be recalled. The Government stated, that the "practice of inducing time expired officers to retire, although now, for the first time, "brought to notice, had to some extent prevailed, and they expressed their opinion that "such a practice must conduce to the contentment of the officers, and to the efficiency of "the army. The Government of India at the same time earnestly recommended 'that "'the amount of consideration to induce retirement, as well as the mode in which the sum "'should in each case be raised, may be left as much as possible unshackled by any fixed "'rules, being firmly persuaded that such details will be more satisfactorily and more "'easily adjusted by the parties concerned.' The Court of Directors stated in reply, that "'they saw no necessity for interfering with the arrangements which the junior officers of "'a regiment may make in individual cases for adding to the comforts of a senior officer on "'his retirement from the service, upon the pension to which he may be entitled. The "'regulation of 1798,' they observed, 'requiring officers upon retirement to make oath "that they have received no pecuniary consideration for quitting the service, has not been "enforced by us in any single case of retirement in England, during the period of nearly "40 years which has since elapsed. It was established chiefly upon financial grounds, to "prevent (as observed by Lord Cornwallis, when recommending other rules for the same "object), an unreasonable load of pensions. This presumed necessity for the rule, has "however, not yet been felt; on the contrary, additional facilities have been required, and "have been given for enabling officers to retire upon full pay. We shall, therefore, "continue to suspend the operation of the rule; and officers retiring from time to time "will not be called upon to make the declaration, unless the financial necessity to which "we have referred (and of which due notice shall be given), shall at a future period be "'fully realized.'"

665. (*Chairman.*) In that memorandum which you have read, it is stated that additional facilities had been latterly given for retirement. To what additional facilities does that refer?—The grant of pensions for length of service, irrespective of rank.

666. When was that?—In the year 1835.

667. That was done with the view of increasing the retirement?—It was.

668. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) The results of that are included in the 200,000*l.* a year?—Yes, they are.

669. (*Chairman.*) Can you give any opinion as to the feelings of the officers in the army upon this subject of encouraging retirement by making up a purse?—I have no doubt, from their opinions expressed to me, that the officers are most anxious that it should be continued.

670. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Has it ever been expressed that it was viewed as a hardship upon the juniors, that they were compelled, by the pressure of opinion in their regiment, to contribute to this purse?—I have heard that officers have stated that their private means were not sufficient, and that it was an ungracious position in which to be placed.

671. Are there any instances, that you are aware of, of officers successfully refusing to contribute?—Yes.

672. How many?—I have heard of them occasionally, but only as exceptions.

673. Are they sufficiently frequent that a man might do it without being ill-looked upon?—The feeling in the regiment would be this, that if he himself desired to retire, they would not assist him in the least afterwards.

674. I apprehend that they make a purse, not for the benefit of the officer that goes, but to get a step?—Very true; but there is this feeling in the regiment. If an officer, who has contributed for one or two purses, himself falls sick, and he is certain to be placed on the retired list immediately, the officers would still make up a purse for him. The feeling, on the other hand, as to one who has refused to contribute for steps, would be to let him take his own course.

675. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are there any instances of young officers who, supposing that they are obliged to do so, have, in order to comply with this custom, been compelled to raise money at a high rate of interest, and have thereby become seriously embarrassed?—I fear that there are instances of that.

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676. (*Chairman.*) In the artillery, is there the same system of making up a purse?—Yes; and it is more successful in the artillery than in any other branch of the service, because they have a larger number of officers to unite together for that object.

677. Viewing it on the part of the government of India, do you think that this system is, upon the whole, advantageous to the army or not?—I have no doubt that it is advantageous upon the whole, though there are instances in which it is disadvantageous.

678. Though there are some cases of hardship to officers, and therefore occasionally some discontent, upon the whole you consider it advantageous?—Undoubtedly.

679. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) You think that it is beneficial with a view to the efficiency of the service?—Yes.

680. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Up to what rank are purses made up; to lieutenant-colonels?—Yes.

681. If the lieutenant-colonel is selected from the list of majors, how is that arranged?—The major succeeding to the lieutenant-colonelcy must be the first for the line step. Therefore the benefit of the step will go in that particular regiment; the purse would be made up in that regiment.

682. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) May we not infer that the advantage derived to the Government by this system is a certain amount of acceleration of promotion, as no officer is superseded, and also that the officers are induced to retire more rapidly without the Government being at the expense of paying them for that retirement, as they retire partly at the expense of their brother officers?—Of course every additional retirement is an additional burden.

683. And therefore, from a desire to save this additional burden, you consider this system advantageous?—It increases your dead weight, but the officer himself is made more comfortable in his retirement by having this purse in addition to his pension.

684. Then, in fact, the expense of the acceleration is partly borne by the officers and partly borne by the Government?—Quite so.

685. The Government pay 200,000*l.*, but it is not easy to say what the officers pay?—I cannot say that.

686. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) At any rate the 200,000*l.* paid by the East India Company would be inefficient unless the system of making up a purse existed?—That may be true; but it is difficult to ascertain the exact facts.

687. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to the civil service of the East India Company, they have some fund to which they contribute which accelerates their power of retiring at an earlier period. Is there anything of that kind in the army?—A proposal for establishing a general retiring fund in the army was brought forward at the same time when the Court of Directors gave pensions for length of service; but it was found to be impracticable to establish that pension fund, and the East India Company gave pensions for length of service as a substitute for a retiring fund.

688. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) The amount of retiring fund to each officer is not sufficient of itself to attract them in such numbers as to relieve the officers generally, unless a purse is added?—That is quite true, as shown by the large number now eligible to retire, who will not retire.

689. What is the difference between the amount of full-pay on which he retires and the higher amount of allowances which he receives when in command of a regiment?—A lieutenant-colonel retiring upon 365*l.* a year would lose, I should say, if upon full batta, 1,300*l.* a year; that is, this would be the difference between his allowance when commanding a regiment in India and the mere pay of his rank in England.

690. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That is when he is actually in command?—Only so.

691. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If he is not in command of that rank, he generally has some appointment quite equal, has he not?—Yes.

692. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The East India Company make good the difference to officers commanding the Queen's troops, between the pay which they receive from the Government of this country, and the emolument of a lieutenant-colonel commanding a battalion in India?—The Queen's officers in India receive precisely the same allowances from the East India Company, including the British pay, as officers of corresponding rank in corresponding employment in the Company's service.

693. A lieutenant-colonel commanding in India, receives the amount which you have now stated to be paid to a lieutenant-colonel in one of the native corps?—Yes.

694. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Is there any reason that you can give against the system of money being given to induce an officer to retire, beyond the hardship that it may be to the individual who has to raise the money?—Not any; the only objection is a pecuniary one, as to the means of the individual.

695. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) This retirement was given 18 years ago, was it not?—The system of retirement for length of service was established in the year 1835, but retirement on full pay of rank was established in 1796.

696. When did this system of purchasing officers out commence?—It was first spoken of in 1837. The military letter from India was dated February 1837, first bringing it to the notice of the home authorities. They spoke of it as having to some extent prevailed, but it had not prevailed extensively.

Officers detached for civil and staff employments.

697. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The officers detached from those regiments, for the purposes of staff and civil employments, are generally the most active and efficient officers

of the regiment, are they not?—I should be sorry to institute a comparison between the officers remaining in the regiments, and the officers who are selected; but doubtless the Government select those whom they consider to be well qualified.

698. But they are efficient officers?—Unquestionably.

699. And selected for a particular service?—Yes.

700. Then as to the officers who remain, the 13 on the average, many of them must consist of that class of officers who have been longest in that regimental rank in the regiment—of old officers?—You will find that, in different regiments, the officers selected are very often the oldest, and those remaining are comparatively young; it is very uncertain.

701. There is a complaint, is there not, that looking to the number of officers required for the staff and civil service, there is rather a want of officers in the Indian army generally?—The want is most pressing. The Government of India write to say, with regard to every vacancy which occurs on the staff, there is a difficulty in filling it up.

702. And that pressing want of additional officers must be still further increased by the slowness of promotion leading to officers becoming too old in the different regiments?—No doubt there are some who are too old for the service, but who will not retire. I have a statement of the ages here, if the commissioners would like to have it put in. I find that the average age of the junior colonels, taking 30 as a fair number, is 50 years.

703. In actual command of regiments?—No. I speak now of colonels. They are the junior colonels in the army, and their age on the average is 50 years. The average age of officers, now in command of regiments, is 48 years.

704. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Do you mean lieutenant-colonels?—Yes, or majors, or in some few instances captains. They range from 34 to 60, the average being 48 years, taking the whole of the present commandants of regiments.

The following paper was handed in.

Scale of ages and length of service.

AVERAGE NUMBER of YEARS passed by OFFICERS now in the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE in attaining the RANKS of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, MAJOR, and CAPTAIN, and AVERAGE AGE at which they have respectively attained those RANKS.

	Average Number of Years in attaining the Rank.	Average Age on attaining the Rank.	Longest Service on attaining the Rank.	Shortest Service on attaining the Rank.
ARTILLERY.				
Lieutenant-Colonels.				
Bengal	32	49	35	29
Madras	32	50	34	30
Bombay	32	49	34	31
Three armies	32	49		
Majors.				
Bengal	30	47	32	29
Madras	29	46	32	26
Bombay	32	48	34	30
Three armies	30	47		
Captains.				
Bengal	16	33	20	13
Madras	20	37	25	16
Bombay	14	32	20	11
Three armies	17	34		
CAVALRY.				
Lieutenant-Colonels.				
Bengal	33	50	43	29
Madras	29	46	33	24
Bombay	27	44	29	26
Three armies	30	47		
Majors.				
Bengal	30	48	36	27
Madras	29	46	33	27
Bombay	27	43	29	27
Three armies	29	47		
Captains.				
Bengal	16	34	26	10
Madras	14	32	25	7
Bombay	12	29	16	9
Three armies	15	33		

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	Average Number of Years in attaining the Rank.	Average Age on attaining the Rank.	Longest Service on attaining the Rank.	Shortest Service on attaining the Rank.
EUROPEAN INFANTRY.				
Lieutenant-Colonels.	32	48	38	27
Bengal	30	47	33	27
Madras	31	49	36	29
Bombay				
Three armies	31	48		
Majors.	29	46	32	25
Bengal	31	49	34	24
Madras	31	49	33	28
Bombay				
Three armies	30	48		
Captains.	14	32	26	9
Bengal	14	33	21	10
Madras	14	32	22	9
Bombay				
Three armies	14	32		
NATIVE INFANTRY.				
Lieutenant-Colonels.	32	50	41	25
Bengal	32	49	36	28
Madras	31	48	36	28
Bombay				
Three armies	32	49		
Majors.	29	46	32	25
Bengal	25	42	30	15
Madras	24	42	29	13
Bombay				
Three armies	27	44		
Captains.	15	33	26	8
Bengal	13	31	19	9
Madras	12	30	18	6
Bombay				
Three armies	14	32		

Note.—The result, as respects the native infantry of the three armies, has been obtained by taking the 15 senior regiments in Bengal, the eight senior regiments in Madras, and the five senior regiments in Bombay, as affording a fair average of the whole.

AVERAGE for the THREE ARMIES.

ARTILLERY.				
Lieutenant-Colonels	32	49	35	29
Majors	30	47	34	26
Captains	17	34	25	11
CAVALRY.				
Lieutenant-Colonels	30	47	43	26
Majors	29	47	36	27
Captains	15	33	26	7
EUROPEAN INFANTRY.				
Lieutenant-Colonels	31	48	38	27
Majors	30	48	34	24
Captains	14	32	26	9
NATIVE INFANTRY.				
Lieutenant-Colonels	32	49	41	25
Majors	27	44	32	13
Captains	14	32	26	6

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705. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There is a publication by Lord De Ros, in which he says that the officers in the Company's army may be considered, either by original education, or by the custom of the service, to be a rather more educated or professional body of officers than those in the British army, and I think he states that the officers do instruct themselves, and are considerably educated?—Many, no doubt, do pursue their studies after joining their corps. They are found for the most part to be highly qualified for their duties: they are placed in responsible charges at an early period of their career, and thus gain experience and self-confidence which are of the greatest value.

706. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are examinations as to their proficiency in languages and in other respects necessary before they can be promoted to the higher ranks?—The only examination is in languages. An officer is not eligible to command a company until he can converse freely in the Hindustani language with the men of his company, and an officer is not qualified for the staff unless he has passed a superior examination in Hindustani.

707. But there is no other examination, except an examination as to proficiency in languages?—Not any other except in the commissariat. They have an examination with regard to book-keeping, and in other matters connected with arithmetic in the commissariat, but in no other branch of the staff is there any other examination, except in the native language. Officers who may desire to record their qualifications as surveyors, with a view to being selected for the quartermaster-general's department and other employments, are directed to lodge certificates thereof in the adjutant-general's office.

708. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Suppose a lieutenant obtained a staff appointment, or a civil appointment, must he give it up when he obtains the rank of captain?—That depends upon the nature of the appointment.

709. In some cases it does occur that they are obliged to come back and rejoin their regiment, does it not?—Not so early as that. It is generally on obtaining the rank of field officer.

Custom of purchasing promotion.

710. (*Chairman.*) With regard to the system that you spoke of, of contributions to induce officers to retire, all the officers of the regiment contribute in proportion to their rank?—Yes; and in proportion to their proximity to the step. He who gets the step will contribute perhaps one half, and the others in proportion down to the last.

711. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) None of the officers who are in a rank superior to the vacancy contribute?—No.

712. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Gradually an officer will have paid the whole amount of the purchase money?—Frequently.

Pay and allowances.

713. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to the allowances that the officers have relatively to those which officers at home have, do you consider that an officer of the rank of captain or major is amply paid, and that he even can save money from his pay?—Undoubtedly, if he is prudent.

714. Can a captain?—Yes.

715. What might a captain in the East India Service be able to lay by?—I cannot say.

716. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) In point of fact it is double the pay of the English service?—I think not in that sense. If you compare the allowances of officers in India with the allowances of officers in the Crimea on service, the difference is not material.

717. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) The batta in India is very much like the field allowance to an officer commanding the British troops, is it not?—Quite so.

Pensions for widows and children.

718. (*Chairman.*) You have also a system of pensions for the widows and children of officers?—Yes.

719. Have those been increased of late years?—They have not been increased. I should state to the Commissioners that the greater part of those pensions is furnished by funds supported by the officers themselves. The pensions from Government are comparatively small, but those funds are most liberally supported by the Government to enable them to pay the pensions.

720. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is any amount deducted from their pay?—The officers subscribe a certain sum per month, according to their rank.

721. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) I think I understood that the command of a regiment in India is worth about 1,700*l.* a year?—About that, if held by a lieutenant-colonel on full batta. If on half batta, about 1,450*l.* a year.

722. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is there not some other fund from which officers retiring from the service, or coming home in consequence of wounds or disease, receive an allowance in addition to their allowance from the Company?—If an officer has been wounded in action with the enemy and lost a limb, or sustained equivalent injury, he receives for that wound a pension in addition, but there is no other advantage. Lord Clive's Fund is in fact the old system of half-pay, which merges in the new system. On the new system he does not get Lord Clive's Fund, and it is not an advantage, except to officers of very short service, who are not entitled to half-pay.

723. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to all the other ranks under that of lieutenant-colonel, who has 1,700*l.* a year, do they receive in a similar proportion of liberal allowance all the way down?—The staff allowance for commanding the regiment must be struck out of the proportion. The other regimental officers only receive the ordinary pay and Indian allowances; those allowances are compounded of different items. The East India Company does not furnish the forage, or lodgings, or fuel, as the British Government does,

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or the tents; but they give the officers allowances for those objects, so that the aggregate allowances which our officers receive must be understood to include the provision for those objects.

724. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is there not a very large deduction to be made for the outlay they have to make?—Very considerable.

725. Still the allowance will more than cover it?—Yes.

726. The tent allowance that you give is ample, and more than the officers could spend?—Yes; it is a beneficial contract.

727. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do not the captains of cavalry have allowances that make it a very advantageous command?—Yes, they have contract allowances for saddlery and the equipments of the horses of their troop.

728. A captain would have 800*l.* or 1,000*l.* a year, would he not?—I cannot state the amount.

729. In order to ascertain the relative value of money, would the living of an officer of ordinary abstinence be almost as inexpensive in India as here, or more so?—The ordinary necessaries of life in India are cheaper than in England. What may be called luxuries, but which for the most part to the British officer are necessaries, are dearer.

730. Upon the whole the expenses would not be much greater?—I suppose not.

731. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) An officer keeps a much greater number of servants, does he not?—Yes, but the rate of wages is low.

732. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) When you speak of the high pay of a lieutenant-colonel is there any distinction between service and not being on active service, or is it always the same?—The only difference is, if an officer is at a half batta station. If he is at a half batta station it is less.

733. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That is removed from any probability of immediate field service?—That is not the point. It is the rule that all officers residing within 200 miles of the capital of the Presidency, shall receive half batta only. Beyond that, irrespective of any risk of being called into service, he shall receive full batta.

734. As matters are now, is it not the case that the great majority of the army are beyond the 200 miles?—They are in Bengal, but it is not so in Madras or Bombay.

735. An officer, after he passes from the rank of colonel in the Company's army, has higher emolumental appointments, has he not, within the scope of possibility, than perhaps in the English service, that is to say, he has the chances of a command as brigadier, with 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* a-year?—There are certain divisional commands and superior brigade commands to which Queen's and Company's officers are eligible in proportion to their numbers. The allowance of a general officer on the staff amounts to 40,000 rupees a-year.

736. There are not many officers on the staff?—Not many on the divisional staff.

737. There are diplomatic appointments?—Yes.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, 4th June 1856.

PRESENT.

The Duke of SOMERSET.	Sir DE LACY EVANS
Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Mr. E. ELLICE.	Mr. GEORGE CARR GLYN.
Lieutenant-General WYNYARD.	Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.

His Grace the DUKE of SOMERSET in the Chair.

Major General Sir CHARLES YORKE, further examined.

Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Yorke.

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738. (*Chairman.*) Will you be good enough to state the number of infantry regiments, and the establishment of each regiment as it is at present, specifying the number of companies and the officers of each rank?—Yes.

739. Will you fill up in the same way the number of cavalry regiments with similar details, the number of artillery and engineers with similar details, and the number of all the other subsidiary corps, and the establishment of those corps as they stood in 1833; and will you give a return of the gradual increase until January 1854, just previously to the war?—Yes.

740. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Will you also prepare a return of all the exchanges of officers having the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel in the guards to the rank of lieutenant-colonels in the line from the year 1838?—Yes.

741. Also a return of all the officers who have purchased unattached field rank since 1838?—Yes.

742. And the exchanges of such officers who have purchased unattached field rank into regiments of the line?—Yes.

743. With the names of such officers and the periods of their service?—Yes.

744. Also of all officers who have been first promoted to brevet rank, and subsequently to substantive rank since October 1854?—Yes.

Correction of former statement as to an officer's right to sell his commission.

I should like to correct partially a statement that I made the other day. I was asked whether an officer who had purchased his commission had a right to sell it. I said that he had a right, but it is more proper that I should explain it in this way, that he has a claim to sell a commission which, except on account of misconduct on his part, is never refused, but the right he certainly has not. The proper mode of describing it is, that it is so strong a claim that it is never rejected unless in consequence of the misconduct of the officer.

Payments on selling out, to officers who have not purchased, according to length of service.

745. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to the previous part of your evidence to which you refer, are the Commissioners to understand that every officer, let his period of service be what it may, if he chooses to resign the service, does in point of fact get a pecuniary reward, and that he gets so many hundred pounds?—He must have served a certain time. It has not been usual to give it under three years, nor do I recollect its ever having been asked for under three years.

746. Under three years there is some commuted allowance, is there not?—The rule has been 100*l.* a year; the three years' service has, I believe, been always required. But there has not been any application since I have been at the Horse Guards to sell a commission when the officer had not purchased under that period of service.

Reserve fund.

747. Who pays that 100*l.* a year?—The man who purchases the commission that is sold; the officer who sells gets as much as is allowed, and the remainder goes to a fund at the disposal and under the control of the Secretary-at-War.

748. In the case of Captain Lane, which has been referred to, he got 1,400*l.*, did he not?—Yes; and 400*l.* went to that fund.

749. He only then got 1,000*l.*?—He received 1,400*l.*

750. He purchased his lieutenancy only?—Yes.

751. That was the balance of the whole regulation sum?—Yes; the lieutenant who purchased paid the whole sum; in short, 1,800*l.* was paid, of which the representatives of that officer got 1,400*l.*, and the remainder, 400*l.*, was paid to the fund.

752. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Was not that a matter of favour?—No.

753. Was he absolutely entitled to that 1,400*l.*?—Yes; he would be absolutely entitled to that 1,400*l.* from the purchase of his lieutenancy, and 100*l.* a year in addition for each year's service.

754. Was not that a great hardship upon the senior lieutenant in the regiment?—No; because it is the rule; he was entitled to sell from his length of service, and to that sum for his length of service. It is so in all such cases; it was no special case at all.

755. But the officer who succeeded to him had to pay the whole sum?—Yes, he had; that is always the case, and the balance goes to that fund.

756. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It seems, in point of fact, to be a case in accordance strictly with the regulation of the service, though it might operate with some degree of hardship

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upon an individual?—It is a matter of no consequence to the officer passed over whether Captain Lane's representatives got 1,800*l.* or 1,400*l.*

757. The only fact material to the officer passed over was the question of its being a death vacancy or not?—Yes; he lived long enough to bring him within the rule.

758. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If I understand rightly, every officer, in point of fact, has a right to obtain this 100*l.* a year, though he should not have purchased any of his commissions, and though he should not have served for 20 years?—It has been the custom for many years past to give them 100*l.* a year.

759. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Can you state when that custon was first introduced?—No.

760. Will you have the goodness to supply that information?—Yes.

761. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) I do not think it is generally known, that every officer can sell, though he may not always receive the whole amount of the purchase money, if he has not served a certain number of years?—I cannot say how that is.

Explanation of former statement that the number of sales had increased during the war.

762. (*Chairman.*) With regard to an answer that you gave on the last day that you were examined, a question was put to you by Mr. Sidney Herbert, "About 300 officers sell out in a year, do they not, on the average?" and you answered, "There have been more sales within the last two years than any time before." Have you any remark to make with regard to that answer?—I think that was an error, and I should wish to correct it. I do not think that there were more sales in the last two years; they were a little swelled by the augmentation in the month of June 1854. There were 43 captains I think brought in to sell, and lieutenants sold and also ensigns.

Officers from half-pay brought in to sell.

763. When you say they were "brought in" to sell, you mean captains from the half-pay?—Yes; who came in to sell out.

764. When they so come in and sell out, the promotion goes on in the regiment into which they come?—Yes; that swelled the retirement in that year very much; 43 captains, 43 lieutenants, and 43 ensigns. The object was to reduce the half-pay list. I can explain how that augmentation was conducted. On the augmentation of the regiments of infantry of the line, from 10 to 12 companies each, being determined upon in the early part of last summer, it was decided, after communications with the War Office, that the usual mode in augmenting the army should be adopted, namely, that the promotion for the officers of one of the additional companies should go by promotion in the regiment, and that the officers for the other company should be taken from the half-pay list, either to serve or sell; in the latter case, in every instance the promotion by purchase went in the regiment. The number of captains brought from the half-pay on this occasion were 75; of these 32 were brought in to serve, and 43 to sell. Three lieutentants who were reported to have been distinguished in the Burmese and Kaffir wars were promoted to companies instead of captains being brought into those regiments from the half-pay.

765. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Can you give a return of the periods at which those officers were reduced on half-pay?—Yes.

766. In what manner are officers so placed on half-pay, for instance, a captain?—They have been on half-pay, some of them for many years, and some of them for a shorter time. It is not a very uncommon thing, if an officer is out of health, that he is allowed to go out on temporary half-pay, and then afterwards he must make his option to come in and serve, or come in and sell, and retire from the army.

767. Those officers generally had served a sufficiently long period to justify permission being given to them to sell their companies when they were placed on full-pay?—Yes, that they had either served a sufficiently long period, or had purchased their companies.

768. And the replacing of those officers for the purpose of sale was a matter of public economy?—Yes, to get rid of the half-pay.

769. And it was a public economy, effected upon the same principle on which similar arrangements had been made in the service?—Certainly.

770. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Upon what principle would those 43 officers be specially selected for that particular step?—With regard to the officers who then applied to sell, their names probably had been a good while on the list; there may have been one or two young lives which it may have been thought right to get rid of. I should say generally that advantage was taken, as it was a clear vacancy, to allow the older officers to sell.

771. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In short it has been the practice usually, under former circumstances, to relieve the half-pay list?—Yes, to reduce the half-pay list, opportunities being taken for that. The half-pay list of lieutenants had been so much exhausted before, that only one could be brought in, as it was not thought right to bring in a lieutenant above 40, and to put him at the bottom of the lieutenants; only one could be brought in. The augmentation in that rank was in general supplied by the promotion of an ensign. In the guards the same rule was adopted, one company in each battalion was given by promotion through the regiment and the officers for the other brought in from the line, in the case of the captains and the lieutenant-colonels by the promotion of majors, and in that of lieutenants and captains by the transfer of captains from the line; the vacancies in their former regiments being, except in one case, that of the 22nd regiment, where the senior captain, an old officer with considerable war service, was promoted, filled from the half-pay. One commission of a lieutenant and captain, in the Coldstream Guards, which was to be filled by an officer of the line, remained vacant for several months. It was afterwards given to Lieutenant Gordon from the 38th regiment, an officer who was reported to have distinguished himself

in repelling a sortie made by the Russians on the trenches, on the night of the 20th of December 1854.

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772. Were those officers selected from the line to be placed in the guards, selected on account of merit, or merely from the exercise of patronage on the part of the Commander-in-Chief?—Quite the contrary. In every case of an officer brought in from the line it was one who had considerable claims from war service.

Sales during the war chiefly by officers brought in to sell.

773. (*Chairman.*) Then the sales that have taken place within the last few years you attribute, as I understand, now to the augmentations and to the bringing in persons from half-pay to sell, and not to the desire of the officers who were serving to retire from the army when war arose?—Certainly not. The number of retirements is very much swelled by those officers who have been brought in from the half-pay to retire from the service with the sale of their commissions.

774. Can you state how many officers sold out during the war who were upon full pay?—No; I cannot without dissecting the returns.

775. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) I suppose almost no officer applied to sell his commission during the existence of the war except from very pressing circumstances, and which the Commander-in-Chief thought sufficient to justify him in permitting the officer selling his commission?—No, I suppose not.

Effect on promotion of the warrant of October 1854.

776. (*Chairman.*) There was a new warrant, was there not, in October 1854, which would have considerable effect upon the promotion in the army?—A very great effect indeed.

777. Will that effect be to retard promotion, or to accelerate promotion?—The object of it was to accelerate promotion, to bring forward young and deserving officers, and it is hoped that it will have that effect.

778. In your own opinion do you think that in time of peace it will have that effect?—I should hope that it may, certainly, and that it will have, I will not say to the full effect desired, but that was the object.

779. According to that warrant, the number of general officers is limited, is it not?—Yes; I think it is 234 altogether.

780. Previously and in all former times the number of general officers has been unlimited?—Yes.

781. Therefore, it would seem, looking at it in the first instance, that limiting the number of general officers must have some effect in retarding promotion?—The advantage is in the quicker promotion from lieutenant-colonel to the rank of colonel, and officers in the latter rank can be selected for higher command.

782. At present there are more than 234 general officers, are there not?—Yes; I think there are 17 more.

783. Then until that number has been absorbed there can be very little promotion?—One in three vacancies is filled up; the mode is that it is done alternately; for every third vacancy a supernumerary becomes absorbed, or a colonel promoted under the terms of the warrant.

784. In fixing the number of general officers are the other ranks fixed?—No.

785. None of the other ranks are fixed?—No; but a very important principle which is introduced in that warrant is that of lieutenant-colonels becoming colonels after three years' service in the command of regiments, or in certain staff situations; then being colonels they are qualified for higher commands, and they may be selected for them, obtaining temporary or local rank while in command, which after a certain period of service may be made permanent.

786. A lieutenant-colonel after three years' service in command becomes a colonel?—After three years' service in command of regiments, or in certain staff situations mentioned in the warrant, they are promoted to be colonels as a matter of course.

787. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Those officers can only go on for promotion to the rank of general who have actually served either three years in command of a regiment or three years in a staff appointment, according to the terms of the warrant?—The warrant made an exception in favour of field officers who were so at that time, and allowed them to rise to the rank of colonel according to the then system; thus when a colonel is promoted to be a general officer one lieutenant-colonel is also promoted to be a colonel, one major to be a lieutenant-colonel, and one captain to be a major; but it is only to include those who were field officers at that time. With respect to all others, three years' service as lieutenant-colonel in command of a regiment, or in the several staff situations therein named, will be indispensable to entitle him to promotion to the rank of colonel.

788. The number of general officers herein-after to be promoted will not be so great as if all officers having the rank of lieutenant-colonel on half-pay went on in their promotion to the rank of general?—No, certainly not. It was intended to prevent their rising unless they served. At present those colonels who would have been entitled to become major-generals under the old system, are not passed over, but they are promoted in addition, their names standing in the Army List with an asterisk opposite to them, and they only receive the half-pay of the rank which they held before.

789. In fact, the effect of the warrant is, that fewer officers will go on to the rank of general officer than went on under the old system?—Yes, eventually, it will.

790. No officer who in former times having retired on half-pay at the rank of lieutenant-colonel, without the command of a regiment or without having been on the staff, can now go on by promotion to the rank of general?—Yes; he can if he was a field officer before the 20th June 1854.

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791. But if he was a field officer created subsequently to the issuing of that warrant?—He cannot get on beyond the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

792. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Has not that warrant had the effect of excluding the guards from the advantage of that promotion?—According to the warrant, one of the situations qualifying for the rank of colonel is that of mounted officer in the guards. After having been a mounted officer in the guards for three years, he is entitled to the rank of colonel.

793. Can you state how much longer an officer in the guards will be arriving at the rank of colonel than an officer commanding a regiment of the line, taking it from his first appointment?—That will depend upon the promotion in his regiment, and at what time he becomes a mounted officer after becoming captain and lieutenant-colonel.

794. Will it not be much more rapid in the line than in the guards?—Certainly; a lieutenant-colonel in the command of a regiment will arrive at the rank of colonel very much sooner than a captain and lieutenant-colonel from the time he attains that rank in the guards, because the time will only be reckoned after he becomes a mounted officer; but the probability is, that an officer of the guards attains the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel sooner than a lieutenant-colonel in the line would attain the command of a regiment.

795. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Therefore, so far as his general rank in the army goes, there is not any very great difference?—The difference will probably not be very great.

796. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Taking it from the first date of the commission of an officer in the guards and an officer in the line, according to the present warrant, how long would the two officers on the average stand with the rank of colonel?—That is more than I can answer.

Length of service required for promotion to different ranks.

797. (*Chairman.*) In all foreign continental armies it is the rule, is it not, that in each rank an officer who enters shall have served a certain number of years before he is capable of attaining the next step; for instance, he must have been an ensign, say for two years a lieutenant for two or three years, a captain for so many years, and a major for so many years, before he can become a lieutenant-colonel. In comparison with foreign armies, what regulation of the kind is there in the English army?—An officer must be two years a subaltern officer before he can attain the rank of captain, and he must serve six years altogether in the army before he can be a field officer. There is no particular time in which he must be a major before he can become a lieutenant-colonel, and I believe in the French service, one half the period of time in time of war goes for a full period in time of peace. When our army is on service, if an officer has been one year in the army and six months actually in the field with his regiment, and he is the senior lieutenant of the regiment, he is allowed to be promoted to a vacant company in his own regiment.

798. As regards the time, there is nothing as I understand to prevent an officer becoming a field officer within six years from the date of his entering the army?—No; within six years from the date of his entering the army he is eligible to the rank of field officer, that is, of course, being a captain.

Conversion of brevet into substantive rank.

799. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Under what authority is this system of substantive rank given, is it under a warrant?—Yes; the royal warrant of the 6th of October 1854.

800. What would become of those officers, who, for distinguished services attained substantive rank under this regulation, because scarcely any of them have served in command of a regiment, and several not as adjutant-general, or quartermaster-general?—It would be necessary that they should be brought upon full pay and then serve.

801. At present they are excluded from the beneficial operation of these two terms, of three and six years, are they not?—But they have taken a substantive rank. It may accelerate the time of their becoming a colonel, or retard them if they have not the opportunity of coming in to serve, but they hope to have that opportunity.

802. Several of those regimental officers are majors who have commanded regiments, whether they have taken substantive rank or not; and even if they remain as brevet officers, they seem to be entirely excluded from the benefit of this rule as to the three years?—A brevet lieutenant-colonel is allowed to reckon the time in which he has been in command of a regiment towards his three years; he is not allowed to reckon any time in which he has not been in command of a regiment.

803. Not one of them has been three years?—No; for instance, if a brevet lieutenant-colonel had remained with his regiment, and in the command of his regiment during a period exceeding one month, he would be allowed to reckon that time towards it, and so on by instalments of time. I agree with you, certainly, that a brevet lieutenant-colonel, who has applied and obtained permission to have his brevet converted into substantive rank, unless he can come into a regiment, or be employed on the staff, would not become a full colonel.

804. Then the present mass of those officers are quite lost now as to promotion?—They hope to come in again.

(*Mr.* 805. *G. Carr Glyn.*) That is a difficulty that would arise from a state of peace?—Yes, it would.

806. (*Chairman.*) You have a system of half-pay in this country which seems to be different from the half-pay in any continental army; they have not the system in any continental army of returning to the service as we have?—I am not aware what their system is.

Effect of temporary half-pay retirements.

807. Supposing it were a regulation, that when an officer wished to go on half-pay, he should leave the service, and that there should be no such system of half-pay as exists now, would not that tend rather to secure more efficient officers, by letting the others retire and

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disappear from the ranks of the army, who now go on half-pay and return at some future time?—It would be hard upon a man who had lost his health, and for a time was incapacitated from serving, to force him out of the army, whereas, if you let him retire for a few years on half-pay, he might recover his health and be able to go on with his duties. I do not know that it affects the promotion of the army; I think that it does not retard it. Very likely the person with whom he would exchange upon half-pay, would be one who wished to leave the army, and would come in to realize the value of his commission.

808. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If in time of peace an officer were not eligible to be placed on half-pay, but being out of health had leave of absence from his regiment, where would be the inconvenience?—He would not be forced to go on half-pay immediately, but the rule which the Commander-in-Chief has always observed is, that if an officer coming from service is very much out of health, he is not interfered with under a year; but if it is to go on for a considerable time, much longer than that, the commander-in-chief would then feel it right to require him to determine what it was best for him to do, whether to go on half-pay or to leave the army.

809. (*Chairman.*) Having already given him one year or more, why should he not, if he wishes still to remain absent from the service, be compelled to sell out altogether rather than go on half-pay and be permitted to come back hereafter?—The Secretary for war would not let him go on half-pay permanently unless he had served a certain number of years in the army. The warrant requires 21 years, and he must show that his health has been injured on the service, and that it was a case to be made a special one, before he would be allowed to go permanently on half-pay, if he had not been 21 years in the army.

810. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) It is meant, is it not, as a provision for officers who have served a certain number of years, or whose health has been injured?—An officer would not be refused permission to retire on half-pay after having served 21 years.

Pay of junior ranks compared to expenses.

811. With regard to the expenses required to be incurred by officers of the army, the lower ranks seem to be very inadequately paid; in fact, an ensign has I think only 91*l.* a year, has not he?—Yes.

812. And there is a deduction from that, for the band and mess subscription, of four guineas, that leaves 91*l.* out of 95*l.* 16*s.*, I believe. How much a day is the messing?—It varies in different regiments and in different places, 2*s.* 3*d.* or 2*s.* 4*d.*

813. Is it a fact that ensigns are required to have 100*l.* a year to enable them to go on?—There is no requirement.

814. Is that understood?—No doubt many have come in in the last year or two who have nothing but their pay.

815. Have you understood that it is generally expected or desirable that an ensign should have 100*l.* a year, or some allowance?—I should say that it is very desirable for his own comfort that he should have some allowance; he would be very uncomfortable if he had not.

816. (*Chairman.*) Can he go into the army, as things now exist in this country, without some private means?—Many do.

817. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is it possible that a non-commissioned officer promoted in the army and receiving a commission can live on his pay without some extra assistance?—Yes, he certainly can, because many do.

818. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are there not comparatively very expensive habits in the messes; have they not, in many cases, very fine services of plate, and do they not also once or twice a week invite company, and give them champagne and so forth?—Yes; but that champagne is not paid for by the officers generally. It is paid for only by those who order it.

819. But it is a part of the system of living in our regiments?—I am afraid that it may be so; I think that some regiments have more plate than is desirable, but that comes from the mess fund.

820. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You rather apply that as an exception?—Yes, probably it is an exception. Regiments coming from India very often have a very rich mess fund, and they lay it out in that way.

821. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) How has that fund accrued?—From subscriptions which probably have not been laid out.

822. Then so far as it comes from subscriptions, the expenses have been defrayed by the officers themselves?—Yes.

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Served in the Indian Army.

823. (*Chairman.*) You have served, have you not, in the Indian army?—Yes, in the Madras Presidency.

824. For what number of years have you served?—I was there for about 35 years.

825. Did you enter the army by going through any academy here?—I was appointed direct to the infantry branch of the service.

Purchase of the retirement of officers.

826. With regard to the system of retirement in the Indian army, the Commissioners have been informed by Mr. Melvill that the general system in that service is, for the officers to make up a purse for the retirement of a superior officer?—That is purely a regimental arrangement among the officers themselves—purely a private one; it is optional for an officer to subscribe to it or not; that system does prevail.

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827. That is quite a private arrangement, therefore there is no fixed price?—No.

828. The price varies constantly?—Very much indeed.

829.—Do you think that it would be an advantage for the army of India if the price were regulated?—I think the present system answers well as it is, and I doubt whether the officers there generally would desire to have a regulated price fixed for them; indeed it answers quite well as it is, it is very much approved of by the officers in general as it now stands, and I doubt very much whether any alteration would tend to their benefit, contentment, or the efficiency of the army.

830. Do you think that fixing the price, and limiting it, would rather tend to limit the amount of promotion?—Probably it would; it depends upon the sum that might be fixed, of course. I do not see upon what grounds such an arrangement could be made, because it is a purely optional system. I do not think that you could compel the officers to buy out their seniors in any way.

831. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is the practice carried to any great extent?—Yes, it is regimentally, but it does not cause supersession; a senior officer is bought out by his juniors who contribute their respective shares.

832. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In what proportion do you think that it avails with respect to the whole promotion?—Without going into documents I cannot say; but there is scarcely a regiment in the service that does not occasionally benefit by the system.

833. Then it rather prevails generally than otherwise?—Certainly. I am told by Mr. Melvill that, notwithstanding the system, the retired list has not very much increased, which I cannot very well account for.

834. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Was the retired list anterior to this custom?—Yes, there was always a retired list.

835. On the same scale that it is now?—No, it has been modified. A retiring pension is now sanctioned for length of service. Formerly the pension was given only according to the rank attained after 22 years' service in India. Now, an officer, whatever his rank, after 20 years' service in India can retire on the pay of a captain, after 24 years on that of major, after 28 years that of lieutenant-colonel, and after 32 years that of full colonel.

836. (*Chairman.*) Have you known many cases in which officers of a regiment have refused to subscribe according to this system?—I have known cases, not many, but there are some. In some cases an officer justly refuses to do so, as it might be prejudicial to his own interest. A captain, if promoted to a major, might lose a particular staff appointment; and I have a case within my mind now, in which an officer refused to join his brother officers to obtain his majority, for it would have displaced him, and as he considered, to his disadvantage. I daresay it was rather sore to the rest of his brother officers to submit to lose the step or to be compelled to purchase him up, which they eventually did; they made up the money without his subscription.

837. Does that operate severely upon young officers who are in India?—No, I think not; it was it seems supposed so. I recollect Sir George Berkeley entertaining that opinion, and also that at that time inquiry was made, and returns were called for from various divisions of the army, which returns were quite in favour of the system, and they did not prove that any officers were seriously embarrassed. No doubt if there are several officers at the same time who would desire to quit any one regiment, the amount would be large that they would have to receive, but the promotion would be correspondingly large, and the officers purchasing would benefit greatly. I think that it would be to their advantage, although a temporary embarrassment might accrue, to pay for their promotion.

838. Have you ever formed an opinion, comparing the system which prevails in the Indian army with that which prevails in the Queen's service, whether it would produce a good effect on our army if we did away with the system of purchase and adopted the same system of retirement such as now prevails in the Indian army?—I cannot say that I have ever given that subject consideration. I should think that that which might be beneficial in the royal army would scarcely answer for the Indian army, it is constituted so differently. An officer joins the latter young and remains in it for the better time of his life; in certainly 99 cases out of 100 he has nothing but his profession to depend upon.

839. The system of purchase you think would not do for the Indian army?—No; I do not know where the means would come from for purchase according to the system of Her Majesty's army.

840. Do you think that the Indian system would do for the British army?—I can hardly answer that question; I should conceive that, the comparative mortality considered, officers would then be longer than they are in India in attaining rank. This is the disadvantage of the seniority system, and I should doubt whether it would suit Her Majesty's service.

Half-pay.

841. As regards the system of half-pay, in India you have no system of half-pay similar to the system in the British army?—No; the only system of half-pay is that the officers who have lost their health are permitted to retire after a certain period of service on the half-pay of their rank.

842. It is a retirement?—It is a retirement because of the want of health to continue in the service. After having served so many years in India you are permitted to retire on the half-pay of your rank.

843. But there is no return from the half-pay to the service again?—No.

844. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Are the cases of reduction in the numbers of the army common in India?—Not at all as respects European officers.

845. You have very frequently, have you not, a large number of supernumerary officers whom you put on half-pay or who come home sick?—There is no such thing as placing officers on half-pay, except for loss of health; the only instance of supernumary officers in my recollection occurred on the reduction of the number of officers with corps, about 25 years ago, when I think two lieutenants in each regiment remained supernumerary until absorbed.

846. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) So far from having supernumerary officers in the Indian army the general complaint is that there are too few?—Yes; the regiments are very seldom complete; there are generally some wanting in every regimental list.

847. It would be impossible, even if permission was given to officers on half-pay to return on full-pay, to obtain an additional supply of officers from the half-pay list?—The scrutiny is very great beforehand, and it is considered a great indulgence to give an officer half-pay, and it is only granted when he cannot perform duty.

848. So that every officer attached to the Indian army capable of performing service is generally required for the service of the army?—He is compelled to perform service in whatever arm he may happen to be.

Effect on promotion of the purchase system.

849. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) How long has this system of purchasing out been in practise in India?—I think that it was sanctioned in the year 1836 or 1837. Before that time an officer on retiring from the service was obliged to declare that he received no benefit from any party whatever, and indeed, if it were proved that he had done so, his pension would have become forfeited, and the officer benefiting by the promotion would have had it cancelled. But in consequence of applications from various officers the Indian Government sent home their memorials with a recommendation that the system which had, notwithstanding this objection to it, been in practice, should be permitted, and the Court of Directors sanctioned it. I think in 1837 they suspended their order, reserving to themselves the right of directing its re-introduction, provided they found the pension list become so full as to cause pecuniary difficulty.

850. Has the promotion been accelerated by that system?—I am told that it has not been very much accelerated, but unquestionably it must be in individual cases, and I am a proof of it.

851. Did you purchase?—I purchased my majority.

851*. What was the comparative rate of promotion before 1837?—If anything it was rather in favour of promotion, but that is accounted for in consequence of the great increase to the army that was made in the year 1823. Then a whole regiment was composed of two battalions, and it was subsequently made into two complete regiments, giving an addition in strength to the officers. A rapid promotion followed, rendering it difficult to arrive at a calculation; but such as it is, I find out that, prior to 1837, it was rather in favour of that period. I attribute it to that cause alone.

852. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Was there more promotion before 1837 than since that time?—Yes; but I attribute that to the large impulse that was given in 1823.

853. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*)—Does the system of purchasing out apply especially to the rank of major?—Yes; principally.

854. It does not go to a lieutenant-colonel?—No.

855. Does it take effect in the ranks under that of major.—Not so much, but it does, no doubt. I have known a lieutenant to retire, and very glad he is, if he has lost his health to do so. The juniors are very well disposed to contribute a small purse to get him out, for they derive an immediate benefit, but it is not done to any great extent; the principal rank is that of major.

856. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Why does not it reach to the rank of lieutenant colonel?—Because promotion in the Indian service is regimental up to the rank of major; you then form a separate line of promotion from that grade.

857. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What is the proportion. I think I understood that there was a considerable proportion paid by the officer who immediately succeeds; that he pays, perhaps, one-half of the whole contribution?—I think it would be even more than that that he is called upon to pay, but it is a perfectly private arrangement.

858. Before 1837, what was the average period of service before arriving at the rank of major?—I think 20 years. In my own presidency it was 29 years for a lieutenant-colonel, 20 for a major, and 12 for a captain, according to an average taken from the five service regiments.

859. (*Mr Sidney Herbert.*) That was before 1837?—Before the purchase system was sanctioned, but it was in use even then.

860. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Since then what has it been?—Prior to 1837, as I have before shown as respects Madras, it was 29 years for a lieutenant-colonel, 20 for a major, and 12 for a captain. In Bengal it was 30 years to a lieutenant-colonel, 27 to a major, 7 years difference, and 14 to a captain. In Bombay it was 28 to a lieutenant-colonel, 25 to a major, and 11 to a captain. With regard to the average number of years in attaining the same ranks in 1856, in Bengal, it was taken as 32 years for a lieutenant-colonel, 29 for a major, and 15 for a company.

861. Supposing the Indian army had remained in its former state of organization, what would have been the effect then?—I should think that there would have been a great stagnation in the promotion; it was in consequence of the slowness of promotion that the

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addition was made in 1823 or 1824. I am confident it was owing to this augmentation that the difference of promotion in favour of the period before 1837 has been manifested.

862. In spite of purchase, the promotion would have been slower?—Undoubtedly; I think that purchase would have accelerated it, but not to such a great extent.

863. If the army had remained as it was prior to 1823, and you had not had any system of purchase, what do you suppose would have been the average number of years in attaining the different ranks?—I think promotion would have been slower, because I conceive that purchasing does accelerate promotion to a certain extent, undoubtedly.

864. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Even under the system that you have mentioned?—Yes.

865. Might it not have a contrary effect, that a man would refuse to retire when he knew that such a system existed?—It has been argued that an officer will hold on to secure the higher bonus, but I do not think that it would make any material difference in the general result; the system of purchase applying more particularly to the rank of major.

866. Do you say that it is in any way compulsory?—No.

867. In that respect do you think it is a better system than that which prevails in the British army?—I think so, as regards the Indian army.

868. Any officer who cannot afford to buy lets himself be purchased over?—That would hardly answer in a seniority service such as ours. It is a case of leap-frog in Her Majesty's service; you exchange from one regiment to another also.

869. On the other hand, in the Queen's service an officer who cannot afford to pay remains in his rank where he was, and keeps his money in his pocket if he has any; whereas in your service, where an officer is compelled by public opinion almost to contribute, it may be very embarrassing to him though he gets no immediate benefit from the actual payment?—There is that objection to it, but I think that the thing is so universally agreeable to the army at large that the result must be good.

870. Have you ever heard of cases of officers getting into great difficulties from borrowing money and paying a high rate of interest for it to enable them to put their share into the purchase money?—I have heard of their borrowing money, and that was the usual way formerly of obtaining it, they went to a bank and paid a certain rate of interest; but even with that I still think that it is a benefit, and that the officer is repaid by the rapidity of the promotions, although momentarily it may be to his disadvantage.

871. Have you known many cases of officers declining to purchase?—Yes, I have known some.

872. Supposing a man were to say, "I shall benefit by it, but I have not got the money and I will not pay," would he not be very ill looked upon?—I daresay he would.

873. There is a moral compulsion, is there not?—Yes, evidently. I have no doubt that an officer whose means were somewhat straightened would prefer remaining in the position that he was in, rather than join in the thing; but he would join in the purchase rather than offend those about him, or act contrary to the general wish of the regiment.

Pay and allowances of the company's officers compared to their expenses.

874. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Would the Commissioners be right in inferring that the officers of the Indian army are the most highly paid officers in the world?—I think that the pay is liberal, but I confess that I do not think that they are a bit too highly paid.

875. Have you ever heard of any army in the world having anything like the same pay?—It is a liberal rate of pay; but without taking my own case into consideration, I think that for a service of the sort it is necessary; the expenses of the country are great.

876. Are not the necessaries of life very cheap?—So far as mere food goes, but you must do as others do; you are compelled to keep a number of servants that you never have anywhere else; you must have a horse; you cannot do without it.

877. But the grain is exceedingly cheap that you give the horse; do you give half a crown a month for a servant?—More than that; several half crowns. Independently of that, I conceive that an officer who goes out to a country like India should be liberally paid.

878. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is not the disproportion between the pay and the allowances so great, that an officer retiring from full pay sacrifices immensely by retiring?—Yes; I have no doubt that it must influence a number of people in retiring from the service; an officer as he attains high rank tumbles into the higher emoluments. The pay as you increase in rank is very greatly improved.

879. The allowances are improved in a still greater ratio, are they not?—No doubt they are, and independently of that an officer would hesitate on retiring from a service of that kind, because in all probability he would have become a married man, and could not afford to fall back upon the comparatively small rate of pension that he would receive.

Large number of officers in detached and civil employment.

880. (*Chairman.*) I understood you to say that there was rather a want of officers in the higher rank than a superabundance of them?—I am not aware that I did, but generally I said that the wants of the service have been very much increased of late. There has been a great deal of territory added to our possessions in India, and all officers are taken away from the effective branches of the army to supply the necessary auxiliary troops; and the consequence is that there are so many removed for the staff, that the want of officers is generally felt. In a regiment there are, generally speaking, a certain number of vacancies; death vacancies happen very rapidly in that country, and you cannot always supply them at the moment. Appointments are filled up, I believe, from the India House here only annually; it is done at the end of the year, and as casualties take place there are necessarily vacancies; but what I principally alluded to was that a great number of officers were employed on staff duties, and there is no staff corps in India.

881. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) They are also employed in civil appointments, are they not?—Yes, as many as seven officers are by sanction now withdrawn from each regiment. They have been compelled latterly to give an additional officer because of the extra requirements of the service.

882. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Seven out of how many?—A lieutenant-colonel, a major, six captains, ten lieutenants, and five ensigns.

883. Out of that number seven are taken for other services?—Yes, formerly it was five; it was then added to, and six were permitted to be withdrawn, and now seven. I understand that it has been represented from India that there is a great paucity of officers in consequence of those extra requirements.

884. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In addition to the seven, what number would be absent on leave or sick out of each battalion; would there be two or three?—More than that. I think four are allowed to be absent on sick certificate—four or five.

885. Leaving about a dozen for battalion duty?—Yes.

886. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) The seven do not include the regimental staff?—No.

887. You have a regimental staff besides?—No; they are included in the number of officers that I mentioned before; the seven are the positive absentees from the corps.

888. Your regimental staff are not supernumerary, are they?—No; they are taken from the effective officers.

889. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there not another difference in the comparative state of the Indian army and English army, that our Indian territories, either by conquest or annexation, for at least 100 years have been increasing, consequently involving a necessity for augmentation in the army?—Yes, exactly. There is no other reason to assign for the increase of the army. I think that, in consequence of the increased territory and the greater necessity for troops, it will be necessary to give either a greater number of troops, or to raise local corps, and it will be necessary to give an increase of officers to meet the present requirements; it is a necessity now.

Exchanges not permitted.

890. (*Chairman.*) You have no system of changing from one regiment to another?—No; that is not permitted; the rise from ensign to major continues in one regiment. The only officer who is permitted to change at all is the ensign. On first being appointed they are posted according to date and rank to the best vacancies If an ensign wishes to exchange to another corps, he is permitted to do so, but he cannot step over any one.

891. Do you think it a good system not to allow of exchanges?—I think so. It would create great heartburning if you allowed exchanges.

892. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is that on account of the great superiority of some stations over others?—There were instances of some exchanges formerly that were permitted. The arrangement was forbidden subsequently, as it was done to evade the limitation order for staff officers. You are only allowed to take so many officers from a regiment; an officer belonging to a regiment, with the number of absentees complete, could not avail himself of any local interest that he might have, and he is glad to get into a regiment where the number is not complete; the exchange was in one or two cases permitted, but it was afterwards prohibited.

Amounts subscribed for retirements.

893. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) What is the average sum that is paid for the different ranks in the army?—I have known as much as 5,000*l.* paid for a majority, and I have known as little as 1,700*l.*

894. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) In the case of 5,000*l.* being paid, in what proportion would each rank pay towards it?—I should think much the same as was suggested just now. The one positively attaining the rank would pay half at least; but in mentioning that sum the case came under my own knowledge, and I know that the party paid a half, and I thought that he did not pay nearly enough.

895. Do absent officers holding political situations all pay equally?—They pay according to whatever arrangement is made by the corps; the officer's consent must on all occasions be obtained to the arrangement.

896. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) What do you suppose to be, so far as you could form an opinion, the average amount paid for a majority?—I should think from 2,500*l.* to 3,000*l.* I think it is very well worth more.

897. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) The man who purchased it would pay on the average about a half?—Yes, at least not under that; the officers generally send to an office of agency to make the arrangement for them; half is generally the sum, but they have no fixed scale. I have known a regiment borrow a scale from another regiment.

Appointment of majors and lieutenant-colonels to command regiments.

898. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) After an officer becomes a major, and goes upon the regular list of field officers of the army, how is he appointed to a regiment?—He is still a regimental officer with his regiment as major, but he rises to lieutenant-colonel in the general list.

899. When a lieutenant-colonel is on that general list, upon what principle is he appointed afterwards to a regiment?—He is afterwards continued in his own regiment, or put to whatever regiment may be suitable or convenient.

900. He is appointed by strict seniority, is he not?—No; he has a regiment, as a matter of course; as a lieutenant-colonel, he is entitled to it; no major is entitled to the command of a regiment; but it often happens that there are vacancies, in consequence of absentees—lieutenant-colonels who are on staff duty; and many of our regiments are commanded by majors, in consequence of the absentees.

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901. From there not being a sufficient number of effective lieutenant-colonels to command the regiments?—Yes.

902. Is there no greater number of field officers upon the Indian list than are required for the service of the regiments?—None.

903. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In very many cases the major has this very considerable advantage, that he has the allowances of the command when he gets the command of a regiment, in consequence of there being no effective lieutenant-colonels?—Yes, he falls into the command, but not as a matter of course. If he is a qualified and proper officer, you would permit him to command his regiment if there were no lieutenant-colonels unprovided for. If a lieutenant colonel absent on staff or furlough returned to regimental duty, the junior major in command of a regiment would, as a general rule, be displaced for him.

904. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there not some hardship arising to the major from his not being allowed to continue in the command, the lieutenant-colonel being absent from sickness?—No, I am not aware of that; the major does not command as a matter of right at all. If the lieutenant-colonel goes away temporarily, the major commands, if to Europe or on staff duty the Commander-in-Chief appoints the officer that he thinks best fitted to command the regiment.

905. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The major receives an allowance for commanding the regiment, separate from the pay?—Yes, entirely. There is a fixed allowance for the command of a regiment, and the officer in command receives it whatever be his rank. The majors do consider themselves very much entitled to the command, and they are old officers, but it is a difficult thing to give the command entirely by seniority; I believe the thing is attended to, as far as it can be with due regard to the efficiency of the service. A lieutenant-colonel is sometimes removed to another regiment to effect this object.

906. The employment of the lieutenant colonels being the first object?—A lieutenant-colonel not employed on staff, and qualified, is entitled to the command of a regiment.

907. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are the same number of officers permitted to take employment in staff situations from the European as well as from the native regiments?—Yes, they are in like proportion.

908. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You have no general system of brevets in the Indian army?—No; the only system that we have is to promote a subaltern to be a brevet-captain after a certain number of years' service; but I have lost sight of everything that has been going on in that way for the last few months. They have introduced, I believe, into the Indian army the Royal warrant of October 1854.

909. You promote the senior colonels to major-generals according to vacancies?—Yes.

910. When a colonel is promoted to the rank of major-general is he taken from the general list, or is it according to the Presidency?—He is taken from the general list.

911. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is there any selection of officers for the Indian service beyond the rule of seniority for promotion?—No; they promote by brevet for distinguished service in the field.

912. But for command any colonel is selected?—Yes. You may select for command for all appointments no doubt. The system of seniority has been very usually attended to, but there is nothing to prevent the Commander-in-Chief or the Government selecting any officer they please for any command.

913. Can you state at what average age a man arrives at the rank of major-general in India?—I should suppose that I should not be very wrong in saying about 60.

914. After about what period of service in India?—You may deduct 18 years from that. I am not sure that I am right as to the age of attaining the rank of major-general, but I think that brevets have been very rapid lately.

915. In consequence of the great augmentations?—Yes; but the age must be very nearly that; very few lieutenant-colonels attain that rank under 30 years' service.

Pay and allowances of officers commanding regiments.

916. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Was Mr. Melvill accurate when he said that a lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment has pay and allowances amounting to 1,400*l.* a year?—If he was on what is termed full batta that would be near the mark. An officer in command of a regiment receives 400 rupees a month.

917. What might the allowances of a major be?—A very different sum. A major in command of a regiment would receive about 1,100 rupees a month.

918. About 1,000*l.* a year?—Yes, about that.

919. And a major not in command, what does he receive?—About 700 rupees a month.

920. I suppose half are in command?—More than half.

921. Does he get anything when he happens to be the senior officer commanding at a station?—Yes, there are at some stations certain sums given, from 10*l.* to 12*l.* a month, 120 rupees a month to the senior officer where there are two regiments. If there are more he falls into the command of the brigade; there are first, second, and third class brigadiers, and they receive from 500 and 600 to 1,000 rupees a month. I cannot be accurate as to figures without a reference to documents. Such an officer in command of the Hyderabad force would receive, I think, 1,000 rupees a month staff salary; but he would be a very old lieutenant-colonel or colonel in such a position. They would get about 800 or 1,000 rupees a month, but there are not many of them.

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922. (*Chairman.*) You belong to the house of Mr. Cox, the army agent?—Yes.

923. In cases of promotion in the army, it is, I am informed, usual for the money to be paid into the army agents before the promotion takes place?—Yes, that is the case.

Payments of purchase money for promotion.

924. Upon payment being made the agents certify that the money has been paid, and then the promotion takes place?—The agent certifies to the Commander-in-Chief that the regulated price is lodged, and then the promotion takes place.

925. How soon is it before promotion takes place?—It is generally a few days. The money is never called for until everything is prepared. It only waits for the notification of the money, probably a week or ten days from the time the money is called for until the appointment is gazetted.

926. The money is paid over from the agent upon the promotion appearing in the Gazette?—The Gazette is the authority for transferring to the credit of the officer selling out, and the agents act upon that.

927. Then is the money paid into the agents always the regulation price?—Always the regulation price; it passes through an account which we call sales of commission, in which nothing but the regulated price can appear.

928. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) How is any excess paid, over and above the regulated price?—That is a matter of private arrangement. That money generally passes through the agent's hands, but there is no explanation given of it; it is subject to the orders of the officer who lodges it.

929. You say that the money is not paid till a few days before the transaction takes place, and then your authority for paying it over is the Gazette. Do you make any statement before the officer is gazetted and sells out, that the purchase money is ready?—We report to the Commander-in-Chief that the money is lodged.

Sums paid beyond the regulation price.

930. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Could you give us an estimate as to the per-centage usual on the average, in time of peace, that is given beyond the prescribed amount?—Yes, I could give you a pretty good estimate, I believe, of what is done. Of course it is entirely derived from private and confidential communications. We do not officially know anything but the regulation price, but it is quite notorious that larger sums are given.

931. Might it be 40 per cent. on the average?—A great deal more than that. In the cavalry, anything under double the regulation is considered very reasonable; for instance, in the case of a lieutenant-colonel of the cavalry, the regulation is 6,175*l.*; the common price is 14,000*l.*

932. In the guards what might be the regulation price of a captaincy?—It varies in different regiments. The regulation price of a company in the guards is 4,800*l.*; 9,000*l.* is commonly given in two of the regiments. In the other regiment 8,200*l.*

933. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) What is the price of a lieutenant-colonelcy in a regiment?—In two regiments of guards the price of the lieutenant-colonelcy is 13,200*l.* In the other regiment 12,400*l.*

934. Is it the fact that lieutenant-colonelcies of regiments in the guards, and majorities, are no longer saleable?—They are not; but that is only very recent, and it is not yet carried out, I believe.

935. (*Chairman.*) Seeing that the prices are not at all adhered to, do you think, from your experience as an army agent, that it would be better to have no system of price at all fixed, but to let people give what they choose to give without any regulation?—I think there is a convenience in having a regulated price.

936. What is the advantage of it?—There are instances in which officers are only allowed, and only receive, the regulated price.

937. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) In the case of a compulsory sale?—Yes; if the officer is not in a situation to make terms with those below him, then he receives the regulation price and no more.

938. (*Chairman.*) Then it acts as the minimum and not as the maximum?—Yes.

939. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) In the war it has practically acted as the minimum?—The war has brought everything down to regulation.

940. Supposing the regulation price had been lower, would it have gone down lower?—Yes.

941. So that the regulated price has operated rather disadvantageously against officers during the war?—Yes.

942. In time of peace it has no effect at all?—No.

943. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What might be the regulated price in the line?—The regulation price for a lieutenant-colonel of infantry is 4,500*l.*, the sum commonly given is 7,000*l.*, that is an excess of 2,500*l.*

944. The other commissions are somewhat in the same proportions, are they not?—Yes. A company, the regulated price for which is 1,800*l.*, commonly sells for 2,400*l.*

Payments on exchanging from half-pay to full-pay.

945. (*Chairman.*) In cases of exchanging from half-pay to full-pay, is that money also paid in to the agent?—Yes, in the same way as the regulation prices; in that case it is generally nothing but the regulated difference.

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946. In that case there is not an excess?—Not in the case of an exchange, unless an exchange between an officer of the guards and an officer on half-pay in the line, in which case there would be a considerable difference.

947. In that case the officer coming into the guards would have to pay a considerable sum?—He would pay a large sum; if he exchanges from the half-pay of the line into the guards he must pay a large sum.

948. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That sum would be fixed a good deal by private management, would it not?—Yes, that is a matter of private arrangement.

Difficulty of purchasing from one regiment into another.

949. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to those officers who are supposed to have very good interest, many of whom have advanced much more rapidly in the service than they would have done under ordinary circumstances, what course do they adopt to find out regiments into which they may purchase, I suppose that is the only way in which it can be done?—It is very difficult for an officer to accomplish it, for no officer selling is allowed to nominate his successor. The Commander-in-Chief takes that entirely into his own hands, and it can only be by the favour of the Commander-in-Chief that he can carry out his object; it depends entirely upon the Commander-in-Chief. When a commission is to go out of a regiment the Commander-in-Chief selects from his own list.

950. (*Mr Sidney Herbert.*) It never goes out of a regiment unless there is no officer qualified to purchase in the rank immediately below?—It does sometimes, but that very rarely.

951. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) It is very evident that there are a great number of officers who seem to have advanced more rapidly in the service than the average rate of advancement?—There are some men of great influence.

952. It is done entirely at the office of the Commander-in-Chief, is it not?—Yes.

953. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Could not an officer find out a regiment where there was no one to purchase, and exchange into that regiment?—That would be practicable, but I think there might be an objection to allowing an officer to come in at the bottom of the captains and go immediately over the heads of all those in the regiment. If there were no purchaser it might be done.

954. (*Chairman.*) Suppose that an officer is selling out in a regiment, and that the next officer wishes to get the step, but instead of being able to afford that large excess which you say is usual, he offers the regulation price, as I understand you, he has a right to the step if the move takes place?—Yes; but that stops the promotion. If he does not choose to give any more than the regulation price, and the officer selling out will not take less than a large extra price, that stops the promotion of the regiment.

955. Therefore the circumstance of having the regulation price fixed upon, in that case stops the promotion of the regiment?—Yes.

956. So far it acts disadvantageously towards promotion in the army?—No doubt.

957. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) If there were no regulated price the same difficulty would arise, because an officer who refuses to give the regulated price, would refuse to give a large sum equally, and stop the promotion?—Yes, but it would be difficult to say how far he was justified in stopping it unless there was a fixed sum.

958. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are applications sometimes made to the agent for pecuniary assistance, to enable officers to purchase?—Very often.

959. Do you happen to know many instances in which particularly female relatives, either mothers, widows, or sisters, make a contribution to enable an officer to purchase his commission?—I do not recollect any instance of that kind. We know that where it is a great object to an officer to purchase, the family will make a great exertion and collect the money from different sources.

960. It has not occurred to you that painful difficulties sometimes arise to the relatives of an officer, with regard to this purchase money?—I think that they sometimes impoverish themselves, for the purpose of raising the money for an officer's promotion.

961. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) What steps are taken when an officer returns his name for purchase, to ascertain that the money is forthcoming?—There is a reference always given to some person who will be answerable for it, generally a banker or some relative; and it is the business of the agent to ascertain that the money is ready when called for.

962. You notify it to the commanding officer, do you not?—Yes.

Officers withdrawing their names after having returned them for purchase.

963. Do you know of any cases in which officers who have returned their names for purchase have withdrawn them, and have subsequently returned them?—Yes, frequently. They are always at liberty to do so, because their circumstances may change. They may be able to buy to-day, and a month hence they may not be able, or they may get sufficiently high to look for promotion without purchase.

964. Is not that abused sometimes?—I think it may possibly be sometimes.

965. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You find not at all unfrequently that officers do withdraw their names for a time, and then return them?—Yes, that has been done sometimes.

966. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Have you reason to think that they so withdraw for a consideration to allow another officer to get the step?—Yes, I believe such instances have occurred, but they are very rare.

967. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Some portion of the money is sometimes made up by contributions in the regiment is it not?—Yes, very frequently; perhaps half of the officers will contribute to make up the sum that is called for; a great many of them will pay particularly among the subalterns; they will each contribute something, 100*l.* or 50*l.* or 10*l.* if there is a sum to be made up. Extra contributions to the purchase money.

968. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) A variety of reasons may lead to that?—Yes, they are all interested.

969. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Would there still be a further charge beyond that average of 7,000*l.* that you have mentioned?—No, I think it would be all included in that sum. An officer selling out says that he will go for such a sum; and that is made up as they can amongst the officers.

970. It is not so general, I suppose, as in the Indian army?—No, there I believe it is the general system.

971. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) You mentioned the average prices, say for a lieutenant-colonelcy, is that average taken upon sums that differ very largely in amount?—We have known more than that, and less; but I have stated that as about the average. Sometimes 6,500*l.* is the sum given for a lieutenant-colonelcy in the line, and sometimes 7,500*l.*

972. What is the highest that you have ever known given?—I have heard of as much as 8,000*l.*, but that is a very extraordinary case. Cases of high prices given for lieutenant-colonelcies.

973. What is the highest that you have ever heard of for the cavalry?—I have heard of 16,000*l.*; indeed one very remarkable instance of 18,000*l.*

974. The destination of the regiment would make a difference in the price paid, would it not?—Very great.

975. Would the pecuniary circumstances of the officer standing next for purchase make much difference?—Yes, if he is very anxious for the step, and ready to give the money.

976. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Those prices were the prices given before the war?—Yes.

977. Not since the war?—No; the war has brought down everything to the regulation. Cessation of extra prices during the war.

978. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Have the prices risen again already?—I have not heard of it. We have heard of nothing but the regulation since the war.

979. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you know of any additional allowance being placed at the disposal of any agents by the parents of officers of different classes to enable them to bear the expenses of living?—Almost every officer has an allowance; I should say that every one except those who have risen from the ranks, have allowances from their friends. Pecuniary allowances to young officers from their relations or friends.

980. Do they usually place it at your agency?—Yes, generally it is placed in the agent's hands.

981. Then you can give the Commissioners an idea of the amount for each rank?—In the cavalry not less than 300*l.* a year is considered a competent allowance for a cornet; in the infantry from 100*l.* to 150*l.* I think 100*l.* is considered sufficient, 150*l.* is a liberal allowance. Many have a great deal more.

982. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Do officers in the artillery and engineers receive allowances from their friends also?—Yes; many of them do. The pay of the engineers is so good that they require it less than the artillery; but many engineer officers have private incomes.

983. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You conceive, do you not, that excepting those who are raised from the ranks, almost all the officers require to have this additional allowance from their friends?—Yes. There may be a very few cases in which they do not; but as a general rule they all have allowances, in the infantry, from 100*l.* to 150*l.*, and in the cavalry about 300*l.*

984. (*Chairman.*) In order to support their station?—Yes, they cannot live comfortably with less than that allowance.

985. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Notwithstanding that circumstance does it come to your knowledge that officers do get into pecuniary difficulties?—Very often, particularly in the cavalry.

986. What is the amount for the outfit of a cavalry officer?—I believe 500*l.* or 600*l.*, in addition to the price of the cornetcy which is 800 guineas. 300*l.* is quite the minimum allowance for the cavalry. Cost of cavalry outfit.

987. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) A cornet and ensign never pay more than the regulation price?—Never: the first commission is always at the regulation price. No more than the regulation price given for first commissions.

988. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) The proportion of the excess grows with the rank, does it not?—Yes.

989. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The only point that I have not been able to obtain any information upon is with respect to the difficulties into which the female relatives of officers may get in consequence of raising money for them; that does not come within your knowledge?—I do not happen to recollect any particular instance. Under a late regulation, by which the friends of officers have been allowed to make applications, on the ground of having

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distresssd themselves by advancing money to officers who have been killed, a few cases have occurred of individuals who said that they had been reduced to distress by advancing money for the purchase of the promotion of those officers, and they are considered as having a claim to be remunerated under the late regulation.

990. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do not the same circumstances and difficulties occur to families in placing out their sons in other professions?—Certainly.

991. Parents are very often distressed by providing means to place their sons out in different professions?—I have heard of the same difficulty in placing a son at college.

992. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Are you the agent to the War-office Reserve Fund?—Yes.

Adjourned.

Friday, 6th June 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK
Lieutenant-General WYNYARD.	Mr. GEO. CARR GLYN.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.	Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Major-General DUPUIS, CB., and Lieutenant-Colonel BINGHAM examined.

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993. (*Chairman to Major-General Dupuis.*) You are in the artillery?—Yes.

994. How long have you been in the artillery?—Thirty-one years.

995. The artillery has received considerable augmentations of late years?—Yes, it has.

In the Royal Artillery. Augmentations of that corps, and consequent acceleration of promotion.

996. The effect of that has been, I suppose, to accelerate promotions?—Very considerably.

997. When was the first increase made, about 1838 or 1839?—Not until April 1846, when a battalion was added.

998. The artillery was in a very low state about the year 1833 or 1834?—Yes.

999. After that there was an increase?—Yes, of one battalion, as before stated, and since that there have been three more—there are now 14 battalions.

1000. Can you state how many officers there are on full-pay in the artillery?—Between 600 and 700.

(*Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham.*) 763.

1001. I see in the Report of the Commissioners for Promotion of 1854, they state at page 18, that the Royal Artillery consists of 692 officers on full-pay?—Yes, so it does.

1002. Has it not been increased since then?—Yes, we have had the battalions since then.

1003. Since 1854?—No.

1004. I was reading the Report of 1854?

Major-General Dupuis.) That is the present number.

(*Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham.*) We have had a great addition of men, but not of officers.

1005. (*To Major-General Dupuis.*) Can you state the establishment of the regiment in officers, and in the different ranks?—First of all there are 15 general officers holding battalions, one being for the horse artillery.

(*Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham.*) Thirty-two generals altogether, we have 33 colonels. During the last few months a number of officers of artillery, employed in other than regimental duty, have been made supernumerary officers, and in that way it gives us 33 full-colonels instead of 30; which latter is our established number.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Sixty is the establishment of lieutenant-colonels, and 121 captains.

1006. How many second captains?—135 second captains, (the adjutants of artillery are second captains, on the strength,) and 360 lieutenants, they are all lieutenants now; there are no second lieutenants in the regiment.

1007. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) They all enter as full lieutenants?—Yes; but they do not get the pay.

1008. Do only one half get the pay?—No. There are three lieutenants to each company; two get the first-lieutenant's pay, and one gets second-lieutenant's pay; that was done about 18 months ago, and it was to facilitate the organization of the regiment; for it made a difficulty when a second-lieutenant was promoted, he might be in the West Indies, and had to be brought home, and, perhaps, sent out to join his company at Malta. They are now all entered as lieutenants, and are posted to their companies at once; it is a great saving of expense, besides being of good to the service.

1009. (*Chairman.*) Is the promotion in the artillery strictly by seniority?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Yes.

Promotion strictly by seniority.

1010. In your own case was it so?—In my own case, I was promoted up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by seniority, and since the war I have been promoted to my present rank.

1011. Before the war how were you promoted?—Before that I was promoted by seniority.

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1012. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) To the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—Yes.

1013. (*Chairman.*) There is no such thing, is there, as sales of commissions in the artillery?—Not now, and there never was by the constitution of the regiment; in the Duke of Wellington's time, he allowed a certain number of officers to sell their commissions,—he limited it to lieutenant-colonels and captains.

Sale of commissions authorized by the Duke of Wellington,

1014. That was about the year 1824 or 1825, was it not?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) After the war which closed in 1815 a very considerable reduction in the royal artillery took place, namely: The invalid battalion, which afforded an outlet for disabled and other officers who had become inefficient from old age, &c., one battalion of effective artillery, and two companies from each of the remaining battalions, throwing a large number of officers upon temporary half-pay, who returned to the corps as vacancies occurred. This was the means of so retarding promotion in the regiment, that officers served in the rank of subaltern from 20 to 23 years, and again in the rank of captain 15 years. Towards remedying this evil, a limited number of field officers and captains were allowed to retire from the service by the sale of their commissions, under the authority of the Master-General, dated 26th May 1823, and the General Order, dated 6th November 1827.

1015. (*Chairman.*) When they sold who bought the commissions?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) The Horse Guards.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Some officers of the line who wanted to buy commissions bought those of the artillery and became unattached.

1016. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) They ceased to have anything to do with the artillery particularly and became unattached?—Yes.

1017. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) The promotion went on in the artillery?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Yes.

1018. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) By seniority?—Yes.

1019. (*Chairman.*) It was done with the view of accelerating promotion?—Yes.

1020. Not as a favour to any individual, but with a view to promotion?—Merely to assist promotion in the regiment, to bring up younger officers.

1021. It was to give to the artillery those advantages which the rest of the army obtained from the system of purchase?—Precisely.

1022. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Was it not to give some relief to the artillery with regard to the number and age of the officers who were in its ranks, without any reference to the benefit or the contrary of the system of purchase?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) It had nothing to do with the system of purchase.

1023. (*Chairman.*) As I understand, it was to benefit the artillery service?—Yes.

1024. To give to the artillery the benefits which other regiments in the service enjoyed from the system of sale and purchase?—No, I do not think it was done with that object.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) It was to give promotion in the regiment.

1025. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It was with the intention of bringing up younger officers to a particular rank?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Yes; the promotion in the regiment was so stagnated, that the King was obliged to take some steps to make a move up.

1026. Stagnating with the other branches of the service?—Yes; the officers of each rank were so very old that it was necessary to do something, and they offered those sales of commission to any officer who wished to retire, and let others come up.

1027. (*Chairman.*) The fact appears to be that they gave an advantage to the artillery which other services obtained from the system of sale, which had been long established amongst them?—It gave them that advantage certainly, the same as the line, to the extent permitted.

1028. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Whatever the systems of promotion have been in the rest of the army, whether by purchase or otherwise, by some system or other the promotions have been more rapid in the rest of the army; the desire was to put the artillery on the same footing, and then they allowed the sales of commissions?—I do not think that that had anything to do with it. It was simply an act of grace.

to relieve the stagnation of promotion resulting from reductions after the Peninsular War.

1029. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Was this an effort on the part of the authorities to relieve the artillery from the stagnation of promotion?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Quite so.

1030. It was an inducement to the senior officers to make way for those who were more effective?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Certainly.

1031. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) But this stagnation had arisen from the mode of promotion in the artillery had it not?—The reason of the stagnation was, in the first instance, that after the war they reduced a battalion of artillery, and then they reduced two companies from each of the other battalions; and there was an immense number of officers of artillery on half pay, and all those officers of artillery had to come in again before any juniors could get any promotion.

1032. Was that reduction in greater proportion than that which took place in a regiment of the line, and if so, whatever was an operative cause in the one case would it not be an operative cause in the other?—No; because in the line, the officers would have gone away by selling their commissions on the reduction, but in the artillery they were obliged to come back into the regiment again to get full pay.

1033. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The fact is this, that in the line the Secretary-at-War does not necessarily bring back the officers who are reduced, to full pay, but in the artillery

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the rule is that the reduced officer must necessarily come back?—Yes, many of the line officers are still on half-pay that were reduced after the last war, but all the artillery officers that were put on half-pay were brought in again on the full-pay list, except a certain number who preferred remaining on permanent half-pay.

1034. (*Chairman.*) I find in the Report of Commissioners on Promotion in the year 1854, this sentence, which I will read. At page 18, No. 80, the report says, "There is no power "of sale of commissions in the artillery or the engineers, and the two ordnance corps do "not enjoy, therefore, the advantages which this system, however anomalous in itself, has "no doubt conferred on the army by quickening promotion and facilitating the retirement" Now I understand that the sale allowed by the Duke of Wellington, gave to the artillery the advantage which the system of the sale of commissions in the service generally confers on the army?—No, certainly not.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) No.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) It gave the advantage of promotion to the regiment:—that the first step taken after the dreadful stagnation to give a temporary relief to the officers of the artillery.

1035. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) So far as it went it gave the same relief?—Yes.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Whatever number were allowed to sell, so many steps it gave to the regiment.

1036. It was not allowed as a system, but so far as it went it gave relief?—Yes.

1037. (*Chairman.*) What number was allowed to sell?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Twenty-seven lieutenant-colonels, three majors, and seven captains.

1038. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Will you also state whether the Duke of Wellington specified the number that would be allowed to sell out, and whether the whole of them availed themselves of that advantage?—The number was limited but not specified; all who applied were allowed the advantage of it.

No temporary half-pay list.

1039. (*Chairman*) In the artillery, there is no temporary half-pay list, under which officers go and return?—No.

1040. It is different in that respect to the army generally?—Yes; if an officer once goes on half-pay, whether from ill health or medical board, he never comes back again. If he goes from reduction, he is the first to come in again in case of a vacancy, but he cannot go on half-pay at his own request and ever come back again.

1041. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There is no such thing as change from full-pay to half-pay?—No.

1042. Are the medical examinations considered to be *bonâ fide*, and strict, as declaring their permanent inability?—The wording of the medical board is, that they are totally unfit for the active duties of an officer of the royal artillery; none are allowed to go on half-pay or full pay without passing a medical board.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Some go on half-pay now; a lieutenant-colonel may go on half-pay, without a medical board.

1043. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You have no such thing as temporary half-pay?—No.

1044. If an officer of artillery goes on half-pay he virtually retires, and his place is filled up in the regiment?—Yes.

1045. From that you get some promotion?—Yes; for instance, if an officer breaks down in health and wishes to retire, he applies and goes before a medical board; he is allowed to retire on half-pay, but he never comes back again, nor does he rise from half-pay to full pay retired.

1046. Would the artillery derive any benefit from the system of half-pay?—No. I think it would work very badly; for an officer might be ordered out to Hong Kong, or some such place, and he would say, "No, I will go on half-pay for a short time till my company comes back, and then go on full pay again."

1047. (*Chairman.*) You have shown a very good reason why it should not be so in the artillery, but that reason seems to be equally good why it should not be continued in the army?—It is not like the artillery. For instance, a regiment might be sent out to the West Indies, and an officer might say, "It is a very disagreeable thing; I do not want to go. I will go out, and when my regiment goes to a better climate I will go back."

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) It is not a very usual thing. But with regard to the line an officer can sell out to avoid going to a colony, provided he knows that the regiment is going to embark.

1048. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to the class of officers that go on half pay from medical certificate, is the length of service considered, or is it usual for any officer of comparatively short service to be allowed that boon of going on half-pay?—I have known officers do so; the rule is over three years' service, and none are allowed to go under any circumstances till after three years' service. I have known an instance of a young officer who got severely injured in the head; he had done his duty very well for three years; he was obliged to go before a medical board, and he got his half-pay. There is no limit in the artillery; if a medical board passes you, you get your half-pay if you have served three years.

Number on permanent half-pay.

1049. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Are there many on half-pay?—The list is considerable. It consists of 129 officers.

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System of retirement.

1050. (*Chairman.*) Will you state what the retirement is?

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) With regard to the system of retirement from the artillery, as it stands at present, by the last warrant 32,000*l.* was set aside as a full-pay retirement for the officers of the royal artillery; the whole of that sum was what would have accrued from all former warrants and grants to the artillery of full-pay. Perhaps I had better go back and say what was the old retirement, beginning from the last war; when the great stagnation took place, there were lieutenants of 23 years' service; the first thing done was this—allowing a certain number to sell their commissions; the next was to add a few lieutenant-colonels to the invalid battalion, and they became non-effective.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) And also the stagnation was so great after the war, that the Horse Guards offered some commissions in the line, and also the East India Company's artillery and engineers offered a few commissions in those two corps?

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Yes, to the cadet company as well as the regiment.

1051. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) But there were some commissions in the line offered?—Yes, 12; and also to the cadet company.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) That was to relieve the academy.

(*Lieut.-Col. Bingham.*) At that time the prospect in the academy was so bad that when my brother and General Dupuis were cadets, there were 40 above 19 years of age taken from the cadet company, and allowed to travel on the continent and amuse themselves on 2*s.* 6*d.* a day in the best way they could. Some of them were two or three years before they got their commissions. My brother went to Hanover, and he was there three years. They all came in eventually.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) I was offered a commission in the Company's artillery, but I refused it.

1052. (*Chairman.*) At page 26 of the Commissioner's Report it is stated, at the paragraph marked 120, "It appears to us that we cannot do better for this purpose than adopt the "sum which we have shown in a preceding paragraph, that the cost of the retirement "would have reached, had the full number of officers been found in each year, to accept it, "namely, 37,719*l.*, which, together with the original fixed retirement of 9,553*l.* would "make up an annual sum of 47,272*l.*, or in round numbers 48,000*l.*"?—(*Lieut.-Col. Bingham.*) That was for the engineers as well as for the artillery. The share of the artillery is 32,000*l.*

1053. As I understand, there can be no more retirement at present than what is covered by the expense of 32,000*l.*?—That is so. At this very moment, an officer is named to the Commander-in-Chief, to retire on 600*l.* a year, in consequence of the death of another lieutenant-colonel on the retired list, which gives us 600*l.* a year. When that is accepted he retires and gets the honorary rank of major-general, but gives up all chance of his battalion. He retires altogether.

1054. No more can retire if this sum is exhausted until there is a death?—No; and now instead of giving the money to the lieutenant-colonels and captains, the system is, to offer it to unattached generals and full colonels of the regiment, and to give them 600*l.* a year; in that way you take away from the top the older officers and give promotion to the rest to come up. Under the old warrant of 1840 we never could induce any full colonel to retire upon a lieutenant-colonel's pay, or induce a senior lieutenant-colonel to do so either, they hoping to get to the higher rank of colonel, and the consequence was that our young lieutenant-colonels accepted full pay retirement, and the top of the regiment stood worse than ever. Our full colonels were many of them 60 and 70 years old.

1055. Under this system with the limited sum of 32,000*l.* in a time of peace in what state do you expect the artillery regiment would naturally be?—In speaking of a great number of retired officers of artillery on the full pay retired list, many of them are very old, and in the course of nature there must be a certain degree of promotion gradually going on every year; but if the peace lasts long and we are not kept up to the same establishment that we are now, the same stagnation will come again. The Government has now the power of further relieving the regiment by granting more money. In former days there were great difficulties, and you had to offer the sale of commissions to get officers to retire, but now if it was said, "We will give 40,000*l.* a-year for the artillery to retire," many of the senior officers would jump at the 600*l.* a-year and go away directly; it is merely a matter of money.

1056. It is a better system so far, that a mere vote of money would remove the difficulty?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) No doubt about it.

1057. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) A major-general, unattached, would be the preferable man to accept it, I suppose?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) They are at present much of the same age.

1058. The colonels and the major-generals?—Yes.

1059. There is no strict rule laid down; but supposing two or three of the absolute seniors declined to receive it, would a fourth or a fifth be accepted?—Yes.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Whenever a vacancy occurs, any officers of the above ranks may send in their names as applicants for the 600*l.* a year, and a man will be selected by the Horse Guards. We do not find any difficulty in a full colonel taking the 600*l.* a year.

(*Lieut.-Col. Bingham.*) There are 15 general officers of artillery with battalions, and there are 32 generals fixed for the artillery,—17 without battalions, and what we call unattached, of whom three have accepted the 600*l.* a year, and given up their chance

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of getting battalions,—but we have several on the list, at least six or seven full colonels, anxious to take the 600*l.* a year, if there was the money.

1060. (*Chairman.*) Suppose an officer wishes to retire, and he is offered the 600*l.* a year, could he say, "I would sooner take a large sum than take the annual allowance, because by taking a large sum I can make provision for my family?"—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) No.

1061. With regard to the sale of commissions in the army, has not an officer this advantage over the artillery, that by selling out he gets a lump sum which enables him to make that provision which the artillery system of retirement does not give him?—(*Lieut.-Col. Bingham.*) That is the great advantage that the army has over the artillery.

1062. That arises from the sale of the commissions?—Yes.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) It was a great advantage when the Duke of Wellington allowed the artillery officers to sell their commissions and get the 4,500*l.*

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) I may mention, that my father wanted to provide for his family, at that time, for he was very ill, and when the sale took place he wanted to get the 4,500*l.*, but he was then fire-master, and employed in the arsenal, and the Duke of Wellington would not let him—he got better and lived on.

1063. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) How was that sum made up?—It was arranged at the Horse Guards. The officers were asked, and when one said, "I want to sell my commission," then an officer from the line was to be found to purchase the unattached commission.

1064. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you suppose that the infantry officer paid the 4,500*l.*?—He would only pay the difference.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) The Government gave the artillery officer 4,500*l.*, and we knew nothing more about it.

1065. (*Chairman.*) With regard to junior officers, lieutenant-colonels, and captains, suppose they became inefficient, what would be done?—They must fall back upon this 32,000*l.* a year, or half-pay.

1066. They have no resource?—No; except going on half-pay; a lieutenant-colonel can go on half-pay without a medical board. There is an artillery warrant that was based upon the last promotion warrant of the army, that will exactly show the full-pay and the half-pay allowed for the regiment now.

1067. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Is not that half-pay limited?—No.

1068. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Can any lieutenant-colonel go on half-pay?—Yes, two in a year at their own request, irrespective of length of service; no limit to the number who can pass a medical board.

1069. (*Chairman.*) Then the 32,000*l.* a year is only for the higher officers?—No; if a lieutenant was to come home from the Crimea without a leg, or a colonel, or a captain, he would be the first in the mind of the superior authorities, the adjutant-general of artillery and the Commander-in-Chief, and he would give him his full-pay, and any officer who had lost his health entirely in the colonies, would of course come first, and on the first money becoming vacant, he would get full-pay.

1070. The 32,000*l.* is limited to the full-pay of various ranks?—Yes.

Amount of half-pay not limited.

1071. Besides that, there is an unlimited amount of half-pay?—Yes, I have never heard of any limit; any subordinate officer, a captain or a lieutenant, if he can pass a medical board, and satisfy the Secretary-at-War that he is unfit for the service; and a lieutenant-colonel can go on half-pay without a medical board.

1072. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) That is to say, he can retire on half-pay?—Yes, but can never come back again.

1073. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are there a considerable number who have done that?—A great number.

1074. That has been a great relief, has it not?—Yes, if it had not been for that, our lieutenants would be 60 years old. They do not retire much now on half-pay, because they are so much younger.

1075. Can you give the Commissioners separate returns of this retiring allowance of 32,000*l.*, and the number of officers of each rank who enjoy it, and a return also of those lieutenant-colonels who have retired on half-pay because of their length of service, and of the junior officers who have retired on half-pay in consequence of medical certificates?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Yes; I do not think that there is more than one lieutenant-colonel on half-pay who has gone at his own request.

1076. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) What is the period of service which entitles an officer to retire on full-pay?—It is not reckoned by length of service; it is by unfitness for service certified by a medical board.

1077. Any officer at any period of service can get retired full-pay from the artillery?—If the Commander-in-Chief recommends him to Her Majesty.

1078. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The officers who enjoy it now are colonels and major-generals, and they have all served 30 years, have they not?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Those who are getting 600*l.* a year have served 50 years and upwards.

1079. But they are getting more than full pay too, are they not?—Rather more. The full-pay of a full colonel of artillery is 474*l.* a year, and a full colonel was allowed a soldier as a servant; that was a privilege, but of course directly he took his 600*l.* a year it went away, and he lost that privilege, so that the 600*l.* a year is not more than his full-pay if he was serving in the army, and he has none of the benefits of the service,

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1080. Then he is very little different from an officer in the line in that respect; he has no pecuniary advantage?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) No, I should think not. There is one thing with regard to the half-pay, which is this,—the officers of the artillery on half-pay, if they settle in the colonies, are allowed to commute their half-pay by the sale of their commissions.

Officers on half-pay allowed to sell if they settle in the colonies.

1081. Do they get it from the colonial fund?—No; I know an officer, a lieutenant-colonel, who wishes to retire on half-pay and could retire on half-pay from the service, and he would do it with the object of settling in Canada and getting the 4,500*l.*

1082. Can you give a return of the number of officers who have availed themselves of that privilege?—I can; 27 officers have availed themselves of it.

No private contributions of money to induce officers to retire, as in India.

1083. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Have you ever known money to be made up to induce an officer to go?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Never; you could never get 763 officers to agree to purchase out anybody.

1084. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) But they do it in India?—They do.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) That has been attempted in the artillery once or twice in a private way, but it never came to maturity; there have been many plans proposed of officers subscribing so many days' pay and joining together to raise a fund so as to be able to offer any officer who would retire on full pay 200*l.* or 300*l.*, but none of those schemes have ever come to any head at all.

1085. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that if such a system could be established as is adopted in the Indian service it would be beneficial to the artillery?—It would, of course, if it were a private arrangement, it could not be a public affair.

1086.—In the Indian service it is not public, and cannot be legalized; but then it is privately adopted by the officers?—So I understand, largely in the Indian service.

1087. It is approved by the Company, although not legally sanctioned?—Yes.

1088. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In reality the result of such a system as prevails in the Indian army is somewhat similar to the tax that is put by the Government on civil servants for superannuation; it is really a diminution of their pay to that extent to afford relief without putting the Government to expense?—Yes.

1089. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It is a voluntary adoption in the one case, and compulsory in the other?—Yes.

1090. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You have only three modes of promotion in the artillery, the ordinary casualties of the service, retired full pay, and retired half-pay. How many casualties are there among the lieutenant-colonels in a year?—It has varied very much; there are very few.

1091. Take the average of three or four years?—I can give the Commissioners a return of that, but I think we used to count about 12 vacancies as lieutenants when I first joined the regiment; if we got 12 steps a year we did very well in the whole corps; I thought so when I first joined; after that, augmentations, brevets, and retirements made us run up very fast.

1092. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) At that time were there 150 lieutenants?—When I joined the regiment there were more; there were nine battalions and the horse artillery, eight companies to a battalion, and 167 lieutenants, and there were 72 second lieutenants.

1093. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) What year was that in?—In 1832.

Rate of promotion.

1094. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) What do you suppose is the average service of officers in the artillery in each rank?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) I can tell my own.

1095. How long were you second lieutenant?—I think I was a very short time—perhaps two years—I was 15 years a subaltern altogether.

1096. How long were you a captain?—Thirteen years a regimental captain.

1097. You were 28 years in arriving at the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—Yes, and I was three years lieutenant-colonel.

1098. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Were you brevet lieutenant-colonel before?—No, regimental lieutenant-colonel.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) I was 11 years a subaltern, but mine was a very lucky career.

1099. Including second lieutenant and first?—Yes; I was captain 11 years.

Instance of slow promotion.

1100. You were 22 years reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel, were you not?—Yes, but I can put on record an instance of slow promotion. In 1835, I marched off the parade at Woolwich with a company of artillery as one of the lieutenants, the other lieutenant of the Company had been 22 years in the service, and I was but 19 years of age. We both went to Scotland in the same rank. He was not promoted for some time afterwards, and was altogether 23 years a lieutenant.

1101. Was that an exceptional case?—No; many similar cases occurred.

1102. Then promotion has very much improved since then?—Yes.

(*Major General Dupuis.*) Yes; they have attained their captaincies in six years.

1103. Your increased promotion has been entirely owing to the augmentation of the artillery?—Yes; also by brevets and retirements.

1104. The average age of your officers is young now, is it not?—Yes; the senior captain is 39.

1105. The majority of the officers are young men?—Yes; of that rank.

1106. If things remain as they now are, your promotion would be slower in proportion to the youth of your officers?—Yes; as slow as when I first began.

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1107. Prior to the augmentation?—Yes.

(*Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham.*) We should not have to absorb those who went out upon half-pay on the great reduction that was made after the last war, unless the government reduce us again, and then away go the battalions and companies and every thing else; as we stand at present, if they do not reduce the artillery we shall not have to bring back the others.

1108. Your promotion will be slower in proportion to the youth of your officers?—Yes; but I do not think that it can ever be so bad again, unless they reduce us very much.

1109. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) What has been the increase of officers since the breaking out of the war up to this time?—Very little in officers; before the war broke out the 13th battalion was raised, and there has only been the 14th battalion since the war.

1110. How many officers did that bring?—Two colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, eight captains, eight second captains, sixteen first lieutenants, and eight second lieutenants; that is the only addition that we have had since the war; we have had a very large increase of men but not of officers.

1111. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have you had an increase of promotion from casualties?—Yes, 34 officers of artillery have been killed or have died by the war.

1112. That is perhaps double the number or more than would otherwise have happened?—Certainly; 10 times more, I should think.

1113. Have there been any retirements?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) The 600*l.* a-year retirements.

1114. But independently of those have there been any?—Yes; and one young lieutenant-colonel, who retired on half-pay as stated before.

1115. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) If the system of purchase were introduced into the artillery, supposing it possible, would it in your opinion work well?—Never.

1116. Why?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) In the first place there are no people to purchase, I think, and in the next place, supposing there were, it is a difficult thing to select a man to purchase.

1117. That must proceed according to the rule of the army?—You would break faith with the corps, it being one of succession, and I do not think that it would work well.

(*Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham.*) The officers of artillery remain so long in the regiment. An officer of artillery after getting a captaincy gains a certain degree of knowledge, and you would bring in a young captain who would go right over the heads of others, just because he had money, without any superior qualification.

1118. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Would that create great mortification and ill-feeling among the officers?—Dreadful.

Objections to introducing the system of purchase.

1119. (*Colonel G. R. Wetherall.*) In the event of the system of purchase being introduced into the artillery, would it not accelerate promotion?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) I do not think that it would.

1120. Would it not induce old officers to retire?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) They might go away horrified and disgusted.

1121. Would it not induce old officers to retire in order to receive the price of their commission?—Yes, it certainly would in that way. Colonels would then be enabled to sell and go away.

1122. In that way promotion would be accelerated, would it not?—I cannot say that it would not. It would give a colonel the boon of 4,500*l.* at the end of his career, and letting him go away; but I think it would be a very bad thing for the regiment, unless the purchase of commissions was made as heretofore by the Horse Guards.

1123. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are you of opinion that promotion to some extent would increase as the consequence of this system, but that it would be more than compensated in a contrary direction by the disappointment, the mortification, the disunion, and the breaking up of harmony that would take place?—I think so. An officer of artillery after being six or seven years in the regiment becomes a captain, and he has made up his mind to stop in the regiment all the rest of his life; it is not as if he was going to change from one regiment to another; it is his birth-place and his home, and it would be a very hard case to allow any young man, merely because he was possessed of money, to come in and get over the heads of others; that is our feeling.

1124. In point of fact, you have no objection to the system that prevails in the line, but you would extremely object to its being introduced into the artillery?—I do not say anything about the line, but I should object to it in the artillery.

1125. (*Chairman.*) Why should you not like to give the Commissioners your opinion upon the effect of it in the line?—Because I know so little about it; but there is one thing, regiments change very fast; the same officers do not remain in the regiment. If you know a regiment at one time perhaps in nine or ten years you will not see a single officer in it that you knew, they will all have gone. I have been quartered with regiments of cavalry and infantry, and in 10 years there has not been a single officer in them that I knew before.

1126. But young men have come in?—Yes; but it is not so in the artillery; it is one body, and we are there for life; we enter with the feeling of staying in the regiment and never exchanging into another corps.

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1127. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You would not like the system of leap-frog which exists in the line?—No.

1128. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) In fact you complain of your system of promotion as being too slow under ordinary circumstances?—Lately it has been very quick in the lower ranks.

1129. You would rather not have promotion by purchase?—I would rather that they should remain 20 or 30 years as lieutenants than purchase over each other's heads.

Objections to promotion by selection.

1130. Do not you like the system of promotion by selection?—Certainly not.

1131. That has been practised in the artillery of late, has it not?—No, but it is contemplated by the new warrant; I object to that system, and I think, generally speaking, that the regiment would object to it. I do not say that they would refuse to serve under an officer so advanced. In the case of Sir Alexander Dickson, who was made a local brigadier, in Portugal, of the Portuguese artillery, he was in that way put over the whole of the officers of artillery out there, but they cheerfully served under him.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) By the new warrant, any general officer may be selected for a battalion. For instance, by this warrant, if a battalion was vacant to-morrow in the artillery, it is possible to appoint me by the warrant, but it would be a very unfair thing.

1132. (*Chairman.*) I understand the recommendation to be this, that the command of battalions in the ordnance corps be given without reference to seniority. It has been the system in the army to give colonelcies of regiments by selection, and that system is here recommended to be applied to the ordnance, and has been, I believe, applied by the warrant?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) By the warrant it has.

1133. A power has been given by the warrant?—Yes.

1134. That being the system in the army, do you think that that system would, if applied to the ordnance, create dissatisfaction?

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) It would, undoubtedly.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Undoubtedly. It created dissatisfaction in the solitary instance of Lord Bloomfield, who was placed over the heads of his brother officers by his brevet rank. He got brevet rank for having been on the staff of the King, and when a battalion came to be given away he was taken from his standing in the army, not his standing in the regiment of artillery, and went over the heads of several old meritorious officers of artillery and got the battalion. That created much dissatisfaction, so much so, that I understood it was promised that it should never occur again.

1135. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The system in the army, I believe, is a mixed system of selection for service, and for seniority for battalions; they very rarely take a very junior officer, though he might be a distinguished officer, for the command of a regiment; but it is partly from distinguished services, and partly from seniority. Suppose for instance, the case of an officer who had displayed considerable useful abilities for the public service abroad and had received severe wounds,—do you think that on the mere ground of seniority another officer who had hardly ever left the country, and who had not by his natural abilities been able to render much service to the public, should still supersede a distinguished officer who perhaps was not a great deal junior to him?

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) At the time that a man becomes eligible for a battalion of artillery he too may have done good service, and it is all that he has to look forward to as a reward. Suppose the case of an officer of 58 years' service, standing first for a battalion, and supposing that they placed me above that officer's head, merely because of this warrant, it would be an injustice to him.

(*Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham.*) There is General Dacres and General Williams, they were lieutenant-colonels in the regiment the other day, and by the new warrant, the Government was able to make them major-generals. They could not two years ago have been major-generals, but by the new warrant, they have been selected and made major-generals. Then there are 30 or 40 officers above them who served in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and others who have not had the luck of being on active service, who have been at Hong Kong, the Mauritius, and such places as we must go to, and it would be very unfair to take General Dupuis, or General Williams, or General Dacres, and put either of them over the heads of the others. At this very moment the senior unattached general is General Michell, an officer of great service. He has seen active service as well as colonial service, and perhaps the next one to him may not have seen active service, because he was in the West Indies, or at Ceylon, or some other out of the way colony, or, as is the case in the last war, some of us have been left at home.

1136. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Does the service derive any advantage from officers being promoted to the rank of major-general by selection, without reference to battalions?—That is an advantage to the service, and an advantage to the regiment.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) It is no personal advantage to me.

1137. Will not, eventually, those officers selected for promotion to the rank of major-general, succeed to battalions of artillery?—If we live long enough.

1138. And succeed, prior to the men who are your seniors in the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—No.

1139. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You are detached from the artillery—are you eligible for any staff appointment in the artillery now?—Yes, but there are no staff appointments for general officers.

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1140. Then you are thrown out of the service?—No; I receive my pay. I was lieutenant-colonel of the Horse Artillery when I was promoted, and I have that pay—27*s.* a day.

1141. With advantages?—No advantages at all; they have all been taken from me.

1142. You had forage, had you not?—Yes.

1143. And lodgings?—No, barracks.

1144. Was that worth about 600*l.* a year?—I think so; I had forage for four horses and was allowed two servants.

1145. And lodging money?—No, barracks.

1146. That was at least worth £700 a-year?—No, £600.

1147. They reduced you to what?—They reduced me to 27*s.* a day, and nothing else.

1148. You lose, in point of fact, your allowances of every kind, but at the same time you are a free man?—Yes.

1149. That is not an advantage, in your opinion?—Not the least to me.

(*Lieut.-Col. Bingham.*) It is an advantage to the regiment, for it gives a step to the regiment,—and if general officers of the artillery were employed on the general staff of the army it would be an advantage to them—but we have never had a general officer so employed. We have 15 generals in the artillery, commandants of battalions, the others are unattached; we have never had a general officer of artillery in command of a district.

1150. (*Chairman.*) There is nothing to prevent it?—No, there is no order against it, but it has not been the custom.

1151. As I understand your evidence, you think that the command of battalions in the artillery being given without reference to seniority would have an unsatisfactory effect upon the officers of the regiment?—Certainly.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Decidedly.

1152. And that, you think, would be greater in time of peace than it would have been in time of war?—(*Lieut.-Col. Bingham.*) I think equally at any time. In time of peace there would not be the same means of making a selection as now. If it was said, "We will give General Williams the next battalion," and he went over the heads of about 40 officers who have been all over the world and on full pay all their lives, it would be very unfair to the regiment.

1153. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Hitherto, with regard to officers who are regularly removed as unattached major-generals of the artillery, did they ever get any appointment of any kind till they succeeded to a battalion?—Never that I remember.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) I do not recollect any such case.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Yes; there is the commandant at Woolwich, and he has been always a general officer of artillery.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) And the commanding officer of artillery in Ireland used to be a major-general, but now he is a colonel on the staff.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Years ago the commanding officer of artillery at Gibraltar, the commanding officer of artillery in Scotland, and the commanding officer of artillery in Ireland, were major-generals. I daresay there were half a dozen so employed during the Peninsular war. The last of these (in Ireland) was abolished about 20 years ago.

Mode of obtaining a first commission.

1154. (*Chairman.*) How is the first entry into the artillery,; is one mode by going through the Royal Military Academy?—Yes.

1155. Is that the only mode?—Last year a new system was introduced.

1156. Will you state what it is?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) It has been altered since I was in the Crimea. It is advertised that so many cadets are required for the artillery and engineers, and when candidates present themselves they are examined before a board appointed for that purpose.

1157. Do they compete?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Yes, it is competitive.

1158. (*Mr. George Carr Glyn.*)—Are a certain number nominated by the Horse Guards?

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) No, it is entirely competitive.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) The old cadet company is still left. It does not follow that this new system is to go on; there have been only two classes admitted, and another one is advertised for. There have been 34 officers of artillery so received; 17 have been confirmed as officers of artillery, and the others are under the director of artillery studies at Woolwich. There are some more to come in at Midsummer, that is to be competitive too; and instead of as formerly the master-general nominating his friends to be cadets, it is to be a competitive examination, open to the public.

1159. It is competitive amongst the cadets, is it?—They cannot compete with the old cadets who were there before this new system was introduced, which after all is no fixed system, the subject being under the consideration of a committee.

1160. There is no longer a master-general's list?—No longer a nomination list. They have not admitted many young cadets of late years; all the last cadets who have been admitted absorbed the master-general's list. They did not like to refuse them after they had been a long time on the list, and put down by Lord Raglan or the Marquis of Anglesea; those lists have been taken as far as possible, but it seems that this is to stop, and they are to be admitted into the senior class from 17 to 19 years of age, and to undergo a competitive examination, when anybody may go up who likes.

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1161. They may be admitted into the senior class of the academy?—Yes.

1162. Then having been once admitted into the senior class of the academy, do they go on by seniority?—They have examinations among themselves; they take places among themselves as soon as they are cadets, but the moment they get their commissions their position is fixed.

1163. How do they get their commissions when once they are in the senior class of the academy?—During the war they have been six months generally cadets, and they have gone on with their theoretical education in the senior class. In former days it was entirely a practical education—all practical artillery; but in consequence of getting a greater number of young men from the colleges who were very far behind with their mathematics, they have been obliged to go on with their theoretical as well as their practical education. At the end of six months these youths are examined, and then their places are determined; as they are to enter the regiment so they are placed, their names are sent to the Minister-for-War, and by him to the Horse Guards, and they are commissioned.

1164. Then it goes on by seniority?—Yes.

1165. Until the time comes for the command of a battalion, as I understand, and then again there is to be selection?—Yes, by the recent warrant.

1166. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There may be, but it is not compulsory?—No; it remains with the Commander-in-Chief to recommend and to Her Majesty to appoint whom she pleases.

1167. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) What becomes of those cadets who do not get commissions immediately?—Some are sent back; there are some at this very moment at the academy; six were sent back at the last examination whom Lord Panmure did not think had made sufficient progress in the six months, and they were turned back.

1168. Supposing they were eligible, and there was no vacancy, what would become of them?—Then there would be a system similar to what I said before, to offer them commissions in some other service, or to leave them to be cadets till they were 20 years old; but I do not suppose that that would be done again.

1169. (*Mr. Geo. Carr Glyn.*) I understood you to say that all the candidates were absorbed after a certain time and had commissions given them?—Which cadets do you mean?

1170. Those who go up for the last examination; that is, if a youth passes his last examination he then is entitled to a commission?—Yes, as soon as there is a vacancy.

1171. Supposing there are no present vacancies he waits till his turn comes?—Yes; at this moment the artillery and engineers want nearly 100 officers.

1172. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) How does that happen?—We have never been able to fill up, and that was the reason for bringing in the officers with temporary commissions. The cadet company was so young that it could not feed the two corps when the large augmentations took place.

1173. Those nomination lists of the previous master-generals were not so very long?—No. The boys were not old enough; there were nearly 200 cadets, but they were not old enough, or the Governor and the officers did not consider them sufficiently educated. As it was, we sent youths of 17 and 18 out to the Crimea.

1174. Is the junior department to be done away with now?—I do not know.

1175. If this is to go on you would exclude the junior department, or are they allowed to compete with the others?—No; for instance, take our old cadet company—the young boys; 20 or 30 of them will be placed in the senior class, and 20 civilians, so called, will enter the senior class at the same time.

1176. Is there any regulation laid down as to the proportion of those numbers?—It depends entirely upon the number that come down from the upper academy; but the whole matter is under a committee of inquiry now, and they have not yet made their report.

1177. You said something about the nature of those competitive examinations, that they were very theoretical in the higher branches of mathematics, did you not?—No. I said that the senior class of cadets at Woolwich, after they had passed through what we call the junior academy, which is entirely theoretical, were put into the senior department of cadets, and that then their education was entirely practical, going through the whole of practical artillery, the laboratory course, the repository course, and all the practice of gunnery; many of those who came from the public schools were very classical, highly educated young men, but had failed in mathematics, and some of them were obliged to carry that mathematical education on at the same time with the course of practical artillery.

1178. They were not examined, I suppose, at all in fortification?—Yes, I think so. I have not one of the printed papers. A printed prospectus as to the examinations is frequently advertised.

1179. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) They have no knowledge of artillery?—No; they have entirely to learn it.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Those selected for the engineers go down to Chatham after they get their commissions.

1180. How long does that course practically last?—(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Six months is the old rule—a year it ought to be.

1181. That is for a cadet brought up at Woolwich; but now, when a civilian comes in, how long does he remain there?—Six months.

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1182. Is that long enough or not?—The temporary commission officers are under the director of artillery studies for six months, but the education of an artillery officer goes on every day of his life; there is always something new turning up in the science of gunnery, but these temporary officers who come in in this way cannot have the same knowledge as the cadets have.

No examination of officers for promotion.

1183. Have you no periodical examinations in the artillery after you get your commission?—No.

1184. Would it be advantageous to institute them as in the army?—No, I do not think so. Take the body of artillery officers, they go on pretty steadily in their education and keep up everything,

1185. Still a man might arrive at the head of the list of captains and be a remarkably stupid man?—A remarkably stupid man could not enter the artillery, as he could not pass the series of examinations required to obtain a commission.

1186. Would it not be advantageous to have an examination, and to give the vacancy to the superior competitor?—That would be an advantage in some respects, but I think that you could not carry it out. Suppose the senior lieutenant was in Ceylon, how could you examine him out there?

1187. By a professional board?—There is none there. We do not require every officer of artillery to be a scientific artillerist; officers of sound practical knowledge are equally wanted; they ought to know a little of everything; I mean that some have to turn their minds to one particular branch of the service, and others to other branches.

1188. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You cannot have a fixed standard?—No.

1189. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In time of peace, I believe, half the service are in the colonies, is it in that proportion?—I do not think it is quite so much.

1190. There were about 40 odd companies some few years ago in the colonies, were there not?—The service of companies in the colonies varies. In the Mediterranean it is six years, in the West Indies five years, at the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and the Mauritius eight years.

1191. The object of my question was to ascertain whether that one half of the regiment, or something about that proportion, would be likely to keep up their scientific progress in an equal ratio with that portion which remained at home or was at the depots?—In many of our colonies, such as Gibraltar and Malta, they have just as great advantage in studying their profession as at Woolwich, but it is in some of the distant detached places, such as St. Helena, Mauritius, and some of those out of the way stations, that an officer has no possibility of progressing in his artillery profession.

1192. Do you keep one or two companies at the Mauritius?—Two, and one at St. Helena. One is going out to Sydney, and there is a part of one in New Zealand. In some of those places an artillery officer must lose his ground for the number of years he is sent there, as he loses all knowledge of the advancement that is going on in gunnery science.

1193. Are the reliefs pretty regular as to the number of years?—To a day almost we have carried out the relief of every company of artillery during the war. Not one has been a month beyond its time. We have been able to do that even at the Mauritius, and there is a company now on its way home. The West India colonies were relieved, and every colony was relieved.

1194. They have no horses, have they, in the colonies?—(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Excepting Canada.

1195. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) And at the Cape?—(*Lieut.-Col. Bingham.*) There are field batteries on the frontier at the Cape. The Canada ones were broken up since the last war broke out.

No advantage to be gained by breaking up the artillery into separate battalions.

1196. Would you derive any advantage in the artillery from breaking them up into fourteen battalions, and letting them work separately with regard to promotion and everything?—No, I think that there are many advantages in the officers of the artillery all forming one body; they become a large family and they all know each other, and there is more *esprit de corps* among the whole body than if they were separated. They would lose sight of each other, and there would not be the same good feeling amongst them, and promotion would be very unfair, because, for instance, taking the first battalion of artillery, it might have one company at home, four companies in the West Indies, and one in Bermuda. Epidemics might visit those places and carry off five or six officers at once, and that battalion would have a great promotion; whereas the horse artillery or one of the other battalions might have all their companies at home, or in the Mediterranean, and the chances are that they would have very little advancement.

Appointments to the staff and horse artillery by selection.

1197. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The principle of selection has always existed with regard to all the staff appointments and in the horse artillery selection entirely?—All the staff appointments are by selection.

1198. But they are assumed to be qualified, are they not?—(*Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham.*) Yes.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) I think there are some officers who have been put into the horse artillery who did not care about it.

1199. (*Chairman.*) Is there any advantage in changing the officers from the horse artillery into the field batteries, or into the different services of the regiment?—(*Lieut.-Col. Bingham.*) The greatest advantage.

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1200. And that is an advantage which if there were different regiments could not be attained.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Yes.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Bingham.*) Generally speaking, a smart young lieutenant is selected, or interest has put him into the horse artillery; he is there for four or five years, and though he might have gone in, as General Dupuis says, not caring much about it, he will come out of it well-educated, and thoroughly versed in all his duties as a mounted officer.

1201. That is a great advantage to an officer, is it not?—Yes; because he then takes his knowledge with him into the battalions when made a captain.

1202. That is an advantage which he has obtained not by seniority, but by selection and favour? — Yes; on a horse artillery officer being promoted, his vacancy in the horse artillery becomes the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief, who appoints whom he pleases to that service, without reference to seniority.

1203. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Generally speaking it is an object of considerable ambition with the officers, is it not?—I have the lists in the adjutant-general's office, and I do think that there is hardly an officer who does not ask for it; I should say that nine-tenths ask to go into the horse artillery, young and old.

Necessity for horse artillery.

1204. There has been a controversy going on for a long time about the utility of the horse artillery, I suppose it is not the general opinion of the corps that it would be advisable to abolish it?—Not at all, there are some three or four officers who have talked a good deal about it, but I think if they had sense they would see that you cannot do away with the horse artillery; as long as there is cavalry with an army you must have horse artillery, call it what you will, but you must have mounted gunners to move rapidly with the cavalry.

1205. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) And those guns can hardly be nine pounders?—Not the horse artillery attached to cavalry.

1206. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) May the Commissioners infer that there is generally in your corps a decided objection to the introduction either of the principle of purchase, or the principle of selection?—Most undoubtedly.

(*Major-General Dupuis.*) Certainly.

1207. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) But not to sale for the purpose of accelerating promotion?—No.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, at One o'clock.

Tuesday, 10th June 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.	Sir HARRY DAVID JONES.
Lieutenant-General WYNYARD.	Mr. GEO. CARR GLYN.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.	Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.
Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.	

His Grace the DUKE of SOMERSET in the Chair.

Major-General Sir CHARLES YORKE, K.C.B., further examined.

Sir BENJAMIN HAWES, K.C.B., and JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., examined.

Sir Benj. Hawes, John Roberts, Esq., Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Yorke.

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1208. (*Chairman, to Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) What office do you hold?—I am Deputy Secretary-at-War.

1209. How long have you been Deputy Secretary-at-War?—Since November 1851.

1210. From your office you are necessarily acquainted with the details of that fund which is called the reserve fund, the fund which arises, as the Commissioners understand, from the sale of commissions in the army?—It does not arise altogether from the sale of commissions in the army.

Origin of the reserve fund, and half-pay commissions fund.

1211. Will you explain the origin of that fund?—In the year 1825, so far as my inquiries have gone, the Commander-in-Chief at that time had been in the habit of permitting officers to sell their half-pay commissions, and the value of those commissions, whether generally or by any rule of his own I know not, but a certain proportion certainly of the value of those commissions he invested in a fund, which is the fund to which your Grace has referred, namely, the reserve fund, as it exists in the present day. When, I believe, Lord Palmerston for a short time held the office of Commander-in-Chief, having assumed it as Secretary-at-War on the death of the Duke of York in the year 1826, he considered that this was a fund that ought to be under public control, and managed entirely on public responsibility. Under his directions the money which had then accumulated, amounting to, I think, about 80,000*l.*, was paid into the Bank of England to the account of the Paymaster-General, by order from the Treasury. That is the origin of the fund which has existed from that time to this, and has been dispensed, as your questions will elicit, no doubt, under certain understandings, I cannot say rules and regulations, existing between the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary-at-War. I believe that has been the general administration of the fund under the direction and control and with the sanction of both the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary-at-War.

1212. It would appear that the fund was already in existence in 1825?—The half-pay fund was.

1213. Can you state the origin of the fund?—I am not able to state that. Mr. Roberts will be able to state it.

1214. (*To Mr. Roberts.*) What is your office?—I am clerk in the War Department.

1215. Will you explain the origin of the reserve fund?—The money amounting to 80,000*l.* to which Sir Benjamin Hawes alludes, was paid into the Treasury arising from the commutations of half-pay. In 1825 and 1826, some of the officers then on half-pay were permitted to sell, and others were commuted, and the difference between the money given to them and the value of the commissions amounted to 80,000*l.* That 80,000*l.* was paid over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and there was an end of that 80,000*l.*

1216. Were you in the War Office before the year 1825?—I have been in the War Office now War Department ever since the year 1808. I am the oldest clerk there but one.

Sale of half-pay commissions first in 1825.

1217. Was there never any sale of half-pay commissions previously to the year 1825?—Certainly not,—never.

Sale of commissions for the benefit of widows and children;

1218. Are the Commissioners to understand that before the year 1825 no reserve fund of this kind arose from the sale of half-pay commissions, or from any other sale?—Yes, there was a fund which arose from the sale of commissions. The Commander-in-Chief for instance, where a widow was left, frequently sold a commission for the benefit of the wife and children of a deserving officer, but that account was not rendered to the Secretary-at-War; it was a very small account. When they wanted an ensigncy for that purpose, it was sold, and the money paid over; there was a regular account of it made; it was sold for 450*l.*, which was paid over to the widow.

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1219. You having been in the War Office from the year 1808, even at that time you find occasionally instances of the sale of commissions occurring?—I cannot speak for the whole of that time. It was two or three years before I entered the promotion department; for the last 45 years I can speak, and that mode was adopted previously for the sale of commissions.

1220. For 45 years, so far as you know, that sale of commissions for the benefit of the widows has taken place occasionally?—It did exist up to the year 1825.

under the sole authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

1221. That system was pursued under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief?—It was done by the Commander-in-Chief, and he rendered no account that I am aware of.

1222. The Commander-in-Chief was the Duke of York?—Yes.

1223. He ordered, for instance, a commission to be sold?—And the proceeds paid to the widow.

1224. Was it paid over at once to the widow?—Yes; or such a portion as he thought proper on a future occasion. I assume that the balance was laid out in some other way, or in a way similar to that by the Commander-in-Chief's office; and Sir Charles Yorke will be able to render you an account of that kind.

1225. You stated that no account had been kept?—None was kept in the War Office.

1226. Perhaps in the Commander-in-Chief's office some account would have been kept?—Yes; I should imagine that when a commission was sold, and paid over, there is some record of it.

1227. (*To Sir Charles Yorke.*) Can you throw any light upon the system which existed previously to the year 1825?—I can throw no other light upon it than what I have heard from the War Office, in my own office, from inquiry into it. It is very much what Mr. Roberts has stated. An ensigncy was sometimes sold when the Duke of York thought there was a deserving case, and he wished to assist in that manner. In the case of the widow of an officer, I believe, as Mr. Roberts said, the whole sum was not always paid over, and it remained as a fund, which the Commander-in-Chief dealt out in this sort of way.

1228. Is there no account in the office of the money so paid and the application of that money?—I have never traced that out; it has long gone by.

1229. It would seem to have been managed at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief?—Entirely at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, as I have always understood it to have been. When I say that I believe there was a very small balance, and there may be now, but there have been no commissions sold for years in that way.

1230. There may be a balance even upon that fund?—Yes; there may be a small balance. I rather think that there is about 200*l.* I have no return of it; it is in the hands of the Messrs. Cox and Co.

1231. It would be a fund entirely at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes; but there has been no commission sold, I think since the year 1825, in that way.

(*Mr. Roberts.*) I think not.

1232. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Can you say whether the money passed through the hands of Messrs. Cox and Co. at the time?—I cannot say that, as we did not audit that account, nor give directions. I mean that the War Office gave no directions about it. It was done by the Commander-in-Chief. The directions given to Messrs. Cox and Co. of course I am not able to account for.

1233. Do you recollect the first date when it got into the hands of Messrs. Cox and Co.?—In the year 1841.

1234. Can you also say whether, during the time Sir David Dundas was Commander-in-Chief, the same system prevailed?—I should think it did.

1235. Can you say positively?—No I cannot.

1236. (*Chairman.*) Can you state what was the balance in the War Office, of that fund that arose from the sale of ensigncies in 1825?—That I cannot say, it being a question of the Commander-in-Chief, I cannot say.

(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) I should think we could obtain a return of that kind.

1237. Will you endeavour to send to the Commissioners a return of the balance of this fund in 1825, so that we may know the balance of that fund, before the sale of half-pay commissions commenced?—I will endeavour to do so.

Reserve fund separate from the half pay commission fund.

1238. Whatever fund there was, was kept separate and not merged in the fund which arose from the sale of half-pay commissions?—I believe it was kept entirely separate, and that no balance was paid into that fund.

1239. (*To Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) This fund which commenced in 1825 was quite a new fund, was it?—Yes, I so understood it, certainly.

(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) It was quite a new and separate fund?—So I understood it.

1240. We want to get the history of the first fund up to 1825, showing the balance that remained, and then begin in 1825 with this sale of half-pay commissions, which I understand then commenced?—(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) Yes, it then commenced.

Balances paid quarterly to the Paymaster-General's account.

1241. What was the amount of the fund in each year, is there any return of that fund?—(*Mr. Roberts.*) I have a return of the fund from the year 1841, when the balance was paid over to the account of the Paymaster-General.

The same was delivered in. See Appendix No. XXVII.

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1242. The paper handed in purports to be a paper showing the several sums arising from the purchase and sale of commissions in the army, which have been paid into the hand of Her Majesty's Paymaster General?—Yes.

1243. That document begins with December 1841?—Yes, because it was the balance I found that was paid over in 1841 to the account of the Paymaster General. The Commissioners will see that the Commander-in-Chief was called upon to pay over in 1841 those balances. It will be seen that each year it was paid to the Paymaster General till the account rendered by the Commander-in-Chief, which it will be seen in the next page was rendered quarterly. It was thought that that money could be appropriated in cancelling seconded commissions. At that time there were 12 seconded creations of lieutenant-colonels, and Lord Panmure thought that that money could be applied in cancelling those commissions rather than placing the officers on half-pay; but instead of cancelling those commissions the officers were removed to other corps into clear vacancies, and the money was not applied in that way, but Lord Panmure wished to retain that money in order when officers sold out to cause the money immediately to be paid over to them, for many an officer wanted his 1,800*l.* at once. It is a floating capital. Then the commission is sold in succession to the officers and the money is replaced in that fund, by which the public save a per centage of 5 per cent. Every officer while he is kept out of his commission is entitled to that 5 per cent., which 5 per cent. is paid out of the pay saved to the public by the vacancy of the commission, so that the public are gainers by lending the money out of the fund which is constantly floating; at one time as much as 10,000*l.* was borrowed to oblige the officers.

Saving to the public.

1244. What was the state of the fund from the year 1825 to 1840?—The first account I find is in 1841, as I have given, which is the balance in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief at that time paid over; the Treasury called upon him to pay it over to the Paymaster General in aid of the army services.

(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) In 1828 or beginning of 1829, there was a fund amounting to 80,000*l.* This fund was managed, as I understand, by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary-at-War, and the expenditure of that fund was in each individual case sanctioned by the Treasury; therefore no doubt there can be an account furnished. Messrs. Cox and Co. can furnish the account; if there is no account in the office of the Commander-in-Chief they will probably do so; there may be an account, but after 1841, we can, of course, give you an accurate account, because then it came under the direct cognizance of the Secretary-at-War.

1245. Are the Commissioners to understand that it was in 1825 managed with the knowledge of the Secretary-at-War by the Commander-in-Chief?—So I understood; but it was not then considered as money under the control of the Secretary-at-War.

1246. No; but if the Secretary-at-War had the management or control over the distribution of the fund he ought to have known the amount of it?—He must have known the amount of it.

1247. There ought to have been in his office some record?—It belonged to the Commander-in-Chief, and was kept under the authority and in the custody of the Commander-in-Chief; his function was simply one of control and assent to the application of the fund, he has therefore kept no account; but in 1841 Lord Hardinge said that this money ought to have been paid on account of the public into the hands of the Paymaster General, and it is from that date that the statement which has been handed in does give a regular account.

1248. As there was so large a sum as 80,000*l.* in 1825, which was then, as I understand, at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, there ought to be in his office, if there is not in the War Office, a regular account of that sum and of the application of it?

(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) I have never asked for that account, it was in years long gone by; but I think Mr. Roberts can explain it.

(*Mr. Roberts.*) In the year 1825-26, officers were admitted to sell their half-pay, which was a novelty. They were allowed 18 months, those who were abroad, to decide whether they would sell or not, therefore, in 1826 the 80,000*l.* had accrued; any balance in the Commander-in-Chief's office subsequently to 1826 arose from small sums, such as an officer going to full pay and paying the difference without the man receiving it who exchanged to half-pay. In this way it was that a small sum after 1826 was in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, but that 80,000*l.* arose from the old half-pay officers being permitted to sell, which was discontinued in 1826, there was no great balance afterwards; but the balance in 1841 which was paid in, arose from the difference between half-pay and full pay. A captain, for instance, gets 511*l.*; in a solitary instance there could not be an officer who wished to receive that, and that went to the public, so that a small balance was after 1826 in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, and in 1841 it was paid over to the Paymaster-General in aid of the army services.

First sales of half-pay in 1825.

1249. Did you ever see an account of the disposal of that 80,000*l.* which accrued in the year 1826?—Certainly not, because it was paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Hardinge, when at the War Office, wished very much to get that 80,000*l.* out of the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to. When officers commuted, they agreed that a warrant should be given upon getting the consent of the Treasury to the Paymaster-General to pay the commuted allowance to the disembodied officers of the militia, or to the foreign officers, and that the Secretary-at-War should give a warrant to pay out of this 80,000*l.* a commuted allowance.

80,000*l.* paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1826.

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1250. So far as I can understand from your evidence, it would seem that that 80,000*l.* was paid over to the Consolidated Fund?—Just so. If the Commissioners will refer to 1833, they will see there the evidence of Mr. Collin upon that subject. I have before me the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the establishment of the garrisons, and every branch of pay and emolument of all the general and staff officers of the army.

1251. Was that the Military Appointment Committee?—Yes. The date of the appointment of the committee was the 3rd of August 1833, and the minutes of evidence were ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 12th of August 1833. This is the evidence:—"State to the committee the principle upon which those communications were "made. It was found that a surplus had accrued from the sale of half-pay, which I have "just taken into account in mitigation of the loss that the public have sustained by that "transaction. The Secretary-at-War, at the time Sir Henry Hardinge, thought it but "just to claim this 80,000*l.* for the army and apply it in reduction of part of the non-"effective charge of the army; he applied therefore to the Treasury for permission to "draw upon them at different periods for 80,000*l.* to be used in cancelling a portion of "the half-pay."

1252. Sir Henry Hardinge wished to get back the 80,000*l.*?—He wished to recover that money, as he thought, for the extinction of half-pay, but they were disinclined to let him have it, and then it was arranged that the Secretary-at-War's warrant to the Paymaster-General upon obtaining the consent of the Treasury should cause the money to be paid by the Paymaster-General out of this money; so now when a commutation takes place, the Secretary-at-War gives a warrant to the Paymaster-General, and the Paymaster-General pays the commutation out of the fund that has accrued in the same time, and not only this, but from 1841 to the time when Lord Panmure refused to give up the money.

1253. When did the Commander-in-Chief get any power over this money again?—When the money was paid over to the Treasury, the Secretary-at-War, at that time being Sir Henry Hardinge, there were 80,000*l.* paid over to the Treasury as it arose periodically. Mr. Collin states that it amounted in all to 80,000*l.* that was paid over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer which he applied to the public services.

1254. I understood from the answer that you gave just now that Sir Henry Hardinge thought it right that this money should be applied to purposes connected with the army, and that after some time it was agreed that it should be so applied?—It was from 1841, but this 80,000*l.* was lost sight of entirely by the Chancellor of the Exchequer laying his hands upon it.

1255. But in 1841 a balance had accrued?—Yes, which balance is stated in the paper handed in.

1256. Is that another balance, had it nothing to do with that 80,000*l.*?—Another balance arising from moneys being short paid. Officers sold out, and when a man had taken the difference, not being entitled to the difference when he sold out, there was a sum paid to the public.

The 80,000*l.* paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer never restored.

1257. Then the Commissioners are first to understand that the whole of the money which arose from the sale of half-pay commissions, namely 80,000*l.*, got into the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and never was got out again?—Exactly, the sale ceased in 1826.

1258. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) When was the money paid over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—Periodically, amounting to 80,000*l.*

1259. Was that paid in 1826?—Yes, that was in 1826 and 1827, because the officers had 18 months allowed them to decide.

(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) The gross sum was paid in 1826.

1260. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Are the Commissioners to understand from the evidence given that this 80,000*l.* which was paid over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and never has been touched again by the War Office, was not in point of fact the accumulations of years previously to 1825, but that it accrued on certain transactions which took place in 1825-26?—Yes, the gross amount accruing from those transactions was 80,000*l.*

System introduced in 1841.

1261. (*Chairman.*) In 1841 another system was introduced?—That was the balance that remained in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, which Sir Henry Hardinge thought that the Commander-in-Chief should render some account of.

1262. What balance was that?—The balance arising from the officers who had received the difference when they sold out, receiving the money short of the difference. A captain, for instance, receives the difference between half-pay and full pay, which is 51*l.*; and when he went to half-pay receiving the 51*l.*, the saving was what he received short. In the case of a lieutenant, the difference between half-pay and full-pay is 365*l.* There were many lieutenants who wished to sell, or at least occasionally there were lieutenants who wished to sell and they sold short of the difference which they had already received.

1263. Was any payment made over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer after the year 1827?—I believe not, after the year 1841 it was paid into the hands of the Paymaster-General in aid of the public service.

1264. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not get any more money afterwards?—No; it was paid to the Paymaster-General for the army services, out of which the commutations are now made for the militia or German Legion; those are the only people now commuted, and Lord Panmure now will not commute the militia officers. The German Legion are commuted occasionally; that is, we give them two-thirds of the value of the commission.

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1265. Was there a period of 14 years between 1826 or 1827 and 1841, when there was no money at all, which arose from the difference in the value between the full-pay and the half-pay?—I only find that Sir Henry Hardinge called for a statement of the amount in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief from 1841, which was thought to be very small, and it was discovered to be smaller every year since the system has been adopted of appointing officers from half-pay to full pay to sell out of the army, which has led perhaps to a saving.

1266. There was a difference in the value between full and half-pay before 1841?—Yes, there was.

1267. What became of the money then?—At that time, after the officers got to half-pay and they found that there was no chance of getting to full-pay again, they were glad to sell out; but those who were on full-pay were not inclined to sell out, and at that time, officers who wished to sell were brought to full pay to sell; and there might be but very few cases where the officers received the difference, because most of those who sold were brought to full pay to sell had previously been reduced, and they could not have taken the difference, so that the smallness of the balance may be accounted for in that way.

1268. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) There were very few transactions?—Very few indeed, because if a man takes the difference he is not allowed to serve again.

1269. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) They were brought in from half-pay to sell?—Yes.

Savings caused by officers brought in from half-pay to sell,

1270. Was it in consequence of death vacancies?—Yes; in consequence of a clear vacancy, whether from death or otherwise; a clear vacancy may arise from the augmentation, and the Commander-in-Chief will save, where a lieutenant is not of long standing, the half-pay of a captain, viz., 7*s.* a day, by bringing a man to a clear vacancy to sell; if he is a reduced officer nothing can be saved; there were very few cases of men, in 1841, where you could save anything.

1271. Can you furnish from the War Office a return of all those who sold out from half-pay during the years between 1826 and 1841?—(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) Such a return can be made out by the Commander-in-Chief.

1272. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What is the practice with regard to the widows of officers who died on half-pay?—(*Mr. Roberts.*) If an officer dies on half-pay who has taken the difference his widow is precluded from a pension.

1273. (*Chairman.*) This return is a statement "showing the several sums arising from the purchase and sale of commissions in the army which have been paid into the hands of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General." In that I find on the 22d of December 1841, 3,090*l.*, that is the amount paid in, is it not?—Yes, paid in to the Paymaster-General.

1274. On the 1st of April 1842 I find 1,285*l.* paid in; that is paid in to the Paymaster-General, is it not?—Yes.

1275. And on the 17th of November the same year 3,218*l.* was paid in to the Paymaster-General, was it not?—Yes, in aid of the army services.

and from commutations of half-pay.

1276. To what purpose was it applied? How was it applied in 1841?—In 1841 the Treasury authorized the Secretary-at-War to give his warrant to the Paymaster-General to pay the commutation, if an officer was entitled to 300*l.* or 400*l.*, out of the money arising from this source, so that the warrant of the Secretary-at-War to the Paymaster-General authorized him to pay to the officer commuting, we will say 300*l.*, by which 4*s.* a day, if a lieutenant, was saved.

1277. By whom was this money paid in to the hands of the Paymaster-General?—It is an account rendered to the War Office by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Secretary-at-War gave the authority to the Paymaster General to order the money to be received at the Bank of England.

1278. Who paid it in?—I suppose Messrs. Cox and Company, in whose hands the Commander-in-Chief placed it, paid it into the Bank of England to the account of the Paymaster-General.

1279. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It passes in the first instance through Messrs. Cox and Company?—The Commander-in-Chief, I believe, gives an order to Messrs. Cox and Company to receive so much money and to pay so much, and if an officer has not received the whole 1,800*l.*, if a captain, he receives it short; that is done under the order of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Secretary-at-War knows nothing of those payments until the account is rendered by the Commander-in-Chief, and we audit it.

1280. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) When an officer on half-pay receives this commutation from the Paymaster-General he comes into the army and sells, does he not?—No. When an officer comes in to the army to sell he gets the full price of his commission, or that sum to which he is entitled.

1281. Are there not cases in which an officer, who is not entitled to the full-pay of his commission, has been brought in to sell and the balance paid to the public account?—Just so, and I have the account here, we have one quarterly; that has been the case since commutations were done away with.

1282. (*Chairman.*) Does that come into the account which you have stated, or is it a separate account?—It comes into the account rendered quarterly, by the Commander-in-Chief, from the 31st of March 1851.

1283. I want to understand the system from 1841 to 1849?—The system from 1841 to 1849 was by the money being paid to the Paymaster General to the account of the army services, by, I assume, Messrs. Cox and Company, paying the money under the order of the Secretary-at-War, which was received by the Paymaster General, and out of which the commutations were paid.

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1284. What check was there upon this money; who knew that the right amount was paid in?—There was a sort of check up to 1849.

1285. What sort of check was there upon the large sum, amounting to 40,456*l.*, during this year?—We take for granted that the Commander-in-Chief rendered a faithful account.

1286. At the Commander-in-Chief's office, what account have they?—(*Sir Charles Yorke.*)—At present there is no money paid in without, at the same time, intimation being sent to the War Department of that money to be paid in, and when money is borrowed from the fund, the same report is made to the War Department. With regard to the account now rendered; Messrs. Cox & Co. at the end of every quarter send their account to the Commander-in-Chief, which is then checked by the orders given to receive or to pay money from it. After that it is sent on to the War Department, where it is audited. That is the present system. How it has been before that, Mr. Roberts can explain.

Quarterly account furnished by Messrs. Cox and Co.

1286.* The system has been altered since 1849?—It has been altered since 1851.

1287. Therefore we ought to have some return or some means of showing what was the system under which so large a sum as 40,000*l.* was paid over into the hands of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, and what check there was upon this money, so as to ascertain that it was a right sum to be paid over. This return which you have given in is signed by nobody, who makes it out?—(*Mr. Roberts.*) It was made out under my superintendence last night; I was not aware that it would be wanted, but I thought that such a thing might be wanted and I prepared it.

1288. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*)—I suppose this account has always been a credit account in the hands of the Paymaster-General, has it not?—Always a credit account.

1289. What becomes of the balance of this 40,400, because, also, there are a variety of large sums paid over in the following years from 1851 onwards. I find here 47,856*l.*, which was the total sum that had been paid from 1851 up to the 31st of December 1855?—There appears to be at this moment, I think, in the hands of Messrs Cox and Company 27,643*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, so far as I can give it up to the present time, that is in cash, besides which there are 74,600*l.* in Exchequer bills, under the charge of Sir Benjamin Hawes, that is as far as I can see from the accounts, for one can only do it correctly at the end of the quarter, as the money is floating. On one occasion we asked them to pay 10,000*l.*, so that it is always floating.

1290. (*Mr G. Carr Glyn.*) They are obliged, are they not, to keep a considerable floating balance for your calls?—Yes.

1291. That is money in the hands of Messrs Cox and Company?—Yes.

1292. What is the amount in the hands of the Paymaster-General?—I cannot tell you what has been paid by the Paymaster-General, but the whole amount paid into the hands of the Paymaster-General appears to be 40,456*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* as stated in the paper.

1293. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There appears to be in Exchequer bills 74,600*l.*, and cash to the amount of 27,000*l.*?—Yes.

A sum of 102,000*l.* now undisposed of.

1294. There is an actual sum of 101,000*l.* undisposed of?

(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Roberts.*) We have 102,000*l.* with the Exchequer bills, that is as far as I can form an opinion.

How this sum accumulated.

1295. (*Chairman.*) Is that 102,000*l.* accumulations arising from those sales?—The 102,000*l.* is the accumulation arising from bringing the officers to full pay to sell, and their being paid short money. Allow me to say that it includes 100 ensigncies sold at the request of Mr. Sidney Herbert with the view that when peace returned we should extinguish half-pay with the 45,000*l.*, therefore the 100 commissions sold, amounting to 45,000*l.*, are part of this 102,000*l.*

1296. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Those were sold in the last augmentations?—Yes, anticipating that there would be peace, and that money would be wanted to extinguish half-pay. Instead of putting the officers on half-pay and becoming a tax on the public, it is proposed that this money should be applied in extinguishing half-pay, and as the officers will be reduceable, instead of reducing those who wish to sell in the case of a lieutenant you would give him 700*l.*, and save an annuity of 127*l.* 15*s.* a year.

Application of this money, how authorized;

1297. (*Chairman, to Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) Under what Act of Parliament, or under what regulation known to the public is the application of the 102,000*l.*?—I am not aware of any; it is known at the Treasury, and it has been, as I am informed, brought under the notice of more than one Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the existence of the fund has been sanctioned both on grounds of economy and for convenience. I am not aware that it is under the authority of any Act of Parliament; I may add that when I first found the large amount of the fund, I spoke to, I think, Mr. Sidney Herbert, or then Mr. Fox Maule. I thought it was too large to be in the hands of any agent, however respectable, and it was then invested to a considerable amount in Exchequer bills, and the large floating balance of which you have heard, 27,000*l.*, has been left, because from day to day we except a very large draft upon it, which has been only delayed by circumstances over which we have no control.

1298. The money arises, as I understand, from the bringing of officers back to full pay to sell?—Yes.

1299. Mr. Roberts explains it by speaking of paying them short; what does that mean exactly?—(*Sir C. Yorke.*) I believe I can explain that. If an officer has gone on half-pay,

receiving the difference, before he can be brought on full pay, he must repay that difference. If he exchanged with an officer who was on full-pay and wished to go on half-pay, he would pay it to him; and if brought from half-pay to full-pay to sell, then the officer purchasing would pay the full price of the commission, but he would only receive that price minus the difference, and that difference would be paid to the fund.

1300. Have you an account in your office, to show exactly what the fund must amount to from the tolls, or what check have you upon the sales and purchase of commissions by different persons that the right sum is paid in?—We give an order that that sum is to be paid in, and they give an account every quarter, showing that it has been paid in.

1301. Then, in fact, it would be like any other sale of a commission, and until the money had been paid in, the officer would not obtain the commission?—No, the money must be paid by the purchaser before he is gazetted.

1302. From that money a certain portion is deducted, because there is only a limited part of it to be paid back to the officer who sells?—Yes.

1303. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That, in fact, is managed through Messrs. Cox and Co.?—Yes.

1304. (*Chairman.*) Such a fund having arisen, to what purposes is that fund made applicable?—It is under the authority of the Secretary-at-War, the Commander-in-Chief gives no order to pay any money from it.

1305. (*To Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) To what purposes is that sum considered applicable?— It is simply applicable to the purchase of commissions, in all cases in which the Secretary-at-War has consented that the sale should take place to the extinction of half-pay. how applied at present.

(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) To illustrate that, an instance is the best:—Suppose a captain of one of the 49 regiments which have been augmented to 16 companies wishes to sell out, there is never any difficulty in finding a lieutenant in the regiment glad to purchase the company. It is a very great step and he pays 1,100*l.* for that company, which is the difference between his commission and the higher commission, and then the remainder is to be found for the officer who sells out. We ask then the Secretary-at-War if he will not allow that money to be paid from the fund, because we do not consider it quite fair, and indeed it is not right to let a young man, an ensign, purchase a lieutenantcy if he wished to do it when probably he might be on half-pay the next day, still less to purchase an ensigncy, therefore in such cases we ask the Secretary-at-War either to pay the whole thing or hereafter when any commissions could be sold to repay it, or at once to stand to the whole thing.

(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*)—These are very rare cases, but those are the uses to which the fund is applied.

1306. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are there any other uses charitable or benevolent?—None at all, we exercise a very strict supervision over it. We see that the officer has proper authority to sell, and that the price of the commission is the regulated price; we see that his services are such as entitle him to sell, and the difference that has been spoken of when once determined upon is added to the fund.

(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) In the year 1854 Lord Hardinge thought it very advisable that the second lieutenants in some regiments should be converted into ensigns, and the lieutenants in the Fusileers to be also abolished: that the regiment should be on the same establishment all through lieutenants and ensigns; and in the 7th Fusileers, they being all lieutenants, the price of the first commission in it was 700*l.*,—and in order to effect the commutation of the ranks in that corps, when a commission was sold it was necessary to pay 250*l.*,—it was necessary to pay that difference, viz. 250*l.*, in each case; and in other regiments where there were second lieutenancies, the difference in each case was 50*l.*, and that 50*l.* was taken from the fund.

(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) It was paid out of the fund.

(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) It was to make up the value of the commission.

(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) That which they sanctioned was, I apprehend, a very legitimate application of the fund considering the source from which it was derived.

1307. (*Chairman.*) Was some regulation made with regard to this fund in the year 1852?—(*Mr. Roberts.*) Lord Panmure in 1851 wished not to pay over the money to the Paymaster-General, but to retain it as a floating balance in order to extinguish as I before stated, any supernumerary commission that might exist, and from that time we have had a quarterly account. I have one here, a debtor and creditor account, and it is audited under my inspection quarterly. Here is the balance-sheet with the account showing the monies paid in (it is always floating,) and the monies going out quarterly, therefore the balance remaining in the agent's hands at the end of the quarter is not the balance which has remained with him all the quarter, but the money being paid at once saves as much as 5 per cent. to the public, as an officer, if the money was not borrowed, would claim 5 per cent.

1308. As I understand, a certain portion of this fund is kept in the hands of the Paymaster-General to be available for any circumstance that may arise?—We have paid nothing over to the Paymaster-General since 1851, that is an account of the floating balance in Messrs. Cox's hands.

(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) The Exchequer bills are at the present moment in the joint names of Messrs. Cox and myself. The cash is in their custody, and the Exchequer bills are in a box of which we have joint keys.

1309. If any application was made it must be by the consent of the Secretary of State for War?—Distinctly.

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Benefit of th fund to the public.

1310. And upon his direction is it sent to you?—That would be the formal mode of proceeding; but suppose the transaction to be one of a usual and ordinary nature I should act upon it at once, and not obtain his sanction unless I thought that the circumstances were such as to call for his special observation.

1311. Is this found to be a benefit to the public?—The public gain in this respect. We have frequently an opportunity of purchasing an annuity for a capital sum, by bringing an officer from half pay to full pay, which sum is much less than the value of that annuity itself; that is an advantage to the public.

1312. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) There is some difference in the allowance of interest?—An officer is entitled to the price of his commission from the date of his being gazetted, and he is entitled to interest upon the money that would have to be paid by the public, and that comes out of the vacant pay saved.

1313. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) But the fund loses on the other hand the interest upon the Exchequer bills for that particular period, as a counterbalance to the five per cent.?—Suppose we took it out of the floating balance, which is the case,—I may say that the floating balance which now seems large, is only large under peculiar circumstances,—it would not have been so large had we not expected, as we do now expect, daily to reduce it.

(*Mr. Roberts.*) Messrs. Cox and Co. have rendered great service to the public. In 1825-26 the officers were pressing for their money, and they advanced about 40,000*l.* for several weeks before we could get the money from the Treasury, to oblige the officers.

1314. (*Chairman.*) Is the fund one that is likely to increase in time of peace from persons selling out?—

(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) I should rather think that it would decrease, but I have not had much experience in the matter, but my anticipation would be that it would considerably decrease. Its great increase has arisen out of the period of war, from the sale of additional commissions consequent upon the war.

1315. The increase arises from those who come in wanting to sell out of the army altogether?—Yes.

(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) Whenever a commission is sold and the seller receives a short sum, that is a gain to the fund.

1316. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) I should think as the number of officers in the army has greatly increased, that the transactions of passing into the army and out again would be rather augmented, and therefore as a large proportion of those officers will not have completed their entire period of 21 years, or whatever it is, the fund is rather likely to increase.—(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) That would only be for a short period of time. I answered before with reference to a longer period than that; the circumstances attending the war which have been such as I have described, calculated to increase the fund for a short time, may, as you say, increase it still further.

1317. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) I find in this account, that in June 1855, there was a balance of 35,000*l.*; on the 30th of September 1855, 44,000*l.*; on the 31st of December 47,000*l.* Those large sums arose in point of fact from augmentations chiefly?—I believe entirely so.

(*Mr. Roberts.*) That 47,000*l.* is short of 25,000*l.* Exchequer bills.

(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) Of that 47,000*l.* 25,000*l.* is in Exchequer bills. The balance now in their hands is 27,000*l.* only.

1318. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What might be the date of the decision or the order for the sale of those 100 ensigncies?—(*Mr. Roberts.*) For the first 50 the 9th August 1854; the second 50 the 30th December 1854.

1319. Would it have been an order from the Secretary-at-War or from the Commander-in-Chief?—From the Secretary-at-War, who was then Mr. Sidney Herbert.

1320. (*Chairman, to Sir Charles Yorke.*) In 1825 and 1826, it was said that a large sum accrued from the sale of half-pay commissions?—Yes.

Half-pay commissions no longer sold, except by officers intending to settle in the colonies.

1321. Half-pay commissions are no longer allowed to be sold?—No; except under some special circumstances, or an officer being brought in on full pay to sell.

1322. They are not allowed to sell from half-pay?—Not unless it is some very special case, or in the case of an officer to settle in one of the colonies.

1323. What is the objection to allowing the sale of the half-pay commissions; what was the ground for preventing it?—I believe the idea was, that it exchanged old lives for young lives; that was one objection to it; and another arose from the circumstance of crowding the half-pay list with officers that you could not provide for.

1324. It was considered a bad bargain for the public?—Yes; I believe it is an advantage to the army; at the time it was done it was carried perhaps too far, but there had been a dead stagnation of promotion from the year 1815 to 1825, consequent upon the peace.

1325. But are the Commissioners to understand that though there may be another peace and an equal stagnation of promotion, yet it would not be for the public advantage to allow the sale of any half-pay commissions?—It depends upon the number applying; after a time it might be found necessary to do it; at this moment it is not.

Guards' fund.

1326. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) In the paper handed in, there is an account called "The Guards' Fund," did that arise in the same way? (*Mr. Roberts.*) No, it was created by Mr. Sidney Herbert to extinguish the supernumerary commissions in the guards which may arise hereafter from the appointment of pages of honour to the Queen, who at the age of sixteen are entitled to commissions in the guards; and that creates supernumeraries.

1327. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are general officers allowed to sell out now as they used to be?

(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) Occasionally, by the special permission of the Secretary-at-War; it must be some particular case; of a very old officer perhaps.

1328. Then, with regard to all those sales of half-pay commissions of non-effective officers, there is no permanent regulation; they are entirely in the periodical discretion of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary-at-War?—Entirely at the discretion of the Secretary of State for War, recommended by the Commander-in-Chief. It sometimes happens that there is an old officer who finds that he has no chance of employment; there may be some special reasons for it, and the Commander-in-Chief applies to the Secretary of State for War, and he considers whether it is a case that can be allowed; but there are very few cases of that kind now.

1329. In point of fact, with regard to all those transactions of exchanges or sales, or commutations, there is no positive regulation at all, it depends from time to time upon the pleasure of the Secretary of State for War, and the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes, I should say it does. With regard to these cases they are always referred to the Secretary of State for War, if the Commander-in-Chief thinks that it is a case which deserves consideration; the Secretary of State decides whether it may be allowed or not.

1330. (*Chairman.*) Are there no written regulations so that the public or the officers may judge how the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Secretary-at-War is exerted?—There is no regulation that I know of, with regard to general officers being allowed to sell.

1331. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to all officers, is there any regulation?—The regulation is now, that unless an officer on half-pay wishes to settle in one of the colonies, he cannot sell out his half-pay commission; he must be brought on full-pay to sell.

(*Mr. Roberts.*) The regulation of 1825–26 for the sale of half-pay is continued so far that an officer on half-pay can sell out to settle in the colonies.

Encouragement to officers to settle in the colonies.

1332. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does that arise out of some understanding between the Secretary of State for War, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies?—(*Sir Benjamin Hawes.*) No, I am not aware of that. I speak only from memory, but I think it was thought of importance that officers, men having military experience, and men of some standing, should be induced to settle in the colonies. In many of them they have the privilege of buying land at less than the regulated price in those colonies. There was a table printed and published containing the regulations of the colonies respectively with regard to the sale of land, and officers were allowed to purchase on much more favourable terms than an ordinary purchaser of land in those colonies, on the ground that it was desirable to encourage such a class of settlers, simply with a view to the protection of the colonies. I think that no understanding existed between the military authorities and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but the colonies held out that inducement to settle.

1333. It was done by the Commander-in-Chief or the Secretary-at-War with the knowledge that the colonial authorities gave that advantage to officers who had served in our army?—Certainly.

Prices of commissions.

1334. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) There is a Royal Warrant, regulating the sale and purchase of commissions?—(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) The present prices of commissions were settled by the commission in 1821.

1335. I mean anterior to that?—(*Mr. Roberts.*) That is the last.

1336. But anterior to that?—From the year 1683 to this time, except for a short period in the time of King William the 3rd, for about seven or eight years, sales were constantly taking place in the British army. The first regulation was in 1719-20.

1337. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is 1683 the earliest that you find?—Yes, it is.

1338. (*Chairman.*) When was there a warrant settling the price of commissions?—I see that the last warrant is in 1773.

1339. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is that countersigned by the Secretary of State?—It is countersigned by Lord Barrington, who was the Secretary-at-War. A board of general officers after 1773 assembled and fixed the prices. The last warrant was in 1773.

1340. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There have been several changes since then?—Since 1773 there have been several alterations.

1341. No warrant has been made subsequently?—It does not appear by this. There were alterations in 1777, 1783, 1788, 1793, 1798, 1802, 1808, 1818, and 1821.

1342. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) What was the nature of the change in 1818?—

(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) I do not think that there was any change in the price of commissions in 1818.

(*Mr. Roberts.*) I see that the report of the general officers was submitted to the King, and was approved by the King, and bears his sign manual.

1343. Was there any change in the price of commissions between 1783 and 1821?—Yes. In every one of those periods I have read, the price was changed. In 1777, the prices were for a lieutenant-colonel and captain of the guards 6,700*l.*, and for a major with rank of colonel 6,300*l.*, but the ranks were altered, so that it is difficult here to compare one rank with the other. It is better seen by looking at the statement.

1344. (*Chairman.*) The table which you have handed in is a return of the old and new prices of commissions of each rank in the army. It begins from 1719 and comes down to 1821. In the course of that time have the prices materially changed, take for instance, the price of a lieutenant-colonelcy in the infantry?—The commission of a lieutenant-colonel

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and a captain of infantry was from 2,000*l.* to 2,400*l.* in 1819-20. A lieutenant-colonelcy now is 4,500*l.*

1345. Take the next one?—Take a major, and captain; it was 1,500*l.* to 1,800*l*; now a majority is 3,200*l.* A captain then was 840*l.* to 1,000*l.*; it is now 1,800*l.* A lieutenantcy was from 250*l.* to 300*l.*, now it is 700*l.* An ensign was 170*l.* to 200*l.*, now it is 450*l.*

Pay of officers.

1346. Do you imagine that the pay has doubled since 1721?—I cannot say that; but it has considerably increased. In 1806 there was a great addition made to the pay of the officers. The pay of an ensign now is 5*s.* 3*d.* a day.

1347. Can you put down for the Commissioners the pay of each of those ranks in 1720?—I can put down readily enough the pay of the officers before 1806. The first regulation that I have is that of 1807. I can put down the pay of the officers before 1806, and I can put down the pay of the officers at the present moment. The pay was increased by Mr. Wyndham's Act, of all ranks, in 1806.

1348. With regard to the last alteration in their pay was that in 1806?—No; there have been alterations since from time to time in various ranks. I am not aware that the combatant pay was altered since 1806 except brevet officers who were captains, getting an additional 2*s.* a day; an officer who has the brevet gets 13*s.* 7*d.* if a captain, instead of 11*s.* 7*d.*; that may have been added since 1806. I am not aware that the other 11*s.* 7*d.* was an augmentation in 1806.

1349. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) There has been no general augmentation since that time?—No; the Paymaster's pay has been augmented, and there are special cases of augmentation; veterinary surgeons, staff officers, quartermasters, and so forth.

Guards' fund.

1350. You have stated the intention of this Guards' fund. I see that there were two considerable sums received in 1855, in September and December. From what source did they come?—By the sale of commissions to purchasers, and Mr. Sidney Herbert said that it was necessary on augmentation that the commissions should be sold to form a fund hereafter, for there were several supernumeraries; and that it was advisable to buy them up by advancing 1,200*l.* to extinguish them.

1351. Those commissions were sold with the intention of providing that particular fund?—Yes, and they are retained for that purpose.

1352. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to dates, there have been as many as 18 or 20 changes in the prices of commissions since 1819, have there not?—About 12.

1353. In 1783 I see that Lord Barrington signed?—In 1773 he signed the warrant.

1354. Is there any signature either from the Secretary-at-War or the Secretary of State since then?—I do not see any.

Payment for commissions in the artillery and engineers sold in 1825-26.

1355. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Can you state from what fund the value of the unattached commissions that were given to officers of the royal artillery and engineers about the year 1825-26 was taken?—I believe they were purchased by officers of the line as unattached commissions.

1356. Where was the commission to come from that they purchased?—

(*Sir Charles Yorke.*) Suppose you wished to sell out, or any officer of engineers or Artillery wished to sell out, an officer of the line would purchase his commission as an unattached commission and be placed on the half-pay.

(*Mr. Roberts.*) An officer purchasing an engineer officer's commission or an artillery officer's commission was taken from the line.

1357. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) As the sum of 80,000*l.* accrued from those transactions in 1825-26, do you remember the number of those transactions, sales of various kinds and commutations?—(*Mr. Roberts.*) I think that the report of 1833, which I read from just now, would give the Commissioners that information.

Adjourned to Friday the 13th instant, at One o'clock.

Friday, 13th June 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Lord STANLEY.	Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Lieutenant-General WYNYARD.	Mr. G. CARR GLYN.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.	Colonel WETHERALL.

His Grace the DUKE of SOMERSET in the Chair.

M. J. HIGGINS, Esq., examined.

M. J. Higgins, Esq.

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1358. (*Chairman.*) You have directed your attention a good deal to the military system of the country generally, and to the system of purchase in the army?—During the last two or three years I have directed my attention a good deal to the military system generally, but only within the last month or two to the system of purchase more particularly. I was not aware that it was considered to be defensible by argument. I merely imagined that it was an abuse which had grown up.

1359. Do you consider that in any improvement of the military system it is one essential point to do away with the purchase system?—I think so, decidedly.

Objections to the system of purchase.

1360. Is that from considering as a general principle that the purchase of any position under government, in any way military or civil, is in itself objectionable?—I think that the chief objection to it is that it limits too narrowly the field of selection for officers, and that it excludes the whole of the middle classes, and the best of the lower classes, from the military profession.

1361. That would lead you to recommend at once that it should be entirely abolished?—The financial part of the question is one with which persons more conversant with the military finance would deal better than I; I am, however, of opinion that the purchase system ought to be abolished.

Purchase system as connected with retirement.

1362. In considering the system of purchase, do you consider that the purchase is intimately connected with the retirement of officers from the army?—I do not think that it is so directly connected with it as it is imagined. It is generally said that it is a great boon for an officer wishing to retire to receive for his majority or colonelcy 4,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*; but people do not take into consideration that he has already paid that sum, in order to acquire these grades, and that if he had never made the deposit he would have the money to retire upon equally.

1363. Under the system, if purchase were done away with, what inducement would there be to an officer to retire after he had served a number of years?—Suppose that a man goes into the army possessing 6,000*l.*, if he is allowed to keep that sum in the bank during the time that he is in the army, and circumstances should arise, either ill health or dislike of colonial service, which render it desirable for him to retire, he will have just the same resource; indeed he will be better off, for he will have received his pay and the interest of this money, during his term of service, and will have the same amount of money to retire upon when he goes out.

1364. Do not you think that there would be a desire on the part of the subordinate officers to induce him to retire that they might rise?—I suppose that pervades every service; the junior officers want the senior ones to go away.

1365. That would arise, you think, as it does now?—Yes.

Practice of contributing to induce senior officers to retire not objectionable.

1366. Would not that very probably lead to what is done now, to some extent, namely, making up a purse for the retirement of that officer?—I know that that is done in our own army, and I believe it is done in the Indian army, indeed there is no particular objection to it; the particular objection to purchase is the leap-frog principle which enables a man with money to jump over the head of a man who has none, without any superior merit. I think that that anomaly shocks the feelings of civilians most.

1367. Referring to the Indian system under which officers club together to induce an officer above them to retire, to that system apparently you see no objection?—I do not think that it is of any importance that it should be prevented.

1368. It would lead at any rate to the system of sale to some extent, or to the effect of sale?—Yes, the effect of sale; nobody would purchase.

1369. They would purchase up to that officer, but nobody would purchase in the way they do now; but every officer entering the army would have to contribute to the sum in the regiment?—I should think that there would be a difficulty in that; probably you would not be able to tell what officer was going to be appointed to the vacancy till the appointment was made.

1370. It would act upon all the officers of the regiment, and they would all contribute?—Yes.

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1371. That is in fact pretty nearly a system of purchase, except that it is purchase with seniority?—The Government can control it as they please by not letting the officers know whether the step will go on in the regiment. In the Indian army they do not purchase the grade of colonel, for they never know whether a colonel will be appointed. I think it stops at a major.

Government can control it as they please.

1372. If the system were introduced of not letting it go on in the regiment, that would lead again to the system of leap-frog, for a man would come in from another regiment, and get the step, would he not?—It would lead to the system of selection, but not necessarily of leap-frog, I think. If one man has proved decidedly his superiority to another, I see no objection to that. If you take two men perfectly equal or one man who is inferior to the officer above him, and he has money and he gets the step to the detriment of the other officer, not because he is his superior, but simply because he has the money in his pocket, I think that is objectionable.

Mode of obtaining first commissions if purchase were to cease,

1373. Assume that the system of purchase as it exists at present done away with, how according to the system that you would recommend, would a man enter the army in the first instance?—I should propose that a man should enter the army as he enters the engineers and artillery at present.

1374. That is, if he had passed into the college and had passed a certain examination?—Not quite that. I think that the engineers and artillery have been fed by open competition.

as in the artillery and engineers, by open competition;

1375. You would adopt the most modern system, namely, having open competition?—Yes. There is a report of the last examinations, for the artillery and engineers, which I saw the other day, and I observed, I think, that about 160 candidates presented themselves to compete for 60 vacancies. As very brief notice had been given to them that this system of open competition would be conceded to the public, a good many fell short in mathematics, but their other examinations were very good indeed. It appeared to me that if the men who had not sufficiently come up to the mark in mathematics to qualify them for the engineers and artillery had been classed, and the best of them had been offered commissions in the army, you would have insured a supply of very good candidates—far better than you get now.

1376. The artillery and the engineers require a certain degree of scientific knowledge?—Yes.

1377. You would require that for the army generally, as I understand you?—Probably so high a degree of professional knowledge need not be insisted upon, but they would be none the worse if they possessed it.

as in France.

1378. You would establish a general system of competition for entry, say that there are so many ensigns and so many cornets to be appointed in a year, they would be all selected by the competitive system?—Yes, it is the plan that is adopted in France with certain modifications as to promotion from the ranks.

1379. Is the plan in France competitive?—Yes. I believe Colonel Claremont is coming to be examined on that point, and he will give the Commissioners more accurate information than I can. My impression is that every year there are examnations held throughout France in the different military districts, and that the men who prove themselves most competent are forwarded to Paris and undergo a further examination there, and according to the places which they gain in the examinations they are admitted to the military colleges.

1380. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Must they not have passed through some academy?—Not before they go to the Military Colleges. They come out of those colleges in the position in which their merit has placed them, and they are allowed accordingly to select the arm in which they prefer to serve.

1381. That would necessitate, as I understand you in the first place, military academies, and you would have them established in the country?—Yes; I think it would be better, but in the case of the engineers and artillery, Lord Panmure has dispensed with the military academical education; he takes them from private schools, I saw in the last report that there was a young man who held rather a high place on the roster, who had been educated at Liege.

1382. (*Lord Stanley.*) Might not the system be worked equally well if the Government fixing certain subjects for examination, and establishing competitive examinations upon those subjects, the students were left to acquire their knowledge at any place and in any manner that they preferred?—That is precisely what appears to me the plan most likely to be adopted. I think it would be much cheaper than establishing military academies.

1383. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You would only propose a certain standard?—Yes; giving the preference to the men that are best qualified.

1384. (*Chairman.*) By that system you would naturally bring many of course, of all classes, and many with very little means?—Yes.

Expensive habits in the army.

1385. Have you ever considered how far that would necessitate an entire alteration of the military system in this country, living in messes and so on?—Yes; if the Commissioners will refer to the evidence given by Sir Howard Douglas before the Sandhurst Committee, they will see that he pronounces the present style of messing in the army to be one of the greatest evils under which our military system at present labours. He says, that it has grown up to a very objectionable extent, during the long peace, and that when he entered into the army, a man could live on his pay very well; it is almost impossible for a subordinate officer to do so now, and I do not believe that any attempt to do so, except a few who have been raised from the ranks, and that, in my opinion, is one reason why those men do not get on as well as they otherwise would.

1386. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Can you name any continental power which admits individuals to enter the army without having been previously educated at a military school?—In the French army one-third of the officers are admitted who have not been at military schools, but they are required to serve two years as private soldiers.

Education for military service.

1387. (*Lord Stanley.*) You think that is in the power of the Government to test the knowledge acquired, and provided the knowledge is tested both as to its extent and accuracy, it matters very little where it is acquired?—I think that it matters very little where it is acquired. By the present mode that we adopt of admission into the army, we know nothing of the antecedents of the young men who are admitted, therefore you would know just as much about them as you do now if they were admitted as I propose.

1388. (*Chairman.*) But do not you see as regards an academy there is this advantage, that they do not merely test the intellectual qualities of a youth, but they teach him certain habits of discipline, and are enabled to judge of the character of the student as well as of his mere intellectual acquirements?—That would be a very great advantage, but the plan that I suggest is no worse in that particular respect than the one that we adopt now, though undoubtedly if the country chose to go to the expense of having large military academies it would be better.

1389. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It only adds to the present plan a higher standard?—It also does away with all favoritism as to the original nomination, because the best man wins.

1390. (*Lord Stanley.*) Is not the intellectual test in the case of a young man, to a great extent a moral test also?—That is an opinion not only my own, but of most men who have been engaged in the education of youth. One of the principal tutors at Trinity College, Cambridge, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, in the answers which he gave to certain questions which were sent round to various people engaged in education, at the time the Government was making alterations in the civil service, said that in nine times out of ten, he found the best educated men were the best behaved.

1391. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You propose to require all persons entering the army, to possess a certain amount of education?—I think that the more knowledge you get the better, and therefore I would give the preference to those who possess most.

for non-commissioned officers to be commissioned, as in the French army.

1392. How would you dispose of non-commissioned officers in the ranks?—If you question Colonel Clermont you will find that in the French army there are very careful arrangements made for that purpose, they are allowed great facilities for study; after they are promoted they have leave to enter the military colleges, and to enter them as late as 25 years of age, whereas others must enter at 16 or 17.

1393. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would that system be applicable to the British army, where we require so small a force to be constantly employed, could we spare officers for that purpose?—I think it will be found in the French army, that their officers have not nearly so much leave as ours have, and that the French officers stick closer to their profession. If you got a class of men into the army who were more professional than the present class of British officers, you would get more work out of those that you had with the regiments.

1394. Then do you think it desirable to have officers who have no means of their own, but who entirely depend upon their profession?—I think it is found in every profession that men who have an easy competence in addition to their professional gains, do not do half the work that men do who are obliged to look solely to their own exertions to rise in life. A lawyer who begins the study of law with 1,000*l.* a year very seldom becomes lord chancellor.

1395. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Are you aware that, though officers are put into the navy upon a totally different principle, they are not able to live without allowances also?—I am aware that that is the case, but I believe that the allowances are usually much smaller than in the army. Sea captains invariably recommend parents to make their sons very limited allowances. A midshipman with 5,000*l.* a year would be a sad nuisance in the midshipman's berth.

1396. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Have you had much personal communication with the officers in the French army?—I have had as much as I could. I do not wish to state anything concerning the French army. You will have much better evidence than I can give when Colonel Claremont comes.

1397. I want to know whether from personal communication with them, you can speak as to their being highly educated men?—No, certainly not; my information as to them is entirely acquired from books connected with the French army. I wish to add that every detail concerning the French army is much more accessible than it is with regard to the English army; there is hardly a single point of information that you want to acquire as to the interior economy and organization of the French army that you cannot acquire at any military bookseller's, but that is not the case as to the English army.

Systems of promotion in the French and Sardinian armies.

1398. (*Chairman.*) Would a young man having entered the army by the educational test according to that system in time of peace be liable to further tests for his future steps according to your system, or how would the promotion take place?—The two armies into whose systems I have looked with the most attention have been the French and the Sardinian armies, and I fancy that in those armies up to the rank of captain the promotion is partly by seniority and partly by selection, and entirely by selection afterwards. I think that the chiefs of battalions, majors, and colonels are entirely selected.

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1399. In the Sardinian army they must serve in each rank a certain time before they are eligible for the next, must they not?—Yes, common sense tells one that that is reasonable, because by serving in one rank a certain time they fit themselves for the next grade.

1400. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is that a necessary qualification previously to selection?—Yes.

1401. Then comes the selection?—Yes.

1402. (*Chairman.*) Having once entered the army, suppose a young man to be an ensign in the infantry and to have passed an examination, and suppose him to have served two years as an ensign, he would then, I suppose, be eligible for the next step?—Yes.

1403. Would you then have another examination, or is his examination at an end?—I imagine that there would be a regimental examination as to his progress in his duty; I do not imagine that there would be one as to his general education; that having been ascertained when he entered the army.

1404. There would be nothing further competitive, as I understand you, after that?—I believe that the superior officers in those armies are entirely composed of men who have taken, as it were, certain degrees at the military colleges, and that unless a man has chosen to take the trouble to acquire those proofs of his competency he does not rise beyond the rank of captain.

1405. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That reduces itself again to the system of inquiry carried out through the medium of the military colleges or academies?—Yes; or through boards of examiners.

1406. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is that rather a usage or a regulation?—I believe it to be a regulation.

1407. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Whatever the qualification of a captain may be as to active service irrespective of his education, he would not be promoted unless he had also acquired a previous education?—I imagine not; they will not accept gallantry in lieu of education, and I think they are right not to do so.

1408. (*Lord Stanley.*) In cases where it is desirable to reward gallant service in the ranks, and where there is not that degree of education necessary to make an officer, is it not always possible to confer a reward in another form?—In cases of that sort a man would be rewarded either with a pension or by a decoration, but as a certain quantity of knowledge is requisite for the proper discharge of the duties in the upper ranks, it seems a great absurdity to assume that because a man is a brave man he understands the duty of a higher grade without having received the requisite education for it. In the navy, if a midshipman distinguishes himself they constantly reward him in this way; they tell him that as soon as he has served his six years, and has passed his examination, he will be immediately made a lieutenant, but they do not make a man a lieutenant at once because he has taken up a live bombshell and thrown it overboard; they do not think that he is fit to take charge of a watch in consequence of that.

1409. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) That does not put him on a better footing than a midshipman who had not distinguished himself, but who had some interest?—Certainly not; interest will over-ride everything.

1410. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The principle of selection there interferes with the principle of rewarding merit?—I presume the principle of selection should be solely exercised with the view of rewarding merit.

1411. That would not be the case in the instance given as an illustration in the navy?—A mate who has served his six years and has passed his examination is not immediately made a lieutenant unless he has performed some gallant action or has good interest; he generally has to wait much longer.

1412. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there not in time of war in the French army a relaxation of the rules that are observed during peace as to the advancement of officers?—I imagine that there is in every army. I know that there is in the Sardinian army. For instance, the term of two years which I think a subaltern is required to serve before he becomes a captain, is reduced to one.

1413. (*Lord Stanley.*) Without any violation of your general system, it would be perfectly possible to allow a certain amount of practical experience acquired in the field to stand in lieu of a certain amount of theoretical instruction which the necessities of actual service had not allowed the person to be promoted to acquire?—That could be easily arranged, in his examination.

1414. (*Chairman.*) There is nothing now in the system of purchase which would prevent any system of examination being introduced, or any time being fixed before persons were eligible to different ranks in the army?—I think not.

Diminution of purchase in war time; it was nearly extinct towards the close of the Peninsular war.

1415. Therefore, if those advantages were all to be desired, and there were other reasons for which it was thought desirable to maintain the system of purchase, they might be introduced without abolishing the system of purchase in the army?—I think that if you introduced a system of competitive admission and strict examinations, the purchase would abolish itself. I have heard it stated that if this war had lasted another year, purchase would have died a natural death. I am told that the price of commissions when the war broke out fell considerably, and that, in fact, in some regiments they have, even now, a difficulty to get officers to purchase. I think that in considering this subject it ought not to be forgotten that in the Peninsular war, when the British army

reached its highest pitch of perfection, purchase was almost extinct.* Most of the officers who served in that war got their commissions without purchase. Sir Edward Blakeney, for instance, purchased his majority only.

1416. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Might not that be owing to their having received brevet rank?—It might in some cases, but as a general rule purchase was not the practice of the service at that time, nor during the late war; the number of purchases have been very small compared with the commissions and steps obtained without purchase.

1417. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Is not war exceptional?—No doubt it is, but in considering this subject it is as well not to be misled by the idea that our successes in war are owing to the system of purchase.

1418. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) Was not the reason that purchase ceased to exist during the war the high feeling entertained by the officers who were not in the habit of selling out in active service?—Certainly; I merely say that officers as a general rule will not sell out in war, and that the system of purchase becomes arrested in consequence.

1419. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) There is another reason, is there not, during war, why so many commissions would not be bought that there are not such a number of young men unemployed?—Still you had as many as you required, you could not wish to have more.

1420. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Was not the great difficulty in finding officers to purchase principally as to the cavalry and not the infantry?—I have been told so.

1421. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is it correct to say that promotion is quicker in the cavalry than in the other branches of the army?—In peace time it is so.

1422. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Might not that be owing to the expensive nature of our cavalry regiments?—I have no doubt that is the reason.

1423. (*Sir G. Carr Glyn.*) I understood you to say, that the system of purchase chiefly prevents the middle class from entering the army, is it not the fact that the greatest amount of money paid for commissions in the army comes from the middle class?—When I said the middle class I meant the class below the gentry—I meant the class that our civil engineers and our merchant captains come from; that is the class that I alluded to, and all classes below that.

Classes from whence purchasing officers come.

1424. (*Lord Stanley.*) In point of fact it is not a question of class, but a question of purse?—It is to a certain degree a question of class, I think. The wording generally is, that an officer shall be the son of a gentleman, a gentleman being understood to mean a man who has plenty of money, and does not exercise any retail trade or any mechanical profession.

1425. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You are aware that that is not very strictly attended to?—I think that there are a few cases in which it has not been attended to, but those exceptions have not been made in consequence of the superior merit of the candidates, but because their parents happened to have unusually good interest with influential people. If you see a horsedealer's son or a shopkeeper's son in the army, you may be certain that the rule has been relaxed because his father had contrived to ingratiate himself with the class above his own, and not on account of the personal merit of the candidate.

1426. (*Lord Stanley.*) May it not often happen that retired officers of the army or the navy have not money to purchase commissions for their children?—That very often does happen; I see in the report of 1840, in Sir John M'Donald's evidence, he points out as a reason why the price of commissions should not be raised, that if you were to raise them above the sum of 4,500*l.* for a lieutenant-colonelcy it would be a very great hardship upon those who had not got more than 4,500*l.*; it seems to me, if that argument is to apply, to be an equal hardship upon those who have not got 4,500*l.* that a lieutenant-colonelcy should cost as much as it does. It was at that time proposed to raise the price from 4,500*l.* to 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.*

Commissions given to sons of officers.

1427. (*Sir G. Carr Glyn.*) You were asked just now as to the claims that officers had for commissions, and the hardships upon them of being called upon to buy commissions for their children, is it not generally the case that the claims of officers are considered, and that they have commissions given them without purchase?—I think that probably some one connected with the Horse Guards can speak more accurately to that than I can. I do not think that it is any hardship to an officer that he should not have a commission given to his son; his son may not be fit for it; the French plan is better, I think. When an officer is not able to provide for his children, the state gives a military education to his children, and lets them win their commissions if they can, but it never gives them commissions because they are the sons of officers.

Same examination for purchasing and non-purchasing officers.

1428. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Are you aware that officers who buy their commissions undergo the same examination as those who do not?—I am perfectly aware of that, but I am also aware that both Colonel Prosser who conducts those examinations, and Sir Howard Douglas, told the Sandhurst committee that those examinations were utterly worthless and ridiculous.

1429. Still there is no distinction made?—No.

1430. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would it be desirable to diminish the number of officers in the army from the class you named as gentlemen, and increase the number from the other class?—I do not think it much matters what class the officers come from if you take

* The Return, Appendix No. XXI., seems to contradict this statement.

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the precaution to select the best that present themselves. My opinion is, that if you increase the educational test you will get better gentlemen than you do now.

1431. Would not the people who possess money be better able to procure that education for their children than the poorer class?—They will always have that advantage, and I think it is a most legitimate advantage, to which no reasonable person can object.

1432. (*Lord Stanley.*) Is there not a very large number of persons, take for instance the mass of the country clergy who are educated men, intelligent men, and gentlemen in every sense of the word, but who are men though educated, yet of very small fortunes, who under the present system could very seldom obtain admission into the army for their sons?—The sons of that class of men are almost excluded from our military service, partly by the difficulty of obtaining a commission, and partly by the expensive tone of the army when they have got it.

1433. Although they are all persons whose parents would be in many cases perfectly competent to give them the requisite education?—Certainly.

1434. (*Chairman.*) According to the system of requiring an educational test, it would follow, I think, that most of the officers would have to live on their pay?—Yes.

Retirement of old officers.

1435. That being the case, if a lieutenant colonel wished to retire, in what way would you provide for his retirement?—I imagine that, if you employ a man during the best years of his life, so soon as he has done his work the best way to provide for his retirement is by a pension in the shape of a deferred allowance.

1436. By a retired allowance?—Yes.

1437. Then take the foreign system, which, I believe prevails in France, that at a certain age, it shall be absolutely necessary for an officer to retire?—Yes, that would be the system.

1438. And as they would be poor men living on their pay, they would mostly stay till they reached that age?—I imagine that they would, unless they were invalided previously.

1439. Do not you think that in time of peace, that would leave in the upper ranks a very great number of old officers?—That would depend a great deal on the inducements you held out to them, that is to say the amount of the retiring pension.

Disadvantage of efficient officers selling out.

1440. With regard to those services in our army into which they do not enter by purchase, namely, the artillery, the engineers, and the marines, as you have read this report of 1840, have you not seen there that those services have suffered very much from the great age of their officers?—I suppose that in answering that question one must only consider the majors and lieutenant-colonels, because it is impossible to be older than our general officers were when the last war commenced. Our lieutenant-generals were between 70 and 80. With regard to the colonels it appears to me that, judging by my contemporaries, men arrive at the command of regiments at about 45 or 50 years of age, and a great many are at that age in the very prime of their intellectual powers, and have sufficiently strong bodies to perform very good service. The system which we at present have of tempting them out by allowing them to sell their commissions is just as likely to deprive the service of good men as of bad men, the same motives act upon them. The very best officer at the age of 45 may feel it necessary to provide for his family by selling out; the same motive may, indeed, also rid the service of a worn-out man, but it appears to me that offering men at that period of their career such a temptation to retire, acts just as much to the prejudice as to the advantage of the service.

1441. Do you think that it is as likely that an efficient officer would retire as one who felt that his health was failing?—Of course ill health would be an additional reason; still when a man is 45 or 50 he is generally married and has children, his fortune is embarked in his commission, and he may not feel inclined to take a second turn at colonial service. He may be a good officer but he may say, "I will not run the risk, I will realize my commission and retire." I think that the service decidedly loses in such a case. When the current of promotion flows beyond a certain pace, it is clearly detrimental to the service.

1442. Do you think that in time of peace it is likely to flow too fast even under the present system?—No, I cannot say that it appears to me that it does in peace time. I have no doubt that I could furnish many instances to show that very valuable men have left the service because they felt it necessary to realize the price of their commissions for the benefit of their families.

1443. I take a time of peace because that seems to be the real difficulty?—No doubt it is.

Promotion by selection.

1444. Suppose a lieutenant-colonel is induced to retire by a pension, your system would be, to fill up his place by selection?—I do not pretend to have drawn up a system of my own.

1445. But your view would be so?—I believe that is the custom in the services of other countries.

1446. Does that go through the regiment only or through the whole army?—I fancy that it goes through the whole army.

1447. Now take another step, a major, would that equally go through the whole army or would it go in that case in the regiment?—I am not aware how that is done in other services, but I have watched the career of a good many officers who were school-fellows of mine at Eton, and I have seen that up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel the good men and the bad men get on just as well, the clever men no better than the dull men.

1448. Do you think that if your system were adapted—for instance, if there was a majority vacant in a regiment—there would not be a great deal of favoritism in filling it up if it were to go through all the army?—Favoritism always will exist, and I suppose a

great deal more favoritism is supposed to exist than really does exist by people who do not know the circumstances of every case, but at the same time there appears to me no reason why we should not be able to protect ourselves against the evils of favoritism as in the armies of other countries. I think I could cite to the Commissioners several cases in which selection has been practised, and in which it has succeeded perfectly well, and nobody pretends that the service of the country suffers from it. In the first place, I will take the non-commissioned officers of the guards, I believe that they are supposed to be best soldiers in the world, yet they are always selected by the superior officers. I see in the report of 1840, that Lord Fitzroy Somerset dwells very much upon the impossibility of judging of the merits of a soldier in peace time; he says that when a man is tried before an enemy you can tell what he is worth as a soldier, but that you cannot do in peace time. Of course there are a great many qualities that go to make a good soldier, and one of them, which is coolness in danger, you can only discover when a man is placed in danger. But all the other qualities, activity, intelligence, bodily vigour, good conduct, and professional knowledge, you can test just as well in peace as in war.

1449. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Who would you make the selectors of the officers from the different ranks of ensign, lieutenant, major, and so on?—That point requires consideration, but as it is a practice which prevails in most other armies, at least in a good many, I should consider that we too need not be at a loss how to arrange about it. I think that General De La Marmora has adopted that plan in re-modelling the Sardinian army.

1450. Who would you make the selectors?—I think officers should be selected by the proofs they have given of their acquirements. Of course, in peace, you can only have the acquirements that they can attain in peace. Also, by periodical reports of the commanding officers to the Horse-Guards as to their conduct.

Confidential reports.

1451. You are aware that there are confidential reports now given by the general officer who inspects the regiment?—Yes.

1452. What alteration would you make there?—I should wish those reports to be acted upon.

1453. Unless you make the selection in the regiment by the officer commanding that regiment, how can you assimilate it with what takes place as to the non-commissioned officers?—I would make it partially on the reports of the commanding officer of the regiment, and partially on the proofs which candidates for promotion could give of their professional accomplishments.

1454. You are aware that the commanding officer has the recruits, lance-corporals, and serjeants all under his notice, and that it his particular business to get the best men for non-commissioned officers.—Yes.

1455. The moment that ceases he has no longer the same interest or influence, unless you give him all the other appointments?—I see no objection to promoting officers on his recommendation.

1456. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you suppose that if the commanding officer of a regiment or the major-general commanding a brigade were to make it known that it was part of his duty to ascertain the relative pretensions of the different officers under him, do you think that he could make as fair a selection, generally speaking, as the commanding officer of a regiment does, with the help of the adjutant, as to the non-commissioned officers?—I think that is a question which would be better answered by a military man than by a civilian.

1457. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Supposing an officer to be selected in the way that Sir De Lacy Evans proposes, and he happened to be half way down the list, would you take him off that list and lift him over all the others to make him a major?—I think it ought to be done only in special cases, and with a small proportion of officers; in the foreign services they do it with about one-third, the others go on by seniority.

1458. (*Lord Stanley.*) In giving that power you would allow that great danger would exist of its abuse, in a country where parliamentary influence is a necessary and important element of Government?—The danger might be diminished according to the stringency of the rules under which such promotion was allowed. If a man had passed a very good examination, for instance, if he had passed the highest examination at Sandhurst, I think that would be a very legitimate reason for giving him a step; but I think that a special reason ought to be always publicly assigned.

1459. (*Chairman.*) I understood you to say that, reasoning from the selection of non-commissioned officers, as that has been successful, you think that the selection of other officers might be so?—I do not see why it should not.

Selections for the staff.

1460. Many of the staff officers are at present placed on the staff by selection?—Yes.

1461. There is every inducement that an officer can have, one would think, to put the best men on the staff. He owes a public duty to the country, and it is of the greatest importance for his own success in the operations that he may be responsible for to have a good staff?—If the war had continued, I have no doubt that the very best men would have been put on the staff, but in peace the duties exacted from a staff officer are not very great; almost any man can discharge them, and it is a very great boon to a man to have the exemption from regimental duty, and the additional pay and promotion which falls to the share of staff officers. My impression is, and I say it with all due respect, that the staff appointments during peace time have been exorbitantly and shamefully jobbed.

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1462. Should you not be afraid that, in time of peace, when the qualities of officers are comparatively less important, the same thing would arise as to other officers that has arisen as to the officers on the staff in time of peace?—I do not believe that what arose as to officers on the staff in peace-time could have arisen if, in the first place, it had been an invariable rule to give those officers who chose to take the trouble to acquire certificates in the higher departments at Sandhurst a preference; and if an officer, in appointing young men to his staff, had been obliged publicly to place on record the reasons that induced him to do so, for instance that they were particularly good officers, had acquired high certificates of professional accomplishments, &c., or had done good service abroad.

1463. In short that would become merely a written testimonial to the character of the officer?—Yes.

1464. Are not written testimonials in public in this country of very little value?—I think they are of no value at all unless they are such testimonials as this, "I appoint such a man to my staff because he served with credit through the Kaffir War, did not shirk his duty in India or in the colonies, &c., and subsequently qualified himself highly at Sandhurst;" that would be worth something; but if a testimonial is merely to say generally that a young man is a very good officer it is worth nothing.

1465. All those men must have entered by the educational test, and they must have passed through certain forms before they could be eligible; they would, therefore, all be apparently fit, having passed those tests, and the selection must be made from among men all apparently eligible; would not that give every means for favoritism in the selection, since all of them would be apparently fit?—They would not be all equally fit, and if you found in the selection of aide-de-camps that all the men who had come out first at the examinations were neglected, and that those who came out at the tail were preferred, I do not think that any officers would like to incur the odium that would be cast upon them by such glaring favouritism; you would have the measure of each man's ability so far as it went.

1466. (*Lord Stanley.*) You think that the adoption of a system of competition would generally raise the moral tone of the service?—Yes.

Favoritism; case in the 13th regiment.

1467. There would be a strong feeling that a man obtaining promotion merely as a matter of favour, would step into the place of those who had stronger claims?—There is a very curious illustration of the system that now prevails in the case of the 13th regiment. That regiment was with General Sale's brigade in Afghanistan, and it subsequently distinguished itself very much in India; it then came home to England, and for some reason, but I do not know for what, Colonel Stuart, a guardsman, was put into the regiment over the heads of the men who had served so well in India. He having commanded the regiment for some years, and being at Gibraltar, fell into a bad state of health. The regiment was ordered to the Crimea, and I really do not think, if you look through the whole Army List, that you could find four officers who had done better war service than the major and the three senior captains of the 13th, and yet when the regiment went to the Crimea an officer was put in to command it who was junior to them in service, and had never seen any war service at all; he took the regiment up to the Crimea. Now, if it is impossible in time of peace to know the value of an officer, and if it is perfectly easy in time of war, it seems a most prejudicial arrangement that when the 13th regiment was going to be brought before the enemy, they should send out from England an officer who had never seen a shot fired, when there were four or five men whose services had been very great, not old men either, men of about 42 or 43 years of age.

1468. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) How would you have met the difficulty, because I think Colonel Stuart exchanged to half-pay?—I quote these circumstances as an instance of the evils of the purchase system. If there had been no money dealings, it would not have occurred. If the purchase system had not existed, such a thing as that could not have taken place.

1469. Why?—If the colonel had been sick, he would have retired.

1470. Would not favoritism have put that officer in the same position?—With favoritism you can do anything. I refer the Commissioners to that most decided opinion of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, that it is impossible in peace to ascertain the value of an officer, but that in war you can easily do it; it must, therefore, be a clear loss to the service, that an inexperienced officer should have been appointed to that regiment at the moment that it was going on active service; I do not say that there was any particular favoritism in that case, but I refer to it as one of the evil results to the army of the system of purchase. If Colonel Stuart had not purchased his commission, it would not have occurred.

Expense of retirements if purchase were to cease.

1471. (*Lieut.-Gen. B. Wynyard.*) If the purchase system were done away with, what would you recommend in lieu of it, a retirement, and if so, are you aware of the expense it would cost the government to give such retirement, and to bring on promotion anything like equal even with the artillery?—I have not made that calculation, but I believe it has been made.

Half-pay in relation to purchase.

1472. (*Chairman.*) In doing away with the purchase system, you would contemplate altering also the system of half-pay, would you not?—That is a point of the subject which I have not considered.

1473. Have you considered that there is nothing like half-pay in the French service?—I am aware that there is not.

1474. The officers there cannot go out and come back again?—Certainly not.

1475. Therefore, if you did away with the half-pay system, the question as to retirement and a system of exchanges could not arise from the half-pay?—No it could not, and I believe that it would be a very great benefit, because an officer with good interest may go on half-pay, if he wishes to avoid some disagreeable service, and may come in again.

1476. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You are aware that when an officer goes on half-pay, the Minister at War obliges an officer to be brought in from the half-pay list?—Yes.

1477. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you know whether Colonel Stuart chose the man who was to come in or not?—I beg to state most distinctly, that I do not impute the slightest blame to any of the officers whom I have mentioned.

1478. Do you know that Colonel Stuart was so ill that he was nearly dead and hardly able to sign his name, and that he did not choose the person to succeed him, showing that the purchase system had nothing to do with it?—I am perfectly aware that Colonel Stuart left the regiment with very great reluctance, being compelled to do so on account of very bad health, but I cannot answer the question as to whether any money passed between him and his successor, that being only known to themselves.

1479. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) What you would like to see introduced would be a system of retirement, by which officers in Colonel Stuart's situation should retire and the steps go on in the regiment?—Yes.

1480. That would add very greatly to the expense of the army?—I think in any reform, which takes place in the army, the idea must be abandoned of getting the services of competent men under their full value. I know that it is very much the fashion to say that by the present system you get the services of gentlemen at a very cheap rate, but I do not believe that anybody's services are cheap which are not adequately paid for.

Pecuniary loss to officers purchasing.

1481. (*Lord Stanley.*) In point of fact, at present a man entering the army paying a certain sum for the purchase of his commission, loses the interest of that sum and the interest of all sums which he may subsequently pay in the same manner during the time of his remaining in the army?—Deducting the amount of his pay during his time.

1482. Consequently if he had not to pay that sum on entrance and the further sums which he now pays on attaining the various higher grades, a lower rate of pay would be productive to him of the same pecuniary advantages which he possesses now?—Certainly.

1483. That deduction, supposing it to be made from the rate of pay, would of itself, without any charge upon the public funds, furnish a fund sufficient to provide for the retirement of officers?—I do not know whether it would furnish a fund sufficient, but it would furnish a considerable fund.

1484. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you suppose that it is possible to make any reduction in the pay of the officers in the army?—I would answer that question by taking an instance of a colonel of a cavalry regiment, who pays from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* for the colonelcy. I do not believe that his pay is 2 per cent. upon what he has paid, and he has nothing for his personal services; but if he had not paid that 12,000*l.* or 15,000*l.*, and if you reduced his pay one-third, he would be far better off than he is now.

1485. You think that if a smaller amount was paid for commissions, or rather if nothing was paid for commissions, the pay of officers in the army could be reduced?—It certainly could be reduced without subjecting them to any disadvantage.

1486. Take for instance the artillery, where there is no purchase, we should reasonably expect that the artillery would be paid at a lower rate than the other branches of the army?—Yes.

1487. We might then expect that the artillery, who now pay nothing for their commissions, would be lower paid than the army generally?—The artillery are obliged to find brains; they are obliged to bring education instead of money.

1488. They are higher paid, are they not?—Yes.

1489. (*Lord Stanley.*) They are a scientific branch of the service?—Yes; they are obliged to qualify themselves for it.

1490. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) As affects the question of investing money in the purchase of a commission, and the consequent pay of the officer, the observation that was made would apply, would it not?—I entirely agree with what the noble chairman said.

1491. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Are you of opinion that the pay of officers in the army generally can be reduced?—I think that if they had not invested certain sums of money in their commissions, you could reduce their pay without subjecting them to any disadvantage.

1492. (*Lord Stanley.*) To put it in another form, the interest of the money now invested in the purchase of commissions, is to be deducted from the real though not from the nominal pay of the army?—It is at present.

1493. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Taking the case of a lieutenant-colonel who has purchased his commission at the regulation price; suppose him to have given 4,500*l.* for it, at what interest would you put that money?—I would put it at 4 per cent.

1494. You deduct that from the lieutenant-colonel's pay as it it stands now; do you conceive that a lieutenant-colonel could hold his position upon that pay?—It appears to me that it is as easy to command a regiment on 100*l.* a year pay and 220*l.* a year, derived from funds in your banker's hands, as it is on 320*l.* a year pay.

1495. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) That is supposing he has the 4,500*l.*?—If he has not got it he will never be lieutenant-colonel at all.

Effect of the purchase system on non-purchasers.

1496. Have you ever turned your attention to the effect of the purchase system upon the non-purchasers in the army?—Yes.

1497. How does it affect them?—I think that it prejudices them very much indeed.

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1498. In what manner?—The non-purchasers in the army are of course men who have got no money to purchase, and I see that Sir Edward Blakeney, in his evidence before the commission on purchase in 1840, states that "already by the existing system of the army very great advantage is given to wealthy men;" if that is so, it is clearly to the disadvantage of those who are not wealthy.

1499. Is not it frequently the case that an officer who does not purchase arrives at promotion more rapidly from men purchasing out of his way?—His progress is at best slow. The officers who were examined before the commission of 1840 state that when a man has been detained a long time in a subordinate grade he is quite unfit for higher promotion, and therefore a non-purchaser is at a great disadvantage.

1500. Is it not a great advantage to arrive rapidly at the head of your rank?—Yes; but they do not arrive rapidly at the head of their ranks; they arrive very slowly, seeing many junior officers go over them; and when they get at the head of that rank they are generally of such an age that, as those officers said, they are not fit for further promotion.

1501. Where would they be if there had been no system of purchase?—Precisely where all the lieutenants and captains of artillery are; the poor man would then have an equal chance with the wealthy man.

1502. They would have very slow promotion?—Very slow; but not slower than the poor man has now. I think you will find that the lieutenants who have, in peace time, got their promotion without purchase are older than the lieutenants in the artillery. We can easily test what the average age of those officers was before the war, by referring to any of our regiments in India. You will see lieutenants and captains of very great age, those are the men who have not been able to purchase.

Evidence of military authorities in favour of purchase.

1503. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You quoted Sir Edward Blakeney's evidence. I see that he gives a very decided opinion that the system of purchase was not only cheap for the British public in a financial point of view, but was useful for the efficiency of the army, and that he would on no account advise an alteration of the system?—If you will read the evidence of all the officers examined before that commission, you will see that Sir Edward Blakeney, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Sir John Macdonald were entirely in favour of purchase. Sir Willoughby Gordon says that he never heard any argument against purchase that did not appear to him to be utterly absurd.

1504. (*Chairman.*) As you have read this report of 1840, can you name any officer who has given evidence against purchase?—None.

1505. Do you know whether upon any other of the numerous commissions and committees that have taken evidence upon military affairs any distinguished officer has given evidence against purchase?—From the report of 1854 I have made these extracts, "In every other profession and walk in life, experience proves that men, and especially young men, cannot be induced to submit to that persevering labour, which is the only road to excellence, unless by some powerful motive. In almost every other employment the great stimulus to exertion is the hope held out to men of obtaining by it advancement in the career which they have chosen; and it seems irrational to suppose that under a strict rule of promotion by seniority." I propose to substitute the word "purchase" and to read it thus "That under a strict rule of promotion by 'purchase' young men entering into the artillery and engineers at the time of life when the desire of amusement is the strongest, will invariably take the same pains to qualify themselves for the duties to which they are to be called, or should, for the sake of doing so, be as ready to forego the usual pleasures of their age as if they knew that earlier promotion would be the reward of their distinguishing themselves by their professional knowledge and merit." I think that that applies quite, you have only to put the word "purchase" for "seniority," and that is the opinion of many distinguished officers that unless men know that they can get on by their merit and zeal in their profession, irrespective of either their money or their standing, they will not put forth their best energies.

1506. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) The word there is "seniority?"—Yes.

1507. (*Chairman.*) You have referred to the report of the commission in 1854, but the report of the commission of 1854 speaks of the sale of commissions in the army as having conferred upon it great advantages?—Yes; I am aware of that.

1508. They say that "there is no power of sale of commissions in the artillery or the engineers, and the two ordnance corps do not enjoy, therefore, the advantages which this system, however anomalous in itself, has no doubt conferred on the army?"—Yes, I am aware that they say that they consider it to have conferred very great benefit upon the army. And in the commission of 1840 I see that all our successes in the Peninsular war are attributed to the system of purchase, which scarcely existed when that army was at its best.*

General officers, at the end of the Peninsular war, who had not purchased.

1509. Do you believe that many of the general officers who were general officers at the end of that war had not entered the army and risen by purchase?—I took three or four of those who were examined. The Army List states that Sir Edward Blakeney purchased his majority only.

1510. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you not think that those are merely exceptional cases?—I think not.

System of selection.

1511. (*Chairman.*) In doing away with the system of purchase you wish to substitute selection for all the higher ranks. Are you aware, as you have referred to the report of the

* The Return, Appendix, No. XXI., seems to contradict this statement.

commission in 1854, that there appears to have been a very strong feeling in those portions of the army that did not purchase against the system of selection?—I am aware of that.

1512. Then, so far as the army was concerned, you would not contemplate that it would give general satisfaction to the officers to do away with the system?—It appears that there is not only a great disinclination to adopt the system of selection among the officers to be selected from; but also on the part of the officers who are to select. I should like read to the Committee what Lord Fitzroy Somerset says about it at page 102, of the evidence taken before the Commissioners in 1838. "As there are many state- "ments made in and out of Parliament with regard to the system of purchase, some "maintaining that it is useful as giving the army an efficient body of officers and others "maintaining that it is a very great hardship upon the poorer class of officers, have you "ever turned your mind to any plan by which the present system of purchase could be "beneficially abolished?—No, I am not of opinion that it could be abolished with "advantage to the service, and I should say that, generally speaking, it is considered as a "benefit throughout the army, and even by those who cannot purchase. It not unfre- "quently happens that an officer in the lower ranks has the mortification of seeing his juniors "purchase over him, but the time at length arrives when he obtains promotion himself "without purchase, and he then perhaps, may be the first to avail himself of the regulation "to sell out. Do you think that the system of purchase has the advantage of furnishing young and active officers, which a system of selection or of seniority would not afford?—Certainly. Supposing that a system of selection by merit were to be attempted on account of any supposed disadvantage which may attach to the system of purchase, how would the Commander-in-Chief, in time of peace, arrive at any standard by which to measure the merits of the individuals to be selected? how would you promote a lieutenant to be a captain, or a captain to be a field officer?—It would end by being, as it is in the ordnance and marine corps, a system of seniority, from the difficulty of selection; if there is no complaint against an officer, and he is constantly at his post, it is fair to presume that he is fit for the higher rank, consequently the only system by which merit in the infantry service can be ascertained, would be by a trial in the field, which in time of peace would be necessarily impossible?—Certainly. If the selections were to be determined by the reports of commanding officers of regiments as to the different qualifications of the officers under their command, the choice would be subject to great caprice and uncertainty?—Yes. For instance, one commanding officer might think an officer was most worthy of promotion, because he was a good drill?—Yes. Another for understanding the interior economy of his company or of his regiment?—Yes. Another for a knowledge of languages, or for proficiency in drawing and military fortification?—Yes. It appears to me in the first place, with regard to question 1165, which points out "that the system of purchase has the advantage of furnishing young and active officers, which a system of selection or of seniority would not afford," that if the system of selection does not afford young officers, it is simply because the selecting powers will not choose them. It is very clear that whatever other evils a system of selection may be liable to, it is perfectly competent to the Commander-in-Chief to select young officers.

1513. Do not you think that in this country there would be a very great complaint in every public way that complaints can be made against several older officers being passed over, who, though they may not have distinguished themselves, have never done anything discreditable, in order to advance some young officer in time of peace?—You constantly see it done in the navy. There is no doubt that it does produce discontent, but at the same time, if you have reasons which you can afford to state publicly when you have made the selection, why you have made it, I think that any complaints would not be much attended to; but if you do not state any reasons, and promote one officer over another, and the officer promoted happens to be connected with people who have good interest, I think that the complaints would be just; but if you can say that a young man passed a first-rate examination or distinguished himself, or took his tour of duty manfully in India, and did not exchange and come home, I think that complaints against a selection so made would not be listened to.

1514. But the good of the service would require this, that where a good many officers had arrived at a considerable age, having served in the colonies and taken their fair turn of duty, yet that they should be passed over to admit younger men who had, perhaps, distinguished themselves, but who had not gone through what the other officers had in the service of the army?—It seems to me that the first object to be considered is the efficiency of the service—and therefore, if you have a young man who has proved his ability and has had an opportunity of distinguishing himself and has distinguished himself, I think, although it might be disagreeable to an old officer to be passed over, if it is known that such is the rule of the service, that need not be a bar to making the selection.

System of selection in the navy.

1515. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you think that the system of promotion in the navy is so free from objection that you wish it to be introduced into the Army?—I do not think that the system of promotion in the navy is free from objection, it might be improved; I think that occasionally injustice is done to individuals, but seldom to the public service.

1516. That is a system of selection, is it not?—Yes.

1517. (*Lord Stanley.*) Without the advantage of a competitive examination furnishing a test in the first instance?—Yes.

1518. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) But with the advantage of the necessary qualification and a very severe examination?—Precisely so, though not competitive.

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1519. (*Chairman.*) Do not you think, if you compare the services of the army and the navy, that an officer in the navy, even in a time of peace, who has been about with his ship can be very well judged of and far better sometimes than an officer who has been with his regiment at some town in Ireland?—I do see the difference, but I think that the stress which has been laid on the impossibility of judging of the merits of officers in peace time has been very much exaggerated. If you look into the appointments made at the beginning of this war, we had many officers in the army, young men, who had served in India, at the Cape, and in various other places, who had been well tried in war. Now it is very certain that no preference was shown to them over men who had better interest and had never seen service at all. It occurs to me that if the officers at the head of our army had really attached that importance to the war test, they would have exhausted those men before they recurred to the untried men with good interest who had been successfully currying favor with the Horse Guards at home, while the class of men I allude to were doing their duty and learning their profession abroad. I think that the instance of the 13th regiment proves that.

1520. From that it would appear that a selection was made, though not a good selection, even in time of war?—I do not say whether it was good or not, but I merely take the war standard which the Horse Guards profess to have established, and I say that they do not adhere to that standard; therefore I suppose they do not value it as much as they pretend to do.

1521. Looking at the army as a profession as it is now, any country attorney or any person who has a little money may put his son into the army and purchase his commission?—Certainly not; not unless he has interest to get his name put down.

1522. Having once purchased his commission, and he having a few thousand pounds to spare, no favoritism or selection can prevent his rising in the army?—No.

1523. He cannot be passed over?—No.

1524. In his case, having that money and having once entered, it is a safe profession to him?—He is certain to rise steadily and to follow on in the stream of promotion, no matter what his merits or demerits may be, unless his demerits are so very remarkable as to bring upon him the displeasure of the Horse Guards.

1525. If it were desired to prevent the possibility of a man rising without merit, any test might be introduced that was desired without doing away with purchase, and you would still leave the man not liable to the effects of favoritism?—Yes, there is no doubt that the system of purchase is to a certain degree a protection against favoritism; but if you had a system of distributing commissions by lot or by dice, you might say the same of it, that it was a protection against favoritism.

1526. (*Lord Stanley.*) What I understand you to contemplate in time of peace is this, that the more common rule of promotion should be by seniority, but that there should be full power vested in the authorities to act on the principle of selection in all case of special merit, they being bound to assign publicly their reason for so doing?—That is precisely what I mean.

Influence required to obtain commissions by purchase.

1527. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Am I right in inferring, from a reply which you made just now, that all first nominations to commissions in the army by purchase are, in point of fact, given by the Horse Guards without influence?—No, I am sure it is not so. I am sure that the first thing that a man who is unknown, say a country clergyman or a small country gentlemen who wants to put his son into the army does, is this, he goes to the county member and says, "Will you get my son a commission?" and if he is an important constituent he gets him one, but not otherwise. I am quite sure that no person who has considered the subject at all, will say that that has not been the case. I have known people unable to go into the army because they had not the support which was necessary to get a commission.

1528. Ought you not to draw a distinction between the commissions that are given by purchase and those that are given without purchase; and is it not a fact in those cases where they are given without purchase it may be a matter of influence, but in the case of commissions given by purchase there is no influence used?—There is no doubt that commissions given without purchase require much more influence, but I have constantly known that during peace time, for every commission that was for sale there were 20 applicants, and people who had not influence, although they were respectable men, were told that their son's names might be put down in the list, but there was such a number before them that it was impossible that they could get commissions, and they did not get them. At that very time a man with good interest would have got a commission at once.

1529. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Are you aware that the present Commander-in-Chief gave out that he was anxious to give commissions without purchase to as many sons of clergymen as wished to put their sons into the army?—I never saw that officially stated. If it had been, I think that it would have been very hard on the sons of people of other professions to give the sons of clergymen such an unreasonable preference. I think that the fair thing would have been to select for the army any young men who appeared on examination fittest for the service.

1530. Which do you think would be the least galling to an officer, the being passed over by selection or by purchase?—Probably by purchase. A man would prefer being considered poor than stupid.

1531. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you know anything of a case that took place, not long ago, of a lieutenant passing over the heads of 22 other lieutenants in the same regiment,

and being made a captain?—Yes; that was a case that was very much talked of at the time. The hardest work, as well as the most dangerous work, is done by poor men. It seems rather a bold assertion to make, but if the Commissioners will look over this report of 1840 they will see that Lord Fitzroy Somerset dwells most forcibly on the hardships and dangers of our colonial service; he says there is nothing like it in any other army in the world, and he makes a great merit of the extraordinary amount of colonial service that our army cheerfully performs. The Horse Guards, determined that every officer shall do his duty without shirking when a regiment is ordered abroad, say, "No exchanging—you must sail or sell." There is no mistake in the spirit of that rule; every man is expected to take his turn. But if you watch a regiment that goes out to India, you will find that in about 18 months or two years, every man who has money and influence has exchanged back to Europe. They do not come immediately, because those who are pretty nearly at the top of their grades, wait until they get their step, and then they exchange back to England, and leave the poorer men to do the duty. In the case to which General Evans alluded, the 43rd regiment went to the Cape, and then on to India. It was a light infantry regiment, and was considered to be a very good regiment; when it went to India there were eight or nine sons of peers in it, but in about 18 months after it had been there, only one son of a peer remained in it, and he had got an S attached to his name, having got on the staff somewhere. I then looked back to see what had become of those men who had thus evaded the wish of the Horse Guards that they should take their tour of Indian duty, and I found that nearly every one of them had fared much better by returning home than if he had remained with the regiment. There was one very remarkable case, Lieutenant Girardot, who was the second lieutenant in the regiment; he commanded a company on board the "Birkenhead" when she sunk under the troops on board her. He was all through the Kaffir war, and 17 steps under him was Lord Eustace Cecil, who was second ensign; Lord E. Cecil remained out there till he became junior lieutenant; he then immediately exchanged into a regiment in England, and was for so doing selected for a captaincy in the guards without purchase, by which he not only outstripped Lieutenant Girardot, and all the 17 steps that he was below him, but he is now actually several months senior to him in the army; the one man having remained doing very disagreeable duty, and the other having come home and stopped at home.

Colonial duties done by the poorer men; instance of the 43rd regiment in India;—Lieut. Girardot and Lord Eustace Cecil.

1532. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) You have referred to Lord Raglan's evidence, and stated that all the hard work was done by poor men; you are aware that with regard to service in India the pay is so good that a poor man can live upon that pay; is not that the reason why they exchange so freely?—I have no doubt that it is their poverty that makes them go out there, but at the same time that does not weaken the statement that I have made, that the hard and dangerous work is done there by poor men.

1533. (*Lord Stanley.*) Are you at all aware of the proportion of the officers who enter the army, receive what is considered to be an education for it, remain in it a few years without any intention of making it a permanent profession, and then leave it for other occupations?—I am not aware of the number, but I think if the Commissioners would ask for a return, particularly as to the cavalry regiments, in which it has been the case much more than in the infantry, of the number of cornets and lieutenants who have gone into regiments and gone out again, they would be surprised at the number; I procured some Army Lists and calculated the number of officers who had passed backwards and forwards, in and out of the 11th hussars, and it was something extraordinary.*

Officers who enter the army for mere temporary employment; case of the 11th hussars.

1534. What do you suppose the effect upon the general tone of the service to be, of the number of officers who pass through it never having intended to make it a permanent profession?—There is no doubt that it promotes expense and encourages a tone of apathy and idleness.

1535. (*Chairman.*) Do not you think that a system such as you have suggested of examination before they gain their different steps would prevent those idle young men coming into the army?—I am of opinion that it would, and I most ardently wish to see such an examination instituted.

1536. Supposing it should be found that the system of sale and purchase was favourable in many ways to the economical administration of the army, have you contemplated any means by which the evils arising from the sale and purchase could be much reduced; for instance, by doing away with exchanges, by introducing a system of examination, and altering the system of half-pay?—As to the financial part of the question, I would rather not enter upon that; but I think that the abolition of the system of exchanging would be beneficial, because the way in which you occasionally see an officer with good interest manage to dodge his way upwards by exchanging from one regiment into another is most scandalous. Civilians cannot understand it. I recollect perfectly one man on the staff whom I met in Dublin, who had exchanged so often that it had become quite a joke; when his friends asked him what regiment he was in, he used to call his servant and say, "What regiment are we in now?" He was a man of very good interest, or he could not have done it.

Abuses facilitated by exchanges.

1537. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You have no general scheme for improving promotion in the army?—I think that it would be rather a bold thing for me to come in and propose a general scheme for improving the efficiency of the army; there are, however, many men who are quite competent to do so. The Commissioners could not examine a better witness than Sir Howard Douglas, who has considered the subject, and who is well versed, not only

* The Return, Appendix, No. XVII., seems to contradict this statement.

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in our system, but in those of foreign armies, which it is very necessary to be, in order to propose such a scheme.

Not difficult to devise a new system of promotion.

1538. There would be great difficulty in introducing a new system, financial or otherwise?—I think that the difficulty would not be so great as is imagined. I think that the economical effect of purchase has been very much exaggerated; you must take into consideration the loss to the country from the evils of the system of purchase. I have no doubt that it constantly occasions incompetent officers to be employed, and that great losses have been caused in consequence; but we do not get any particular information as to such circumstances; they are always glossed over.

1539. The great object of the country is to get young men up to a certain rank at a period of life when they are in possession of every intellectual faculty, and their bodily powers are at the greatest?—A greater object than that seems to me, to get men who understand their profession. Many of our regiments are full of young men; some of them are young men who cannot possibly understand their profession, for they are too young; and I really believe that if the nation had looked to the state of some of our regiments during the last two years, and at the inexperienced children who were lieutenants and captains in them, there would have been very great alarm.

1540. How would you have altered that?—There are various ways. One might have been adopted which was not adopted, the neglect of which I know has very much disgusted a great portion of the army; namely, recalling officers from India, lieutenants of five and six and seven years service.

Officers promoted too young in the Crimea.

1541. Do not you think it fair, that if a man goes through all the vicissitudes of his regiment, and a death vacancy occurs, he should derive the benefit of it?—Not if he is not fit for his promotion. It is always awkward to mention names, but I can on that point give an instance which occurred to a young friend of my own. He was gazetted about the 1st of January 1854; he was taken ill then, and did not join his regiment till the 1st of February; he was drilled for six weeks, and put on board a transport, in charge of a number of men as senior officer; he went to Malta, and remained there three weeks, and then went on to the Crimea; he was landed there, and was in the first assault on the Redan. To my infinite surprise, I took up a paper about a month afterwards, and I read that he was gazetted to draw allowances as in permanent command of a company; he was not promoted to a captaincy, having only served a few months, and I think I might say that that young man was not competent; it was perfectly impossible that he could be.

1542. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) How would you have met that?—It could have been met easily. In the regiment there were at that time a number of captains absent on staff duty, who might have been called back to their duty, and also when a battalion was added to it, shortly afterwards, there would have been plenty of time to get some of those officers from India, who were lieutenants of five or six years' service, and wished for promotion; but though that was done in one or two instances it was done in very few.

1543. Perhaps you are not aware that the occasional loss by sickness was so great as to oblige the brigadier-generals to remove officers from some regiments to assist the others?—I am aware that that was done very seldom.

1544. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) In fact, were the system that you propose adopted you would give a great part of the promotion in regiments not engaged in one and the same field?—I think that if you have officers who are perfectly competent to fill up vacancies it would be the height of injustice not to give the vacancies to them; and if you have young inexperienced lieutenants I would not make them captains because they happened to be engaged in action.

1545. Before any officer is promoted the commanding officer is required to certify that he is qualified, is he not?—I am aware that that is the case, but I do not believe that any officer wishes it to be supposed that it is possible that a young man who has only joined the army a year can be fit to discharge the duties of a captain of company.

1546. You are aware that by the regulations of the service, in 18 months an officer may become a captain?—Yes; and I was very much struck with that new regulation, which contained a very peculiar provision. It said, that any young man might be selected to command a company 12 months—not 18 months—after he had been gazetted, provided he had passed six months of that time with his regiment before the enemy, or in hospital from a wound, it being supposed that remaining in hospital from a wound would give him the same knowledge of his profession as being six months actively employed before the enemy.

1547. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Might not that have had reference to taking the command of a company under the circumstances which have been just stated, and not to being made a captain?—No; this is a general order from the Horse Guards, and it enacts that under the circumstances I have detailed, a subaltern may be promoted to a company.

1548. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have you looked over the list of subalterns of the regiments that were in the Crimea, and have you found that in very many cases they were of one year or two years' service?—I recollect at one time I looked over the subalterns of the rifles, and there were 70 of them that did not average six months from the first day when they were gazetted.

1549. That was from augmentations, was it not?—Yes.

1550. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do you suppose that of that year to which you have referred, according to the usual course, they may have spent only a few months of it with the army?—Yes.

1551. Do you think that in that case, having been only a few months with the army, it would have been any particular hardship upon those officers if a certain portion of the

older officers were introduced as vacancies occurred, unless where there was some particular merit displayed by those youths?—I imagine that the only reason that those regulations are made which enact that a man shall serve a certain time before he is eligible to be promoted, is that the Commander-in-Chief thinks that that is the least time in which he can qualify. The mere accident of going under fire before that period is elapsed does not give him the professional knowledge which is required to qualify him for a superior step.

1552. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Would it not be very hard to disqualify a man because he was wounded?—I do not see that there is any hardship in not promoting a man before he is fit for promotion because he is wounded.

1553. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Might they not put an officer over his head who had not been wounded, but who had served in the field while the other was in the hospital?—They might very justly do so; because that officer would have had an opportunity of acquiring professional information which the other man could not have acquired in the hospital.

1554. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Might it not prevent an officer exposing himself, from the knowledge that if he was hit he would lose his promotion?—I should be very sorry to suppose that young men were so careful as that; besides, I know very well that an officer would be aware that if he shrank from exposing himself he would lose more than he would gain; a man is not doing his duty if he shrinks from exposing himself.

1555. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Were not the vacancies in the companies filled up from other regiments?—Some of them.

1556. Almost generally during the whole of 1855?—I think not till they had exhausted all the boys that they could possibly promote; about six, I think.

Qualifications required for promotion.

1557. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Do not you think that a purely intellectual standard would be a very bad way of judging of the qualities of an officer?—I never heard any one suggest that such a standard should be adopted; it is generally suggested that there should be a mixed professional standard, as there is in foreign services. If a doctor pronounces a young man to be in good health, if he can ride well, if he is a good fencer, and I believe, in the French army, if he is a good swimmer, he obtains for each qualification a certain number of marks; another man has so many marks because he is a good mathematician; another because he is a good draughtsman, and they strike a balance. I do not think that it would do to take a purely intellectual standard.

1558. (*Lord Stanley.*) You would insist upon a certain degree of proficiency in every branch of necessary acquirements, whether physical or intellectual?—Certainly.

1559. But you would adopt the examination to be decided by the total number of marks?—Yes.

1560. Fixing at the same time the minimum in each case?—Yes.

1561. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You would naturally award a larger number of marks to a higher class of knowledge; you would put mathematics first, I presume, would you not?—I do not know what the proportion is, but I recollect seeing the list, and probably the Commissioners will be able to get it from the gentleman who will give evidence on the French system. I was very much surprised at the large number of marks that they gave to physical acquirements; they by no means favour the purely intellectual qualifications to the detriment of the others.

1562. (*Chairman.*) In the foreign system you have found that a certain proportion of the promotions go by seniority and a certain proportion by selection; is that the system that you contemplate?—That appears to me to be the system which would promise the best results.

1563. There would be a certain number of persons who would be passed over under that system?—Yes.

1564. Those persons would naturally be dissatisfied with that system?—I think that it would lessen the dissatisfaction very much when a man could say to himself, "I have been passed over, but if I had been industrious and had closely attended to my studies and my exercises, as such a man has, I should have done as well as he has." I do not think that a reflection of that sort would produce so much dissatisfaction as if a man were repeatedly passed over, either because he was a poor man, or because he felt that another man was put over his head in consequence of favoritism exercised in his behalf.

1565. (*Lord Stanley.*) Whether a man acquiesced in the justice of the judgment passed in his own case, it is tolerably certain that others would do so, therefore in each case there would be only one discontented person?—Precisely.

1566. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) During a war all that educational system would have ceased, except for the first commission?—Yes.

1567. How would you propose to keep it up during the time of war?—Mr. Sidney Herbert has put forward a plan in the House of Commons; but I think that his plan of having instructors attached to the various districts would be difficult to carry out. I think that it would be more practicable, to allow officers to qualify themselves, if they so pleased, as they now do in the senior department at Sandhurst, not by residing at any place, but by qualifying themselves and presenting themselves for examination, and by getting certificates: those certificates making them eligible for promotion.

1568. Would it not be unfair to pass over one who had not had an opportunity of studying?—One can hardly say that many could be placed in such a situation as to deprive them of all opportunity for study of any kind, though one man might be placed in a position less favourable for study than another.

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1569. (*Chairman.*) Even supposing the examinations to be fair, would there not be a possibility of great favour being shown, by putting persons in situations where they would have a greater opportunity of studying?—That might be so, but even then, though great injustice might be done to individuals, no detriment would accrue to the public service.

1570. For instance, take the artillery as it is now, we are told that the officers wish very much to get into the horse artillery, and that that is a matter of favour?—Yes.

1571. And yet to have served in the horse artillery may be a great advantage to an officer, and to the horse artillery generally?—I never could understand the complication of the horse and foot artillery.

Advantage to non-purchasers of being able to sell.

1572. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Do not you think that officers who have not purchased their commissions derive great advantage from being permitted to sell them?—No doubt they do.

1573. If that system was abolished, how would you remunerate the old officers?—You must remunerate them by pension.

1574. But the pension dies with them?—I might answer that by saying that they might insure their lives.

1575. (*Lord Stanley.*) Do you regard that system in this light, that if a man is killed in action his family is fined in consequence of being so killed?—Until lately. I believe there is a regulation which alters it; but if a man dies from ill health in the colonies his family is fined.

1576. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You must admit that it is a great boon to old officers who have not purchased to be allowed after a certain period to sell?—I think it is; and if you were to abolish the system of purchase you must provide for men in that position in another way; I imagine that the number of lieutenant-colonels, in peace time, who get their commissions without purchase, and sell them perhaps for 5,000*l.*, is not very great, and I do not think that it would cost the country much if it made that good to them.

Preferable to give them pensions.

1577. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) That is adopting the system of sale, and not of purchase?—I would rather do it by pensions. In any proposed alteration we look to the future, and not to the present. I think that you may be guided by analogous positions in civil life. For instance, take the firm of Wigram and Green, who employ a great many men in their service; they employ those men during the best years of their life, and when they are worn out, I have no doubt, from what I know of them, that they give them pensions. They pay them very well, but they do not feel called upon to look to their wives and children. If you go into that question you must then go into the further question of dealing with men who have not married, but who have served their country just as well as the married men.

1578–9. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You have just referred to a large establishment, and the mode of paying the men, instead of their making a provision for their families and children; are you not aware that in nearly all large establishments now, the system of benefit societies and insurance for the purpose of securing pensions to the widows is insisted upon?—Yes, I am aware that it is so.

1580. (*Chairman.*) Are you aware of the system which prevails in foreign armies, as to allowing officers to marry?—I am aware that in the French army they will not allow an officer to marry, unless his wife has a certain sum of money.

Remuneration higher in civil than in military employment.

1581. Therefore they relieve the state by that means?—Yes, they do.

1582. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do you suppose that the pay which those large establishments give to their clerks is not greater than the pay which is given to officers of corresponding standing in the army?—I have no doubt that it is. As I before said, I think that we are endeavouring to get the services of good men at less than they are worth, but I think that we succeed very indifferently in the attempt.

Financial consequences of a cessation of the system of purchase.

1583. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Have you ever considered the financial question that would arise, if there was a great reduction of the system of purchase in the army?—No, I have not considered it sufficiently to give evidence upon it.

1584. Have you seen a very large figure stated in the papers, as representing the sum that would be required to get rid of the whole purchase system?—Yes; about 7,000,000*l.*

1585. Have you considered whether it would be possible to provide so large a sum of money as that?—No, I have not. I think that the loss would not be so great as is imagined.

1586. You have never worked that out, have you?—Never.

1587. (*Chairman.*) Assuming that the system were abolished, and that the country had paid those 6,000,000*l.*, or 7,000,000*l.*, have you considered then what would be the annual charge that would be required to provide for that amount of retirement, that would be necessary in order to bring forward young men?—No, I have not made that calculation.

1588. The Commissioners have been told that in the artillery they have, besides the half-pay, full-pay to the amount of 32,000*l.* a-year?—Yes.

1589. That is in order to induce officers of the artillery to retire at a certain time?—Yes.

1590. If we were to calculate the whole army according to that sum, it would be a very large charge upon the country, would it not?—No doubt of it.

1591. Yet something of that kind, it seems, would be necessary if the system of sale were done away with?—I think that in reporting upon this subject, it would be expedient to divide the subject, and to state in the first place whether the system of purchase is beneficial or otherwise to the army, and then to state whether or no the country can afford to abolish it. I think it is a very singular thing that this country, which is so rich, should be per

petually instituting inquiries to ascertain whether it can maintain an efficient army without paying the full value for the services which it requires from its officers. It pays the men very well, but we are always told that gentlemen are to be got to serve at half the value of their services; the result is that when they are most wanted they do not want to serve. I think that those economical feelings have been produced by the impression that in a great many cases the army is used rather as a plaything, particularly that part of the army which is most before the eyes of the public. People never see and think little of the poor fellows who are in India and in the West Indies. They see the smart lancers and hussars riding about Wormwood Scrubs, and they suspect that the army is not in the most efficient state. I do not think that there is any unwillingness to pay for good service, but amongst a very large class there is an impression that this money is not well spent.

Officers with private incomes leave the army when most wanted,—

1592. You think that they drew their inferences rather from the household cavalry?—Yes; I think so.

1593. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You used the expression "they do not want to serve," do you think that what has occurred lately warrants you in the use of that expression?—I will tell the Commissioners why and how far I would apply that expression. I think that there is a very large class of men who go into the army as an amusement, and when they are ordered on active service, being brave gentlemen, who will not do anything to disgrace themselves, they go out and do their duty, but they get out of the scrape as soon as they can, because they are men who ought never to have gone into such a profession, having other avocations at home—elder sons, and men of large fortunes—and certainly they have no idea of taking their fair tour of duty in the colonies or in India.

having entered for mere amusement.

1594. Still there must be a great many, even of the description that you have given, who really enter the army from a desire to be in it and from a love of military pursuits?—I think that there are a few; but I do not think there are a great many. If you look through the Peninsular War, you will not find many men who had large independent fortunes, and who remained in the army, doing regimental duty, throughout the war—some few, such as the Duke of Richmond and Lord Lynedoch, were exceptions, but I do not think there were a great many.

1595. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you recollect a case that appeared in the papers of two officers, brothers, members of a very opulent and considerable family, who had served gallantly abroad and had then come home; but they both made speeches at a public meeting, and congratulated themselves that they were at home?—I recollect something of that, but I could cite many cases in which men who had been very fortunate in their profession in peace time, left the army in the middle of the late war and came home. They sold out, and everybody knew that it was not that they were not perfectly willing to incur any danger; but it was because they never intended to make the army their profession, that they came home as soon as they had proved their courage.

1596. (*Lord Stanley.*) Your argument is that a man of independent fortune, and probably the owner of landed property, has other work to do, and that he had better leave fighting to others who have no other occupation?—Yes. If I was a colonel, and had an ensign with a fortune of £5,000 or £6,000 a-year, I should wish him to be anywhere else but in my regiment, because he would certainly introduce an expensive tone into the regiment that would be injurious to his poorer comrades.

1597. (*Chairman.*) You have referred to a regiment going to India, and that a rich man would probably desire to get off and come home;—that might be an advantage to a rich man, but would it not be oftener a very great advantage to a poorer man?—I think it would; but then I think that it must certainly be detrimental to the military feeling of the army to see that a man who has shrunk from performing a distasteful duty, instead of incurring the displeasure of the Horse Guards, generally benefits by it.

Exchanges in regiments in India.

1598. He exchanges and comes home, and a poorer man who wishes to get increased pay accepts the post?—Yes; to live or die in India. There is very great danger in going there, but what I complain of is, that a rich man who comes home has not a black mark put against his name as being unwilling to take his fair share of the hardships of his profession. We know that the professed feeling of the Horse Guards is, that no man ought to shrink from taking his fair share of those hardships. It would be much better if those men did not go out at all, for as the thing is at present managed, the country loses their services, as well as the services of the officers with whom they exchange, while they are going out and coming back.

1599. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) May it not be that an officer finds that the climate does not agree with him?—That, of course, would be a case for a medical board, entirely beside this inquiry.

1600. (*Lord Stanley.*) As a general rule you think that the climate agrees with those to whom the pay is an object?—Yes.

1601. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you think that it is not a benefit to the army that men of considerable fortune, and the elder sons of men of considerable fortune, should hold commissions in the army?—I think decidedly not.

1602. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You stated in the earlier part of your evidence that the age of the senior general officers who went to the Crimea was between 70 and 80?—Not of those who went out to the Crimea; I said the lieutenant-generals of the army on the list were of that age, but certainly not the general officers who went out to the Crimea.

1603. (*Chairman.*) Are you aware at all of the system which prevails in the East India Company's service?—Not sufficiently to offer any evidence upon it.

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Promotion from the ranks to commissions.

1604. You are not aware of their mode of retirement, are you?—No.

1605. Are there any points which you think I have omitted?—No, I think not.

1606. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) What is your opinion with regard to the promotion of non-commissioned officers to commissions in the army?—I think, as our army is at present constituted, that quite as many non-commissioned officers are promoted as ought to be promoted, and perhaps more than ought to be promoted, on account of the very low class from which our army is recruited. At the same time it would be very desirable that if a well-educated man of the middle classes chose to go into the army, he should have a better chance of being promoted than he has now; but the chance is so small of getting promoted when he is a young man, and rising subsequently to the higher grades, that hardly any of the better sort of the middle classes ever go near the army, as the army is at present recruited.

1607. Do you happen to know that many non-commissioned officers who have got commissions have generally repented of it?—I have no doubt of it. They are generally promoted when they are men of between 25 and 30; they are made ensigns, and their prospects are very bad indeed. Their pay is insufficient to meet the expenses of the mess, and when they get to be senior lieutenants of their regiments, they are precisely in that state which is described by the officers who were examined on the commission of 1840; they have been so long detained in that rank, that they are not fit for further promotion.

1608. Do you think that there is an exception as to the appointment of quarter-masters and adjutants?—I will mention a circumstance that has always occurred to me to be an answer to the objection, that the soldiers like to be commanded by gentlemen—in fact that gentlemen have more influence over them, than deserving men promoted from their own rank. Taking the administrative officers of a regiment, the adjutant, the riding master in the cavalry, and, I believe, the quartermaster, it is very important that they should be officers whom the men like, and who have influence over them. Yet they are in a very great proportion selected from the men who have risen from the ranks, and I do not suppose, that if as a class they were odious to the men, commanding officers would so select them. I have here an extract, which I made from Napoleon's despatches, and which, I think, is a curious illustration of the position that he would have been placed in, if he had not been allowed to select his officers. It is a report that he made at the end of his first campaign in Italy of the character of the generals under him, as to what they were worth.

With reference to selection—extract from Napoleon's despatch, 13th August 1796, describing his officers.

1609. (*Chairman.*) The paper is to show the importance of selection for high commands?—I presume that it would apply equally in the lower steps. Napoleon in this despatch, which is dated "Brescia, 13th August 1796," thus addresses the Directory.—"I believe it will be useful, Citizen Directors, to forward to you my opinion of the generals employed "with this army. You will perceive that there are but few capable of serving me with "advantage. *Berthier*, talent, activity, courage, determination, everything in his favour. "*Augereau*, very determined, brave, steady, active, a practised soldier, beloved by his men, "and fortunate in his undertakings. *Masséna*, active, indefatigable, daring, quick in con-"ceiving and carrying out his plans. *Serrurier*, a mere combatant, afraid of responsibility, "steady, undervalues his troops, bad health. *Despinois*, slack, inactive, irresolute, ignorant "of war, is disliked by his men, wants confidence in action; he is, however, upright, clever, "and has sound political views; fit for a command at home. *Sauret*, an excellent soldier, "not sufficiently educated for a general, unlucky. *Abbatucci*, not fit to command fifty "men. *Garnier, Meunier, Casabianca*, incapable, unfit to command a battalion in such a "serious and active war as this is. *Macquart*, a worthy man, without ability, quick-"tempered. *Gauthier*, a good pen-and-ink man, has never seen active service. *Vaubois* "and *Sahuguet* have been in command of fortresses. I have ordered them to join the "army, where I shall soon discover what they are worth; they have discharged well the "duties which I have hitherto confided to them; but the example of General Despinois, "who was a very good officer at Milan, and a very bad one when in command of his "division before the enemy, has taught me to judge men by their deeds." This is signed "Bonaparte," and is extracted from the "Correspondence Inédite de Napoleon Bonaparte," volume 1, page 445.

1610. But those men had been selected, had they not?—It must be remembered that this was immediately after Napoleon had taken the command of the French armies, and before he had regenerated the French system.

1611. Had not those men risen to their command by selection?—That I cannot say.

1612. Purchase had been done away with in the French army before then, had it not?—I presume if they had risen to their command by purchase it would only have proved that they had more money in their pockets.

1613. It shows, does it not, that the system of selection may exist, and may not bring out the best men?—No doubt.

1614. Unless you have the eye of a Napoleon to guide it?—I do not think that you want the eye of a Napoleon, the eye of an upright and intelligent man will be sufficient.

1615. Napoleon applied the test of active service to those men, did he not?—It was the first year in which he assumed the command of the army, and this was his report of the generals under him after they had served through one campaign. Their first active service appears to have finished most of them in his estimation.

1616. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you suppose, in a time of revolution, one party gaining the supreme power now, and in a few months afterwards another party gaining the

supreme power, that promotions were not in an excessive degree the result of influence, thereby leaving no mode of drawing a direct comparison between that state of things and a regular government?—There is no doubt that at that time the government of France had been so torn and shaken, that the greatest abuses might have crept in, and it would be unfair to judge of the success of any system by the results of that period.

1617. (*Chairman.*) Is it not generally the case that, in revolutionary times, men of ability elevate themselves?—I think that would apply rather to men of energy, than to men of ability.

1618. (*Lord Stanley.*) We do not know whether those officers were selected, but if they were selected, it is certain that they were placed under circumstances totally different from anything that can occur in this country; and whatever else the document proves, it proves that where an injudicious selection has been made, it must be remedied by a judicious selection?—Precisely.

1619. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The paper that has been handed in refers to officers perhaps who obtained their promotion by purchase?—Possibly. But I doubt whether purchase existed at that date in the French army.

1620. (*Chairman.*) Are there any other points upon which you could give the Commissioners any information?—I think not.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at One o'clock.

Tuesday, 17th June 1856.

PRESENT :

The Duke of SOMERSET.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Lord STANLEY.	Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Mr. E. ELLICE.	Mr. G. CARR GLYN.
Lieutenant-General WYNYARD.	Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.	

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Maj.-Gen. Dupuis.

Major-General DUPUIS further examined.

17th June 1856.

In the Royal Artillery, retirements increased to accelerate promotion.

1621. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) The subject of the slowness of promotion has been very much canvassed in your regiment, I presume; has there been any plan devised by which the promotion could be rendered more speedy?—Nothing more than to allow a sum of money to allow officers to retire. I believe the warrant is before the board, and I think there can be no better plan for helping on the promotions in the royal artillery than by allowing officers to retire on full pay, according to the warrant of the 3rd of November 1854, article 19. The grant of 32,000*l.* is now fully appropriated, but if that were increased to 40,000*l.* it would enable the Commander-in-Chief to offer full pay retirement to many officers who are anxious to obtain it, and to the unattached major-generals to accept the 600*l.* a year.

1622. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would you be inclined to make that offer to officers still fit for service?—After 21 years service a lieutenant-colonel by the warrant may take it.

1623. But after 21 years service in the regiment?—Yes, in the regiment.

1624. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That would give you an average of what age, about 50?—Not now, not so much as that, I think.

1625. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) At what age do officers generally join the regiment?—As I said the other day, since the Ordnance were put under the Horse Guards, Lord Panmure has established a new system. (I am not quite aware of what it is, but it has been done since I was in the Crimea.) I believe the minimum age to be 17.

1626. So that an officer entering the service at 17, and remaining in it 21 years, you would propose that he should retire at the age of 38?—Not at all; he enters the academy at 17, but he may be two years before he gets his commission.

1627. Adding those two years, that would be 40?—It is possible.

1628. Would it not be very expensive to grant a pension to an officer at the age of 40, when he was fully competent to do further service?—I should not think that the warrant meant to give an officer full pay who was fit for service. Hitherto officers have been so old, that they were choking up the regiment, and there were no means of promotion in the lower ranks.

1629. But the warrant was intended rather to provide for officers above the age of 40?—I think so.

1630. You would desire to extend it, and to allow any officer to retire who wished to do so at the age of 40?—If the Commander-in-Chief chose to carry the warrant out, I should think that the warrant might be acted up to.

1631. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) But the officer must have reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel, must he not?—I really forget how the warrant runs.

No other means of causing such acceleration, except permission to sell out.

1632. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The only means which you can suggest for accelerating promotion in the artillery is by granting an addition to the sum of 30,000*l.* already granted for officers who desire to retire on full pay?—Yes.

1633. Or by giving them permission to sell their commissions?—Yes, to sell their commissions.

1634. Those are the only means you can suggest?—Yes.

1635. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) And the commissions not to be purchased by officers in the regiment, but to be purchased by the country?—Yes.

1636. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You are aware that in the army by that warrant, the brevet-majors get substantive rank which moves them out of their regiments, and gives promotion in the regiment?—In the line I believe it does.

1637. Has there been any regulation made as to the artillery with that view?—It has never been, that I know of, in the artillery.

1638. Would you consider it a desirable thing that a captain who had obtained the brevet rank of major or lieutenant-colonel should not remain for 20 years working with the company as a field officer, if there were any means of putting him into a proper position out of the regiment?—If I understand the question rightly, it is this. If an officer was a lieutenant-colonel, by giving him substantive rank he would be removed.

1639. He would be removed by the late brevets; you must have second captains that are lieutenant-colonels, and they must remain as lieutenant-colonels until they get promoted regimentally?—Yes.

1640. That may take a great number of years?—A few years.

Artillery and Engineers not employed on the general staff.

1641. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are officers of engineers when they obtain brevet rank appointed to situations on the general staff of the army?—We have no instance of that in the artillery.

1642. Neither do they receive appointments upon the adjutant or quartermaster-general's staff, or any other until they arrive at the rank of general officers?—In the artillery there are no staff appointments for us to hold except the commandantship of Woolwich.

1643. I asked you whether the officers of engineers when they attain brevet rank are ever appointed to staff situations in the army?—There is no instance of it.

1644. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) All the staff of the artillery is filled, is it not, by artillery officers, the adjutant and quartermaster-general's officers?—Yes.

1645. You have some officers employed on the general staff, have you not?—That is the staff of the artillery not the staff of the army.

Artillery staff.

1646. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) What number of staff officers are there attached specially to the artillery?—There is an adjutant-general at the Horse Guards, and there are two assistant adjutants-general at Woolwich, and there is a deputy assistant quartermaster-general at Woolwich.

1647. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) There is an assistant adjutant-general in Ireland, is there not?—Yes.

1648. Is there no staff officer in Canada?—There is a brigade major, and a brigade major at Woolwich.

1649. Besides the two assistant adjutant-generals?—Yes.

Division of the Artillery into separate battalions not practicable.

1650. What would be the great objection to dividing the regiment into different regiments and making a sub-division of them the same as the regiments in the line, and letting the promotion go in those regiments?—I do not see how it could be done.

1651. Regiments of the line are sent abroad to the different stations, why should not battalions of artillery be sent out in the same way and let the promotion go in the battalions as in the regiments of the line?—I do not know any colony that would take a battalion of artillery; I do not see how it is to be applied at all.

1652. Without doing that, it might be done in the same way as that duty is done by the line; how many battalions are there now?—Fourteen.

1653. Supposing there were 14 battalions made, and you took the officers at the top of the list and posted them to those 14 battalions, and then let them take their chance of promotion?—In some battalions it would be very quick, in others it would be very slow, according to the casualties. In companies that were in a bad climate the promotion might be very quick, whereas in the horse artillery in England, they would having nothing to say to it, and the promotion could not be equal, I think.

1654. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You think it would not be applicable as long as the whole corps of artillery are kept as one regiment at Woolwich?—As long as they are one regiment I do not think it can be done.

1655. Supposing they were divided, as the regiments of the line are divided, instead of remaining as one regiment, how would it work then?—I can hardly answer that. I do not think that it would work well.

Objections to promotion by selection.

1656. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) What would be the objection to the Crown selecting officers, one in three, for promotion. Suppose there were three vacancies amongst the field officers, which go by seniority, why should not the Government select the third officer from the lower grades, a man who had distinguished himself?—I think that merely because a man had an opportunity of distinguishing himself, if he were to be selected and put over the heads of 100 officers who had not had a similar opportunity, it would not be fair.

1657. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Does not that very circumstance of a man having a fortunate opportunity to distinguish himself lead to promotion both in the navy and in the other branches of the army?—I believe it does.

1658. Would that be a hardship upon the artillery?—I think that it might be an invidious thing. I think that there might be solitary instances of it, but I think it would be difficult to work it out.

1659. Supposing that it would be an invidious thing with respect to particular officers would not it be a benefit to the corps generally and to the country that there should be quicker promotion in the artillery?—It would not expedite the promotion; it would only bring an officer from the junior rank upwards—for instance, a captain might be made immediately lieutenant-colonel.

1660. Would it be a hard thing upon the artillery, if they should be united in the service in the field with the artillery of another country, that any officer merely on account of the slowness of his promotion should be placed under a junior officer of another service?—I am not quite sure how that would act. They would only act in the field in concert with the artillery of another army.

1661. But supposing that they were acting together jointly under one commander, a senior officer in our artillery, from the slowness of his promotion, very possibly an able officer, might be placed under the command of a junior officer in the foreign service with which he was acting?—I do not know that a foreign officer of artillery would take the command of our artillery.

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1662. The question supposes the case of a united force acting in the field under one commander, of course the officers of both services under that command must take their station in the field according to their rank?—I do not know of a case where an English artillery officer has been under the command of an artillery officer of a foreign army.

1663. Do you recollect in the history of your corps Captain Dickson of the artillery having been made by the Duke of Wellington a general in the Portuguese service, in order that by obtaining his rank in that service he might take that rank in the united army in the Peninsula?—Yes.

1664. Do not you think that some step might be taken to avoid the inconvenience of the officer commanding in the field being obliged to resort to his power of promoting one of his officers in another service to give him rank in the joint operations of the two armies?—It is very desirable to have the command of the English artillery in the hands of its own officers.

1665. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Would it not be very much easier to make such a selection during a time of war than it would be during peace?—So far as that part of the artillery that was employed was concerned.

1666. Would not the opportunities for distinguishing themselves arise much more frequently in time of war than in peace?—A man's energies are more likely to be displayed.

1667. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Might not the case contemplated by Mr. Ellice have happened on two occasions in the last war, namely, at Kinburn and at Kertch, when the joint operations of the French and English armies were upon one occasion put under an English general officer, and an another occasion under a French general officer, and might not the same thing have occurred as to our artillery, that they might have had to act with the French and the senior officer take the command?—Yes.

1668. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) If the promotion in the French service is more rapid than in ours that would have acted very injuriously to the English officer?—If that French officer had been promoted it would have been so.

1669. Do you know that in the French service, one third are always promoted by selection and the other two-thirds by seniority?—I do not know that.

Cases of officers having brevet rank for distinguished services.

1670. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) With regard to a question which I put to you before as to the selection, on looking over the Army List for this month, I see two officers of the rank of lieutenant-colonel quite at the bottom of the list of first captains; therefore, we may presume that those officers did not get the rank of lieutenant-colonel without having distinguished themselves?—Yes.

1671. Therefore those officers before they can act as field officers of artillery must work up the whole list before they can be promoted regimentally; and would it not be a great thing for the country if the Government were able to promote those officers who obtained brevet rank and so distinguished themselves?—Certainly; it would be a great thing for those officers.

1672. Those officers now can never do duty as field officers, except they are in garrison; in the regiment they must always act as captains?—Yes; they must always do regimental duties except in garrison.

1673. In the course of time those men would probably rise up to be full colonels in the army before they became regimental lieutenant-colonels?—Yes.

1674. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) The garrison duty being only a duty imposed upon them with no benefit?—Yes.

Desirable to increase the amount for retirements.

1675. (*Chairman.*) You stated that whereas 32,000*l.* are now granted for the full-pay retirement of the artillery, and that it would be desirable for the good of the service that that sum should be increased to 48,000*l.* or 50,000*l.*?—Yes.

1676. The number of officers in the artillery at the present time, were stated to be about 692?—I think so.

1677. That would be the full retirement required to keep up a good course of promotion among that number of officers, as I understand you?—If that sum was allowed more officers would be able to retire than have been permitted hitherto, but they are all selected by the Commander-in-Chief.

1678. The 50,000*l.* which you propose for the full pay retirement, is in addition to the sum which is granted for half-pay retirement?—It is.

1679. Then if the system of purchase and sale were done away with in the army generally, we may, by taking the number of officers in the army and comparing them with the number in the artillery, form some estimate of what would be the sum to be allowed for the retirement of the officers in the army generally?—Yes, you might make a comparison.

1680. As I understand you, 50,000*l.* for full-pay retirement is required for 692 officers?—I merely suggest that if further promotion be intended for the artillery, it is only to be done by allowing officers to retire.

Proportional retirement for the rest of the army.

1681. If there are 4,000 or 5,000 officers in the army, that sum would have to be increased in a similar proportion as 692 is to 4,000 or 5,000?—If that is the proportion between the artillery and the army, certainly.

Mode of selection for retirement.

1682. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) How is the selection made for the retirement of 600*l.* a year?—The officers who wish to retire send in their names, and when an opportunity offers, they are selected.

1683. Are they considered to be unfit for active service? Could you, for instance, take it now?—Certainly, I would not.

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1684. Could you take it?—Certainly not, without the permission of the Commander-in-Chief. I could apply for it.

1685. You have not appeared before a medical board, have you?—No.

1686. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) It is after a certain period of service?—Yes, according to the warrant.

1687. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) Is it granted by seniority at all? When the applications are sent in, do they look to the oldest officer as having the greatest claim?—I think so.

1688. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The particular selection of officers to retire, is made upon a consideration of what is most for the general interests of the service?—I believe that hitherto, since that 600*l.* a year has been granted for the retirement of general officers, they have been taken by seniority from those who sent in their names; perhaps six or seven may send in their names for it. The senior officers are nearly of the same age, and they have most likely seen the same service.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLAREMONT, C.B., examined.

Lieut.-Col. Claremont.

1689. (*Chairman.*) How long have you been in the army?—I have been in the army ever since 1838, 18 years.

1690. You have been to some of the colonies with your regiment?—Yes; I served in Canada for a long time.

1691. And latterly where have you been?—I went out to the East in the spring of 1854, and remained there till the end of July 1855, and I was assistant military commissioner at the head quarters of the French army.

1692. Is it from that circumstance that you are acquainted with the French military system?—Yes; I saw the practical working of it then, and since then I have been to Paris, and I have been able to look a little more into the theory.

Mode of entry into the French army.

1693. First, with regard to the entry into the army, will you explain first the mode of entry into the French army generally, and into the more scientific corps afterwards. What is the system of entry into the army generally?—No one can enter the army as an officer unless he has served in the ranks, and has gradually become a non-commissioned officer, or unless he has passed through a military school.

School for the line at St. Cyr.

1694. Is there more than one military school?—There is only one for the line at Saint Cyr, and two-thirds of the vacancies are given to the military school and one-third to non-commissioned officers, but that is very often reversed, because on any emergency the military school at Saint Cyr, not being large enough, there is not a sufficient number of pupils to furnish the number of officers for the vacancies that occur, and of course they fill them up with non-commissioned officers, so that the proportion is generally speaking inverted, and there are two-thirds from the non-commissioned officers and one-third from the school.

1695. First, supposing a gentleman in France wishes to put his son into the army, how does the young man obtain admission to Saint Cyr?—Formerly it was merely upon the nomination of the minister, but now there is a public competition for it, and they pass through a certain examination; there is always a larger number of men that come to be examined than there are vacancies for; those who obtain the greatest number of good marks enter the school.

1696. Then it may be called a competitive system?—Quite so; but that is only since 1848,—since the Revolution. Before that it was upon the nomination of the minister, and he could appoint anybody that he chose. Then there was no previous examination, and the minister merely satisfied himself that the candidate had received a liberal education.

1697. Does the examination for entering into St. Cyr require a large amount of study beforehand to enable a youth to get in?—It does. They examine them in mathematics, in history and geography, and in fortification, I think; but the examination is tolerably strict. Of course, from the number of people who come up, they make it as strict as possible, because they cannot admit them all, and I have known several instances of young men who had been very well brought up being objected to.

1698. Having got into the academy at St. Cyr, are they educated there at the public expense or at their own?—At their own expense; but since the Revolution in 1848, they have what they call bourses and demi-bourses, that is to say, if the parent give clear proof that he cannot pay the amount of schooling necessary, there is a sum paid by the Government, either the whole amount or half of it, according to the parent's circumstances. Besides that they give them an outfit or half an outfit, but all that depends upon circumstances. If people are very badly off, but still manage to give a youth a good education, they may have him brought up at St. Cyr quite gratuitously and get a gratuitous outfit also.

1699. The school is open to all classes, and so long as a youth can pass this examination to whatever class of society he may belong he has a chance of entering into St. Cyr?—Yes, anybody can go in that passes the examination.

1700. Then if his parents are too poor to provide for his education he gets assistance from the State?—Yes, he does.

1701. You have spoken of his mental examination before he enters into St. Cyr; is there any physical examination; do they admit any one, or do they require them to be constitutionally strong?—They inspect them medically also, and they must do so, because when they go to St. Cyr it is considered as if they enlisted, they become private soldiers and they belong regularly to the army; they are medically inspected.

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1702. For what time are they kept at St. Cyr?—Two years is the regular time.

1703. Then if there is room for them in the army, they are moved into the army, are they not?—There is always room for half the number that are at school; there are about 600 in peace time, and 300 come out every year, and there are always vacancies for them. They pass an examination on coming out, and if the examination is successful then they get their commission, but if not, they join as common soldiers.

1704. If they fail in their examination, they must go into the ranks?—Yes, they are bonâ fide soldiers.

1705. If they go into the ranks, after a time they have the option of undergoing another examination?—Yes, I think they have, but if they go into the ranks, though they may fail at first, of course there is a great difference made between them and the others, and they are sure to get on in a short time; besides, although that is the rule that they lay down, and it is considered a good one, yet it is such a great punishment that they very seldom act upon it, and they are lenient in their final examinations.

1706. Once in St. Cyr, with an average degree of care and attention, a young man is pretty sure to get on in the army?—Yes.

Promotion of officers.

1707. Having got into the army under this system from St. Cyr, how do they rise from ensign to the next rank?—They rise one-third by selection, and two-thirds by seniority.

1708. Does that apply to each rank?—No; it applies to a second lieutenant getting his lieutenancy and to a lieutenant getting his company; but it alters afterwards. From captain to become chef-de-bataillon or d'escadron, it is half by seniority and half by selection. After chef-de-bataillon to become lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and so on, it is all by selection.

1709. Has that system been established long, or is it only since 1848?—No, it was established in 1838; before that the proportion was rather different, but in 1838, it was settled in this way. Before that, I think they had rather more by seniority, but in 1838 it was settled as it is, and it has remained the same ever since.

1710. After the rank of major, it is all selection?—Yes, but there is one difference, it is the chef de bataillon, or the chef d'escadron; there is always a major in the French service in a regiment, but the major is at the head of the administration of the regiment. He is a sort of head over the paymaster, quarter-master, &c., and that major is always taken by selection and never by seniority. Of course he must know all about accounts, and he must pass a peculiar examination for it.

1711. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) He must be major before he can rise to the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—Yes; a major or chef de bataillon or d'escadron, and he must have served a certain time in each rank.

1712. He must have gone through that training in superintending the departments of the regiment before he can be a lieutenant-colonel?—He must either have been a major or a chef de bataillon or d'escadron.

Period of service in each rank requisite for promotion.

1713. (*Chairman.*) In each of those steps is it necessary that he should have served for a certain time?—Yes; a second lieutenant must have served two years to become a first lieutenant, a first lieutenant must have served two years to become a captain; a captain must have served four years to become a major or chef de bataillon, or chef d'escadron. A major or chef de bataillon or a chef d'escadron must have served three years to become a lieutenant-colonel; a lieutenant-colonel must have served two years to become a colonel, and a colonel must have served three years to become a major general. That is all during peace in regular times, but in war half the time is sufficient.

1714. Would the same interval of service be required equally from those who are chosen by selection as those who are chosen by seniority?—Yes, invariably.

1715. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Very few, in fact, can rise by seniority to those higher ranks?—None to the highest ranks.

1716. None to chefs de bataillons?—Yes, half, but none to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, colonel and general except by selection. Formerly, I believe before 1838, they could become lieutenant-colonels by seniority, but in 1838 it was altered.

Comparative positions of colonels and lieutenant-colonels in the French and British armies.

1717. What is the position of lieutenant-colonel and colonel in France as compared with a lieutenant-colonel and colonel, in our service, are the positions analogous?—The colonel commands the regiment and the lieutenant-colonel is a second in command; he is merely the *locum tenens* when the colonel is away: he is the fifth wheel of the coach when the colonel is present, but he has a general sort of superintendence over the administrative part of the regiment.

1718. Then the colonel does in France what the lieutenant-colonel does here?—Exactly. A regiment in France is always composed of several battalions, three or four, as the case may be.

Promotion to the rank of captain, regimental, —— to that of field officer, general.

1719. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You stated just now the periods of service in each rank before they could be promoted in peace time, and that in war it was half that time. In a time of war, suppose you take the Crimea, if there had been officers in a regiment who had not served the prescribed half period, would they have taken officers from other regiments?—Certainly; that constantly happens. Then there is another thing; up to the rank of captain inclusive, promotion goes in the regiment, but as to field officers, it goes in the whole army, at least in the whole branch of the army. For instance, in the infantry they are selected from all the captains in the infantry, in the cavalry from all the captains in the cavalry, and in the artillery from all the captains of the artillery; but up to the rank of captain

inclusive promotion goes in the regiment itself, but in a regiment, if they do not happen to have a man who has served the proper time, they take him from some other regiment.

1720. (*Chairman.*) Then the chef de bataillon is selected from the army generally?—Yes; he does not rise in the regiment, he may come from any regiment.

1721. There is a provision in the French army, that after a certain age an officer must retire, except in the highest ranks?—Yes. Law for retirement at a certain age.

1722. What is that provision?—It is the law with regard to the general officers. By law, a lieutenant-general retires at 65, and a major-general at 62; but there is an exception made,—suppose a man has rendered very great services, they can retain him. They have two lists, the active list and the reserve list, and if a man is still able to render efficient service, and has distinguished himself, he may be always retained by the decision of the executive on the active list; and if a man has commanded in chief, he is never put on the reserve list at any age; he is always kept on the other list.

1723. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is there any limitation of age to officers under the rank of general?—Yes; that is the law with regard to general officers; with regard to the others, it is merely a warrant; a colonel retires at 60, a lieutenant-colonel at 58, a chef de bataillon or chef d'escadron or a major at 56, a captain at 53, lieutenant and second-lieutenant at 52, that is in the infantry and cavalry; in the staff corps, artillery, and engineers, it is fixed at 60 for the colonels and lieutenant-colonels; 58 for chef de bataillon, &c., and 55 for all the lower ranks.

1724. Can you state what proportion of officers receive an allowance after the retirement?—It is very small indeed; the maximum pension for a lieutenant-general, and that is supposing he has lost one or two limbs, or is rendered perfectly infirm, is 6,000 francs a year, and if he has been a lieutenant-general 12 years then it is augmented by a fifth, making 7,200 francs a year. If he has not been amputated it is 4,000 francs a year, or 160*l.* for a lieutenant-general, and if he has been a lieutenant-general 12 years he gets a fifth more, namely, 4,800 francs a year, therefore you may say that the minimum is 4,000 francs, and the maximum, taking into account wounds and infirmities, 7,200, so that it is between those two. A major-general has 3,000 francs a year; if he has been a major-general 12 years 3,600, and if he has been amputated both limbs or one, or rendered quite infirm, he gets 4,000 francs a year, and if he has been a major-general 12 years he gets 4,800 francs. It is always augmented by a fifth. For a colonel the minimum is 2,400 francs a year, and if he has been a colonel 12 years he gets 2,880 francs, if he has been badly wounded he gets 3,000 francs a year, and if he has been a colonel 12 years he gets 3,600 francs. A lieutenant-colonel gets 1,800 francs a year, that is the minimum, and if he has been a lieutenant-colonel 12 years he gets 2,160 francs. A lieutenant-colonel who has been amputated or badly wounded gets 2,400, and if he has been lieutenant-colonel 12 years he gets 2,880 francs a year. Retiring allowances.

1725. Those sums increase not in proportion to the time that they have served generally in the army?—In the rank they hold when they go on the retired list. A chef de bataillon or chef d'escadron or a major gets 1,500 francs a year, and if he has held that rank 12 years he gets 1,800 francs. If badly wounded he gets 2,000 francs a year, and if he has been in that rank 12 years he gets 2,400 francs. A captain gets 1,200 francs, and if he has been a captain 12 years he gets 1,440. If badly wounded he gets 1,600, and if he has been a captain 12 years he gets 1,920. A lieutenant gets 800 francs a year, and if he has been a lieutenant 12 years 960. If he has been badly wounded he gets 1,200 francs, and if he has been lieutenant 12 years 1,440 francs a year. A second lieutenant gets 600 francs, and if he has been 12 years in that rank 720 francs. If he has been badly wounded he gets 1,000 francs and if he has been so 12 years he gets 1,200 francs a year.

1726. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Is that an official document which you are reading from?—Yes.

1727. (*Chairman.*) I understand that the officers having reached those ages in those different ranks the retirement is absolute?—Quite so.

1728. Then an officer having served that number of years, having had no opportunity to distinguish himself, and therefore resting himself upon seniority, is liable after a good many years service to be made to retire upon a very small pension?—Exactly; but then, latterly, the Emperor, feeling the necessity that there was to do something for officers who retired in that way, according to the new law of endowment for the army they may get a trifle more; they may also become members of the Legion of Honour, and that adds a trifle. If the man is a *chevalier* he gets 250 francs a year; if an officer, 500; if a commander he gets 1,000; and if he is a grand officer he gets 2,000 francs, and so on; that adds to the pension a little. Allowances attached to the Legion of Honour.

1729. How is that addition made to the pension?—It follows as a matter of course. Formerly the Legion of Honour was not paid, but now it is, and any officer in the Legion of Honour now, whether retired or not, gets 250 francs a year, or 500 or 1,000 according to the rank that he holds in the order.

1730. But the Legion of Honour is not a matter of course?—No; it is given either for distinguished service, or very often for length of service.

1731. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) It is given while an officer is on full pay as well as on the retired pay?—Yes.

1732. (*Chairman.*) It is a matter of selection or favour?—Entirely.

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1733. (*Lord Stanley.*) Therefore the sum which a colonel or other officer receives nominally as his pay is no measure of that which he has to live on; are there any other extras besides the pay?—Not that I am aware of.

1734. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Except occasional appointments to command?—Not when they are retired.

1735. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The small addition that is made from the Legion of Honour does not apply to all the officers?—No; only to those who get it.

1736. It is only the pension?—That is all.

Selections for the Legion of Honour a matter of favour.

1737. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is it supposed that those who are selected for the Legion of Honour are selected with care, or that favouritism predominates much?—I think that there is some degree of favour occasionally.

1738. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) As affecting the question of half-pay it can scarcely be taken into consideration, for it does not apply to the whole army; it may not apply to half?

Few field officers not decorated.

—No; it applies more in the higher ranks, because you seldom see a field officer in the French service who has served any time who will not get it. It applies less to the lower ranks.

1739. (*Chairman.*) The French officers, as you have described their mode of entry, have no other means of living except their pay?—Hardly one; it is a rare exception when they have.

No regimental messes.

1740. Do they mess together?—No; they are trying to introduce it now; the Emperor, I believe, is favorable to it.

1741. It is thought desirable that they should mess together?—Some think so, but not, I believe, the majority.

1742. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have they attempted to introduce the system of the whole body of the officers messing together?—Yes; but it has only been tried in one regiment, the guides. It has been in existence for some time; but it seems doubtful whether it will answer, because a French officer in the provinces, a second lieutenant or a lieutenant, can live on his pay; his breakfast and his dinner cost him about 50 francs a month, and to live in any sort of way if they had a mess, and there were temptations to spend money, they could not do it.

1743. When you state that the officers in the French army scarcely ever have any means except their pay, is it to be inferred that, although there is a considerable gentry and even a considerable aristocracy still in France, very few or none of those classes enter the army?—No; a great many do enter the army; but still it is a rare exception that they have anything beyond their pay.

No system of half-pay.

1744. (*Chairman.*) In France they have no system of half-pay like ours?—None.

1745. If an officer wished to go for a time upon half-pay he could not do it?—No; unless his regiment is reduced, and then he is put upon a sort of half-pay, but he is not put on half-pay at his own request. If a man is unwell and not able to go on with his duty, he may get what they call leave on account of temporary illness, but not as a right; a man cannot go on half-pay, he must either serve actively or not at all.

An officer of less than 30 years' service, if disabled by illness, must retire without any provision.

1746. Supposing a man to have served and to have risen to the rank of captain, and to have bad health and wish to retire, can he retire at once upon that pension which you have mentioned as the amount given to a captain?—No; he must have 30 years service.

1747. Supposing he has not served 30 years, what happens then?—He goes away with nothing.

Exchanges frequent.

1748. There is no system of exchange, is there, in the French army?—Yes, frequently.

1749. From one regiment to another?—Yes, constantly. In the military papers that come out every four or five days, there is not one in which you do not see regular advertisements to that effect.

1750. Supposing an officer to be one of those who had a sum of money, and finding his regiment going to Algeria, can he exchange with a poorer man who is in a regiment which would naturally stay in France, so as to avoid Algeria himself?—It constantly does happen.

1751. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) When they make those exchanges, do they come in at the bottom of the rank in the regiment that they go into?—No, they stand according to their rank in the army, not at the bottom, they do not lose anything.

1752. (*Chairman.*) Do they offer an inducement to another officer to make the exchange?—I believe they do, but I do not know how that is done.

1753. (*Lord Stanley.*) You do not know whether any money passes?—Money may pass, but still I do not know for certain.

1754. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) It cannot be done according to the regulations of the service?—No; there is no such thing; there is not a single money transaction in the French army, not one.

1755. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Are the exchanges all approved by the minister?—They must, of course, go through the authorities.

For admission to St. Cyr public examinations are held throughout France.

1756. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) With regard to the first public examination, is it held before the professors of St. Cyr, or before any other body of persons?—The examinations are carried on all over France. There is a certain programme which comes out a short time before the time for the examination. The "Moniteur" publishes a list and says, that the public examiners will go through the country at certain times, and hold examinations in the principal towns, and then two or three professors are sent out for the purpose. They go to the principal towns, and they are assisted by certain officers of the garrison, who are told off to hold those public examinations.

1757. They make appointed circuits to examine the candidates?—Yes.

1758. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are not returns sent up from the different regiments of soldiers having made examinations of the country, and reports made of them to the commanding officer?—Only with regard to the staff officers. Staff officers have to do that always till they become first captains; there are memoires which are given sometimes by the others.

Topographical memoirs sent to the Depôt de la Guerre.

1759. Have you ever seen in the Depôt de la Guerre at Paris, returns of that description sent from the regiments and reports from private soldiers deposited there as proofs of their aptitude and efficiency for the scientific corps?—No; I have not seen them at the Depôt de la Guerre, but I have seen in the official military papers lists occasionally publishing the names of men who have sent in particularly good memoires.

1760. Are not men sometimes selected on account of those memoires for the scientific corps?—Never; they must go through the Ecole Polytechnique to be either in the engineers or the artillery.

1761. They cannot enter as common soldiers?—No. You cannot go from the line to the artillery, although you may go from the artillery to the line.

1762. Cannot a private or a non-commissioned officer go from the line into the artillery —No, I am quite sure of that.

1763. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is the standard of the examination on those circuits a high one?—I believe it is. They have to exclude a good many, and they must make it tolerably high.

1764. Are you acquainted at all with the examination at Sandhurst?—A little, it is pretty much the same sort of thing.

Promotion of non-commissioned officers to commissions.

1765. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Is there any examination for non-commissioned officers who are promoted to commissions?—Very trifling; they must know the duties of the next rank, and something of that sort. There are gradations for them; a corporal must know the duties of a sergeant before he is promoted, and a sergeant must know the duties of a sergeant-major before he is promoted; there is no very strict examination.

1766. Have those non-commissioned officers any opportunity for studying after they get their promotions?—There is a military school which the non-commissioned officers attend, but when once they become officers in a regiment they do not attend it; at the half-yearly inspection by the general officers, they are examined theoretically and practically, so that they must keep themselves up to the mark.

1767. With regard to their military acquirements, are they not expected to come up to some educational standard?—Not that I am aware of.

Yearly inspections and confidential reports.

1768. Are there no progressive examinations in the French army?—No, there is no progressive examination according to our notions of it, because there is an examination every year of every officer in the regiment by the general officer who inspects that regiment, and he makes confidential reports.

1769. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Is this general officer the general officer who commands in the district?—Not usually. In some particular cases lieutenant-generals are named to inspect their own divisions; but the rule of the service is that certain lieutenant-generals are appointed every year by the minister, who have certain districts assigned to them to inspect.

1770. They are called inspectors-general?—Yes.

1771. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That examination is as to the regimental duties chiefly?—Yes.

1772. There is no further examination, for instance as to the standard of proficiency in mathematics?—No.

1773. Then there is only one examination, namely, at the first entry, as to the mathematics and other qualifications of that description?—Yes, at St. Cyr, and then again on coming out of St. Cyr.

1774. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to the regimental examination, does that include the duties that an officer may have to perform in the field?—Yes, it is theoretical and practical.

Pensions to widows and children.

1775. (*Chairman.*) You have already given us the amount of the retiring pension that each rank has, is there any pension for officers' widows or children?—Yes; but it is very small.

1776. But there is a small pension?—Yes, and lately the Executive, aware of its smallness, has in some cases increased it; for instance, in the cases of the widows of Marshal St. Arnaud and Marshal Bugeaud, to whom pensions of 20,000 francs were granted, instead of 6,000, which is the regular amount.

1777. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That only affects the highest rank; or is it extended to the other ranks?—A law has recently been passed affecting all ranks, and raising the pensions of the widows of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, killed in action, or who had died of their wounds within six months, from a quarter to one half the maximum pension to which the husband would have been entitled at the time of his death. In no case, by the old law, are the widows of corporals and soldiers to receive less than 100 francs a year. The new law, above referred to, also raises the pensions of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; 165 francs a year is always to be added to the maximum or minimum rate to which they may be entitled. This was based upon the fact that a private soldier's pension generally averaged 200 francs a year;—by adding 165 to this, it gives the man exactly a franc a day.

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General Sir GEORGE BROWN, G.C.B., examined.

1778. (*Chairman.*) I believe you have no connection now with the Horse Guards?—Not the slightest.

1779. You gave some evidence before a Committee, some time ago,—what position did you then hold?—I was Deputy Adjutant-General from the 1st of April 1842 till 1850; and I was Adjutant-General from 1850 till 1853.

Erroneous opinions as to the possibility of purchasing rapid promotion with large sums of money.—Officers prepared to pay the regulation price cannot be passed over.

1780. The Commissioners are desirous to have your opinion upon the system of purchase in the army. Do you think it would be an advantage to the service or a disadvantage if the system of sale and purchase of commissions were entirely abolished?—There is no subject as to which the public labour under so great a delusion as in regard to the system of purchase in the army. The general opinion of people in civil life is, that a man who has got his pocket full of money can get on in the army as fast as he chooses, whereas the fact is that a man who has got 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* in his pocket has just as good a chance of getting on by purchase as if he had half a million. So long as a man has the regulated sum of money, nobody can go over his head by any means. The only way in which another could go over his head would be by purchasing unattached promotion; and if there is any favouritism in regard to purchase it must be through the means of unattached promotion; that is to say, certain officers are permitted occasionally by the Secretary for War to sell their commissions, and to become settlers in the colonies—certain officers on half-pay, I mean. In that case the selection of officers to purchase rests with the Commander-in-Chief, and there is no question that favour can be shown in that case; but this is so small a matter, so few go in that way, that it cannot have any material influence on the army at large, and therefore a man, it may be said, always gets promotion if he is the first to purchase in his regiment.

Favoritism with respect to the purchase of unattached promotion.

1781. According to the system which prevails in the army a man who goes into the army must have some money?—Not at all; a man gets on in the army if he has no money faster than he does in the artillery, or as fast or faster than in the marines, where money is not required.

1782. I understood you to say that a man with 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* got on as well as a man possessing half a million?—Yes.

Influence of purchase on the promotion of non-purchasers.

1783. I inferred from that that it was necessary for a man to possess money?—That is, the purchasing class of officers. Then we have the class who come into the army without intending to purchase. A man having no money comes into the army fully knowing that he will be purchased over, and it ought to be no cause of disgust or annoyance to him, because it is a thing perfectly understood beforehand. That reminds me of a question that was put to me in one of the committees of the House of Commons by the late Mr. Hume. He asked me a question with regard to men disliking to wear kilts, and I told him, that the best way for a man who did not like to wear the kilt, was not to enlist in the 42nd regiment; and it is precisely so with the man who has no money, and who could not bear to be purchased over, he ought not to come into the army at all. I have a memorandum here which shows, that a gentleman who was my serjeant-major in 1839, at Windsor, and who was raised from the ranks, and got his first commission in 1839, obtained his lieutenancy in 1842, and his company in 1847, and never purchased anything; he went through the whole of the officers of the two battalions of the rifle brigade in seven years and a half. Then, to take a parallel case in the artillery, I find a Captain Middleton of the artillery, who came into the army ten days before him. Captain Middleton did not get his company before 1848, which was a year after Mr. Wilkinson obtained his. Take the case of a Captain Wright of the marines, who came in about the same time, on the 24th December, he did not get his company till 1853, so that my friend in the rifles was six years before the marine officer, and 12 months before the officer in the artillery, and he never bought anything.

Case of such promotion in the rifle brigade more rapid than in the artillery and marines.

1784. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do you recollect how many officers purchased in the rifles during that time?—No; but I can easily find that out; I recollect the case of this gentleman, because he had been my serjeant-major.

1785. But a great many must have purchased over the head of that officer?—Yes; and he would not have got on half as fast, if they had not purchased out of his way. The marine officer was precisely in the same situation, and he was six years later. If you did away with purchase in the army, the men who would feel it most would be those who have no money.

1786. This serjeant-major who had risen to the rank of captain had derived an advantage, rather than suffered an injury, from the purchase that went on in that regiment?—Not a question about it; if it had not been for that, the way would never have been cleared for him.

1787. If the system of purchase had not existed, his promotion would have been slower?—Most undoubtedly; there were very few reasons for retirement during that period,—it was a period of profound peace.

1788. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) When did this officer obtain his company?—In 1847.

1789. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) When did he enter the army?—He got his first commission in 1839. I joined that regiment in 1825, and I have taken down the cases of three officers who were second lieutenants at that time, and who obtained their promotion afterwards without purchase; they were all of them for purchase, and they were never purchased over. I find that Mr. Woodford did not get his lieutenancy in less than nine years and a half. Power got his in eight years and a half, and Faulkner got his in six

years; that is one single step during the same period that Wilkinson in 1847 got his company.

1790. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to the rifles, they are not precisely officered in the same way, are they, as in the regiments of the line; are they not generally of a class rather more wealthy?—Perhaps there was more money given—a little, perhaps. They had some little advantage; a captain of a company had some advantage in a regiment of rifles which a captain in the line had not, he got an allowance for keeping his rifles, 15*d.* a rifle, or something of that kind which made the pay better by about 30*l.* than the common pay and allowances of a captain in the line.

1791. Do you mean to say that promotion is more rapid in the rifles, or in any other regiment, by purchase, than it would be under a system of seniority?—I am sure of it; by allowing purchase, your poor man gets on faster than he would without.

1792. That is to say, if seniority were the exclusive rule?—Yes.

1793. (*Lord Stanley.*) And assuming that you did not offer any inducement to an officer to retire, which does not exist at present?—You could never make up for it, because you could not allow an officer to retire who had done very little service; the country could not do it; suppose a captain chose to get married, or found it convenient to retire, the public would not buy him out because he wished to quit the service.

Difficulty of holding out inducements to retire sufficient for due promotion.

1794. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The expense would be enormous?—Yes, and it would not answer the purpose; whereas, if a purse is made up for a man, away he goes. If he has been nearly 20 years in the service, there is no difficulty in allowing him to sell. There is a great outcry about officers giving more than the regulation price for commissions; but what does that signify to the public, they are not concerned with that; it is rather an advantage, I should say, for an officer gets a better inducement to quit, and it clears the way for those younger men who are coming up.

1795. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You would not advocate the system of sale if the Government purchased?—Most decidedly not.

1796. You would continue the present system?—Yes, if you were to do away with it and you were to have recourse to some system like that which has been forced upon you, in the case of the marines and the artillery, of giving retirement, you would not be able to make the army so desirable a profession, or near it, nor would you add in any way to its efficiency.

1797. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Can you suggest to the Commission any other means of accelerating promotion, if purchase did not exist?—No; I think that anything like selection would cause a great deal of heart-burning and discontent; we have had a little too much of that already.

Objections to promotion by selection.

1798. In the French service, one-third of the promotions go by selection, and two-thirds by seniority, what would be the objection to adopting that system in the English service?—As I have before said, it would cause a great deal of heart-burning and discontent. As long as a man is competent to perform the duties of a superior rank, I do not see that you should put anybody over his head.

1799. (*Lord Stanley.*) You object to the principle of selection altogether?—Yes, I have the greatest possible objection to it, unless you have a man who has made himself remarkable by distinguished service.

1800. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Would it not open a door to political influences if the other system were adopted?—Assuredly it would.

1801. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) By the warrant issued two years ago, the Crown has already the power of promoting in cases of distinguished merit?—Yes, but it had that power before. Nobody, I fancy, objected to the promotion of the Duke of Wellington.

1802. A recommendation was given by a Commission in consequence of which a warrant has been issued, notifying to the army that it would be exercised, and it has subsequently been exercised?—Yes.

1803. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do not you know that there are some officers of rank, and of great wealth, who have obtained promotion in the army much more rapidly than the common run of officers?—I think I have already stated the only way in which that can be done: it is very possible that the authorities at the Horse Guards may avail themselves of it by selecting individuals of that class for the purchase of unattached commissions; and there is another mode, they may make an officer a Queen's aide-de-camp. The Queen can fix upon any officer of the rank of lieutenant-colonel for that post.

1804. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are you not of opinion that if the system of purchase did not exist, which, to a certain extent, protects the middle classes in this country, there would be a temptation to exercise patronage more extensively, in the same way in which it has been exercised by the purchase of unattached commissions, so as to promote officers, either of aristocratic connections or of public influence?—I fully believe it.

1805. (*Chairman.*) Might not the whole system of purchasing unattached commissions be put an end to?—I think it might. I think I was one of the first who bought unattached rank myself; but I was 10 years lieutenant-colonel by brevet before. I think it was about 1823 that the first sale of those commissions took place; we had no such thing before.

The purchase of unattached promotion might cease without detriment to the service.

1806. My question was, whether any harm would result to the service generally if it was never permitted to purchase unattached commissions?—I do not think, as far as the service is concerned, it would do any harm at all; but, as it is a mode of encouragement to military settlers in the colonies, and also a boon to old and deserving officers it might be inexpedient to discontinue it altogether.

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1807. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) There have been no such unattached commissions given lately, to induce officers to settle in the colonies?—I think a few, but they are not frequent. The other way of purchasing substantive rank is this:—if a man is on half-pay he is generally put in a regiment to sell, and the moment that is done it can no longer be a job, the first officer who will purchase must buy;—though he may be a lord or a duke he would not get it if he were not the first for purchase.

Exchanges for the purpose of promotion should be encouraged.

1808. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Suppose a gentleman with plenty of money makes inquiries, and ascertains that there is a certain regiment in which there are no officers for purchase of his rank, or very few, and he goes to the Horse Guards and says, "I should like to exchange into that regiment, because I should have a chance of being able to purchase the next step;" does that ever happen?—It may; and I think the Horse Guards ought rather to encourage it, for it would show that he was a quick and clever fellow—a man of observation.

1809. Do you think that it is a convenient or a consistent national system whereby no officer can be promoted by purchase without violating the law?—I do not think it signifies to the nation or to the public one farthing whether a man gives 1,000*l.* or 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* for his commission.

1810. Do you think it is a consistent thing for a permanent system to exist under which no officer virtually succeeds to a purchase in hardly any case without its being known privately that he has been violating the law?—There is no law against it now, they never enforce the certificate now.

Impossible to limit the amount of money paid for promotion.

1811. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) As all systems are liable to abuse, the abuses of this system which notoriously exist may be remedied?—I should certainly say so. An abuse certainly should be remedied; but I think it would be a useless step to attempt to limit them strictly to the regulated sum; all you have to do is to protect the man who has the regulated sum at his disposal; if you made it imperative, or laid down stringent rules, or exacted certificates, they would be sure to be infringed.

1812. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to the amount being a protection to the officer, do you happen to know that a sort of odium is entailed upon an officer who says, "I have the regulation money, and I will not allow anybody to pass over me"?—I have heard that stated, but I have very little faith in it; I never heard of it in my regiment.

Promotion in the East India Company's army.

1813. Have you inquired into the system of sales of commissions privately in the East India Company's army?—Yes; they sell them, I believe, as they do in our army, and they make up purses to induce men to retire.

1814. What is your opinion of the operations and results of that system?—I have not given much consideration to it, but I think it shows that it is necessary to give some other inducement for an officer to retire than a mere government allowance or pension, or whatever you may call it. An East India Company's officer retires after a certain limited time, upon full pay, and not only full pay, but the full pay of the next rank, and his treatment is altogether different from that of officers in our army—it is more liberal. But it would be an enormous increase to our army estimate to do that. A great many young men, after being in the army a few years, get tired of it, particularly if the regiment is sent to a disagreeable place; they retire, and very generally repent of it afterwards.

1815. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are there many more officers, in proportion to the number required for active service, in the Queen's service than in that of the East India Company?—Yes, a great many more.

1816. Therefore it is impossible to make any calculation of the expense of retirement, supposing the same conditions of retirement were granted by any reference to the case of the East India Company?—It would be difficult to do it; the allowances are very liberal in the East India Company. They have very few regimental officers, in fact, doing duty as such, because almost all the regimental officers are selected for their staff, for the commissariat, and for the Ordnance, and for every kind of position; they have no separate departments in the East India Company's service.

No disadvantage consequent on officers remaining but a short time in the army;—

1817. (*Chairman.*) You have stated that men come into the army for a few years, and then go out; do you think that that is a desirable state of things?—I do not think it does any harm. A man comes in, because he fancies that he likes the profession, but perhaps he has not a good constitution, or changes his mind, and gives it up for another occupation.

1818. He comes in, and he has, perhaps, just become acquainted with the duties of his position, when the regiment is ordered to some colony which he thinks disagreeable, and he sells out?—It has been the practice to let them sell out in those cases, but I do not think you lose much by it, because the place is taken by another; you only part with an unwilling servant.

1819. Would not that be equally the case if there was no purchase system?—He would get nothing, and perhaps might retire all the same.

1820. I am supposing that there was no system of purchase?—Then he would go about his business without anything, if he had sufficient means of his own.

If purchase were abolished, the same thing would occur.

1821. Do you think that the same class of young men who come in now, particularly into the cavalry regiments, as a matter of fashion for a few years, would come in if the system of sale and purchase were abolished?—I think they would. I think it would be always the favourite service, and that the youth of family and influence in the country would go into the cavalry.

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1822. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) If they did not go out by the sale of their commissions it would still further impede the promotion in the army?—Not a doubt of it. They have now an inducement to go out, and if the system did not prevail, you would do away with one mode of removing the upper ranks and making way for those coming on.

1823. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you consider it desirable that a man should be allowed to come into the army as a temporary amusement for a few years, rather than come into the army as a permanent profession?—I do not think that the army sustains any great disadvantage from the system of people going out who do not like it.

Habits of expense not greater in the army than in civil life.

1824. (*Lord Stanley.*) Do not you think that there is a class of amateur officers who have a tendency to introduce habits of expense into regiments?—Yes, perhaps it is so; but I do not know that there are more expensive habits in the army than in civil life.

1825. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In fact the officers of the army must follow more or less the social condition of the country?—Not a question of it.

1826. In a more expensive country the living of officers in the army must be more expensive?—Yes.

1827. And the pay of the army or the retired allowance granted to officers in our army is, in proportion to the wealth of society, greater than it is in France and other countries?—There is no doubt of it, but I think the French officer is quite as well paid, if you take the prices of things in France into account, as the English officer.

1828. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Which do you think is put to the greatest expense for his outfit, the French subaltern or the English subaltern?—That of the English subaltern is by far the heaviest.

1829. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is not that the fault of the authorities who make the uniform and the other parts of the outfit of an officer needlessly expensive?—No doubt:—but the uniform is so much a matter of fancy, that I really would prefer not giving an opinion it. One man has a taste for a piece of gold lace, and another man likes embroidery; but I have never heard of an officer being materially hurt or ruined by the expense of his uniform, but I have known a great many of our youngsters contract large debts for plain clothes.

1830. The uniform being a matter of taste and fancy, is it not the fault of the superior authorities if that is indulged in to the prejudice of the service?—Not a doubt of it; but I assure you that one of the heaviest sources of expense to young officers in our army is plain clothes. If he goes out into country quarters it is with the greatest possible difficulty that you can get him to wear his uniform at all, or if he goes out to dine, unless he happens to meet his own commanding officer, he will probably be in plain clothes.

1831. To a certain extent those habits are within the discipline of the army, if it be properly enforced?—I think so.

1832. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In point of fact, these habits are tolerated?—Yes; if discipline were now strictly enforced in this respect; an officer would be called a martinet who enforced compliance with the orders.

1833. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) By the answer you gave just now, you led the Commissioners to suppose that an officer, when he gets his uniform, may get any lace that he likes?—No; it is all regulated.

The important position of lieutenant-colonel of a regiment obtainable by purchase,—but incompetent officers may be prevented from attaining it;

1834. (*Chairman.*) The position of a lieutenant-colonel in the army is a very important position?—I think it is one of the most important in the army.

1835. That position is attainable by purchase?—Yes.

1836. Do you think it desirable that a position so important as that, and which you say is one of the most important in the army, should be obtainable by purchase?—A lieutenant-colonel, if he has gone on step by step from ensign to lieutenant, from lieutenant to captain, and from captain to major, and then to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment that he belongs to, must have been inspected and reported upon by a general officer every six months. All officers are reported upon, the captains and majors particularly, confidentially, to the Commander-in-Chief, and he has the means, if any one has not a thorough knowledge of his business, of preventing his promotion, and if he is really deficient he ought not to be appointed, but if he has served all that time and regularly gone through those grades, the conclusion would be that he is fit to hold the superior rank.

1837. It appears that the position of lieutenant-colonel has the disadvantage of selection. A person may have risen to a position in the army, and he may expect next to obtain a lieutenant-colonelcy, but he may be passed over by the Horse Guards?—Yes, but that would be an extreme case; they would not do that at the Horse Guards without they could show that the man was actually incompetent for the superior position.

and, on the other hand, a competent officer may not have the money.

1838. On the other hand, he may be perfectly competent, but not having the money, he cannot get the position?—Precisely, and he would not expect it if he had not got the money.

1839. Do you, looking at the system that purchase were desirable in the lower ranks, think it is desirable in such a position as that of lieutenant-colonel?—I think it is, because it carries the thing from the top to the bottom of the regiment, and it is constantly clearing away. If you stop purchase at the lieutenant-colonel, you stop it at its source.

Selection for higher commands from officers who have commanded regiments.

1840. The military authorities in this country, if they want to choose an officer for a high command, naturally must look among the lieutenant-colonels of the army?—Yes, they must look among the lieutenant-colonels or those who have commanded regiments, and they must look into the reports upon them. I do not know what they do now, but I

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believe, that the Adjutant-General of the army up to this moment knows the general character of all the officers of that rank and upwards.

1841. Therefore all the highest appointments are governed in that way by purchase, and it is only from a number of persons of proper character who have gained their position by purchase, that a selection can be made?—A great many gain their position without purchase, and the Commander-in-Chief when the Adjutant-General reports to him, does not enquire whether the officer has purchased his commission or not.

1842. Take the lieutenant-colonels in the army, how many would there be by purchase, and how many would there be without purchase?—I cannot tell without reference, but Hart's Army List will show.

1843. Have you known instances of majors being passed over or made to retire?—I have no immediate recollection of any particular instance.

1844. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) If the Commander-in-Chief did not conceive that a major reported ready to purchase, was fit to be intrusted with the command of a battalion, he would not permit him to purchase?—Certainly not, he would fail in his duty if he did.

1845. Upon some occasions, officers, either of too old service, or who from other circumstances in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief might not be efficient for the command of a regiment are desired to retire or to sell?—Yes, they are generally given to understand that they had better retire.

A commander-in-chief would fail in his duty if he allowed an incompetent officer to purchase a lieutenant-colonelcy.

1846. And the Commander-in-Chief would consider it his duty not to permit an officer, whom he thought was not efficient, to purchase a lieutenant-colonelcy?—I think I answered that question before, that if a man of whatever rank was considered to be unfit for a superior rank, he would not be allowed to purchase, and would not get promotion either by purchase, or without purchase. I do not think that the Commander-in-Chief would think of promoting a man by purchase in any case in which he would not do it in his turn without purchase.

Efforts of the Duke of Wellington to check habits of expense in the army,—

1847. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you recollect, with reference to the expenses in the army, any orders or directions, given by the Duke of Wellington, to restrain the expenses of the messes?—Yes, he issued an order about the regulations of the messes, but the messes follow the habits of civil life. When I first commanded a regiment I was stationed in Dublin, we never allowed anything but port and sherry at the mess; that was about 1825–26; but we went to the Mediterranean, and there we fell very much into other people's habits.

1848. The Duke of Wellington rather disapproved of those habits and endeavoured to check them?—Yes, he did; and I remember trying to persuade him to make some sort of sumptuary law to prevent the uses of certain expensive wines at the mess, but he would not do it, he objected to it.

in which he eventually failed.

1849. His directions were not attended with much effect?—I do not think they were; I think the messes follow the example of civil life.

1850. (*Lord Stanley.*) Practically it is more difficult for a poor man to live and maintain his position in the army now than it was at the end of the Peninsular war?—I think it is. The pay is the same, but things are not any cheaper and habits are more expensive.

System of regimental messes favourable to the habits of officers.

1851. (*Chairman.*) We have been informed that under the French system the officers live upon their pay, that they have very small means, and they cannot afford messes. What should you think would be the effect in the British army if the messes were done away with?—I do not think it would be an advantage to the army. I think the officers would get into little coteries and have drinking parties in their rooms, and I think that would deteriorate the habits of the officers.

1852. Do you think that there is an advantage in the young men when they join a regiment messing with the older officers, who may exercise some sort of control over them?—Yes; I am sure that, in a well-regulated mess, young officers will not acquire any improper habits at all.

1853. And, looking at the gentlemanly character of the army generally, it is a great advantage to them?—Yes, I am sure of it. The officers of the French army are a different sort of people from our's altogether; our officers are all gentlemen, many of the French officers are very rough men; they are men who have been included in and brought in by the conscription, and become officers. We have in our army some men of that stamp, but if all our officers were composed of the same sort and raised from the ranks, they would be a very different class indeed.

Any deterioration of the character of the officer would be much felt by the soldier.

1854. If they were of that different class what do you think would be the effect upon the service?—I think it would deteriorate the service altogether, and that nobody would feel it so much as the soldier. I am quite sure that our soldiers like to be commanded by gentlemen, and I am certain that the officer they generally like the least is the man who has been brought from the ranks.

1855. Do you express that opinion as the result of your experience in the army?—I speak from experience altogether. Taking them altogether the class of officers in our army is totally different from the French. The French officer lives at a cheap restaurant, and he gets his meal there, and makes an arrangement for them: when he is quartered in a town he gets his meals on very reasonable terms, and lives any how.

Importance of the step to lieutenant-colonel increased by the warrant of 1854.

1856. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With reference to the question put by his Grace, as to the expediency of making the command of a regiment a matter of purchase, are you aware by the regulations under the report of 1854, which has been carried into effect by a warrant, that in point of fact the operation of purchase with regard to the rank of lieutenant-colonel

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is very considerably extended, because, if I read the warrant correctly, in purchasing a lieutenant-colonelcy you in point of fact purchase the rank at an interval of three years after of full colonel, and moreover, by the express terms of that warrant, not only of full colonel, but the eligibility to command a brigade?—Such is the fact with regard to an officer obtaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel by whatever means.

1857. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Without purchase as well as by purchase?—Yes, the regimental lieutenant-colonels: the mere fact of getting the brevet lieutenant-colonelcy does not do it.

1858. The object of that warrant in giving the officer who had served as lieutenant-colonel three years the rank of colonel, was to bring an officer in actual service faster to the rank of general?—I fancy that was the object of it.

1859. And a great number of officers who in former times obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and went on half-pay without commanding regiments, would not go on to the rank of general, and therefore would not choke up the line of promotion?—Precisely.

1860. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you not think that under this new warrant it becomes a matter of much more serious importance for the public interests than it was before, the rank of lieutenant-colonel being obtainable either with or without purchase?—It is a much more important question for the individual; as to the public interests I cannot speak.

The eligibility for promotion by selection liable to abuse.

1861. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The object of that provision under the warrant was to prevent any officer going on to the rank of colonel, who had not acquired experience either in the command of a regiment or upon the staff?—I see the object, and I will tell you what will be the result of it. A man is selected from the colonels, and you put him into a situation in which he must succeed, to act as brigadier, or major-general; you put him into such a situation, in which if he does not actually misconduct himself he must succeed, and then you confirm him in that rank over the heads of men probably of greater merit after he has served the prescribed period.

1862. But you put him over the head of no man who has served either in command of a regiment or on active service with the staff?—Yes, you do. The secretary for the colonies may give him a government, or the command of the troops there in a colony, and if he holds that on, and lives, he gets confirmed in any temporary rank you have given him.

1863. But if a man had been lieutenant-colonel before, he would have gone on to the rank of colonel?—Yes, but it is your system of selection that I complain of.

1864. But that takes place after the man becomes colonel?—Yes, but he becomes colonel if he serves three years in command of a regiment as a matter of course.

1865. Was not the object to enable the Crown to select from men who had acquired experience in command of regiments, or upon the staff, officers of an age fit to command our troops in India, and abroad?—It enables the Crown to do as you say; but you must take care in enabling the Crown to do a thing, that you do not encourage the Crown to go beyond it.

1866. That answer merely implies, that there might be an abuse of the power on the part of any person entrusted by the Crown with the command of an army?—I have the greatest possible objection to selecting officers and giving them military rank, and forcing them over the heads of other people, because they happen to have influence in any particular quarter; for instance, if the Secretary-of-State chooses to select a man, and to give him in the mean time a very comfortable post, such as a governorship somewhere, and he conducts himself decently, he gets confirmed in the superior rank over the heads of men who have not been so fortunate.

1867. The Secretary-of-State cannot appoint a man to be a general; that depends upon the Commander-in-Chief?—He is selected by the Secretary-of-State for a colonial or other government and receives his military promotion through his recommendation to the Commander-in-Chief.

1868. There is nothing in the warrant which says that an officer is to be promoted on account of service in a civil situation?—But he may be.

1869. The Commander-in-Chief certainly has a right, under that warrant, to recommend to the Crown any military officer, holding the rank of colonel, for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general; but does it follow necessarily that he will always abuse that power?—I did not say that, but I say that you had better take care how you entrust them with that power.

1870. You argue against all power being placed anywhere, from the possible abuse of it?—I have a great apprehension of that from what I see going on.

1871. (*Chairman.*) Do you consider that seniority with purchase is the best system for the army generally?—I am quite sure that it is most satisfactory for the army.

1872. But for the country?—I should say it was, speaking from my experience; my judgment is, that you do not derive any advantage whatever from selection.

1873. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Looking to your experience, take India for example, within late years, there was scarcely an officer in India of the rank of general who could get upon horseback; do you think that that is an advisable state of things, looking to the efficiency of our army?—Certainly not. Marshal Pellisier, however, never gets on horseback, but I say that it is a pity that that should be the case.

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1874. You would recommend to the Crown officers for the command of our troops, either in the field, or upon any foreign station, efficient both mentally and physically?—Most assuredly.

No difficulty under the former system of finding general officers competent to command.

1875. If an officer could only arrive at the rank of general—there may be exceptions, of course, of men whose physical powers endure beyond those of others; but generally speaking, if you had not some mode of accelerating promotion in the army, men would only arrive at the rank of generals under present circumstances when no longer physically efficient to do the duty of their station?—That is very true, but you must go down the list. When a man is physically unable to serve I do not believe you would hurt his feelings by taking a man under him. You must go down the list and see whether you cannot find a man of the rank you require. I think you do the Queen's service injustice, and am certain you might find men who were competent without having recourse to selection from those of an inferior rank. I am not one of those who approve of all the dirt that has been thrown upon the army. I believe that we can always get officers to do the work required of them.

Case of Sir John Grey sent to Bombay exceptional.

1876. You no doubt think that the Duke of Wellington was a very competent judge of the character of military officers, but it was during his administration that the men of whom I have spoken were sent out to India to command our troops. Sir John Grey was sent to Bombay?—I know that those things were done, but because bad selections have been made, it does not follow that good ones might not have been made. Sir John Grey was sent to Bombay, but it does not follow that there were not other lieutenant-generals who might have been sent. I believe he was an officer of great merit, and if his physical inability had been represented to the Duke, I am quite sure that His Grace would not have sent him. I do not suppose that the Duke saw him, or was made aware that he was so infirm as he has been represented to have been.

1877. Still you conceive it to be of importance that we should have officers sufficiently young to enable them to perform the duties of inspecting and organizing troops in the districts to which they are appointed;—Most undoubtedly, and you may always have them.

1878. Up to what age do you think, generally speaking, a man is competent to perform those duties in a climate like that of India?—It is impossible to say. One man has a good constitution, and another has an indifferent one; I should say, generally speaking, that in India general officers ought to be under 60, certainly. The French are not so vigorous in age as we are.

1879. And they limit the age at which officers shall remain on active service to 55 or 60; would not some such limitation be an advantage in our service?—It would, unquestionably; but you must consider not only the public, but you must take care not to hurt the feelings or injure the interests of old officers; you have done enough of that already, and you must take care how you proceed.

1880. Nobody would desire to disgust old officers, but it is necessary that we should have young and efficient officers for the service of the country?—But I think you may get officers capable of doing your work of any rank you require, and without selecting below that rank.

1881. Some officers may not be supposed by the superior authorities to be exactly those fit to be selected for a particular appointment?—That is true, but you must take the best of them.

1882. The wider the field for selection the better?—I have no doubt of it.

1883. Therefore the more you increase the sphere from which you should select officers for employment in those situations the better?—Yes, but there is one thing which has been always a consideration with us; I think that anything unreasonably expensive in this country will not stand long. It was the Duke of Wellington's opinion, that the greatest enemy that the army had was the man who tried to increase the expense of it. He said, "Never try to increase the expense; if you do you will lose your popularity; "you will impair the feeling of the country towards the army."

1884. But no increase of expense was incurred by the recommendation of the warrant of 1854, beyond a certain encouragement given for the retirement of officers?—No, but I say if you increase the field as you stated, all those whom you shelve must get something, they must not be sent away to beg.

1885. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) As I understand your evidence, you are opposed to the principle of selection altogether, in consequence of the danger of its abuse?—I think, excepting in the case of distinguished service, I would object to selection.

1886. (*Chairman.*) But distinguished service could occur only in time of war?—Yes, during war only.

1887. In a time of peace there would be nothing but seniority?—No.

Desirable not to exercise the power of selection except in cases of distinguished service.

1888. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You would not increase the power of selection?—No; I would allow the Commander-in-Chief to recommend to the Queen to promote an officer who had performed distinguished services, not otherwise; I do not see the use or necessity of anything more.

1889. In a former part of the examination it was suggested by Lord Stanley, in a question put by him, that the system of purchase had the effect of introducing into the army a class of amateur officers, who entered the army for amusement for a few years, and then went out. May not the same prejudicial effect be produced by the system under such circumstances as these. Suppose the case of officers who have never thought of the profession as a serious occupation for their lives, but as one of amusement for a few years,

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and suddenly a war breaks out, and they are ordered to the Crimea or elsewhere; as a point of honour they go, and perform their duty as gallantly as can be; but as soon as they find that it is very rough work, they come to the determination that they will quit as soon as they can without discredit. Are you likely to obtain the same professional results from the exertions and ambition of such officers, who have determined to quit as soon as they can?—If the facts were as you have supposed it would be very objectionable; but I believe that the description of gentlemen to which you allude are as gallant men as any that you have, and the very last who would shrink under circumstances of that kind. I think that a man may in time of peace be allowed to make his election whether he will continue in the army or not, and I never heard of any man having the character of a gentleman who thought of quitting on account of the war.

Officers who, having private incomes, might not remain in the army in time of peace, would not think of quitting it on account of war.

1890. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are not men of the description referred to rather the exception amongst officers who come into the army, having the means of purchase to make it a profession?—Most assuredly they are.

Those who enter the army for temporary occupation form an exception to the general rule.

1891. Are not the great majority of the men who go into the army, having the means of purchase, men who intend to make the army their profession?—Certainly.

1892. They are the sons, generally speaking, of merchants, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and little country gentlemen, who having 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* at their command to provide for younger sons, send them into the army, with the assurance that no officer can be put over their heads, on account of his influence as belonging to an aristocratic family, or his connection with a member of the legislature?—That is precisely the state of case, and feeling of the majority of the army.

The system of purchase with seniority affords security against aristocratic or political influence.

1893. A great number of the officers who served in the Crimea, and many of those who fell, were of that condition of life,—very few were of the other class, men who merely went into the army to see whether they liked it or not, intending afterwards to quit?—I hardly know a case. In the cavalry as well as in the infantry, there are unquestionably some who would rather serve at home than abroad; but I never heard of anybody proposing to quit the army there.

1894. In the state of society in this country the system of purchase in the army is a security to persons who so enter the profession that they shall fairly obtain their promotion?—I think the system of promotion by purchase is the fairest thing that can be. I think it is fairer than a system without, and that it is more possible for the Commander-in-Chief to job promotion without purchase than it is with it.

1895. You cannot compare the system of purchase and promotion in this country with the system of promotion with any of the armies on the Continent?—Not in the least.

1896. From the different state of?—It is a totally different thing altogether. In most of the continental armies a great many officers come from the ranks. They have a conscription, and that brings in a great many of the shopkeeping middle classes.

1897. If you depended solely upon promotion from the ranks, men would be too old before they obtained the situation of officers to render efficient service in the higher ranks of the army?—Yes. A man must be 18 before he enlists at all, or before he can reckon service; and I am sure I am under the mark when I say, that scarcely any of them arrive at the rank of ensign, or get their commission, before they are 30; and therefore in the case of a youngster who comes from Eton, he has a start of 12 or 13 years over him.

Promotion from the ranks.

1898. (*Chairman.*) What effect do you think is produced where the majority of the officers are men possessing money, as it seems they must be in this country, upon those who are promoted from the ranks when they join them?—It helps them on. I have given the Commissioners the history of my friend, Mr. Wilkinson,—he rose from the ranks, and he became captain of the same company that he had been a private in, and he got that company in seven years and a half. If he had gone into the marines, or into any regiment in which there was no purchase, he would not have got it nearly so soon.

1899. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) At what age would he probably have arrived at the rank of general?—I do not know; but they gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel last year, and he has retired on full-pay; he is 55, and I think that that man could not, by any possibility, arrive at the rank of a general officer before he was 65.

1900. What effect has it upon such men living with officers of the class you have mentioned?—For a man of that class, it is a great deal better to put him into one of the comfortable berths at the Tower; it would be better for him, because he is uncomfortable in his position, living among the officers; but I think it is a great mistake to suppose that there is any ill feeling towards such men; where you meet with a respectable man he is generally a favourite among the young officers, he teaches them a great many things which they do not know, or which he can do better than they can.

1901. (*Chairman.*) The non-commissioned officers are selected, are they not, for their positions?—They are selected with great care; they select the men who are the best educated and the best conducted.

Principle of selection applied to the promotion of non-commissioned officers.

1902. They are selected by the commanding officer, are they not?—Yes; entirely.

1903. You have no fear that that selection is not perfectly fair and right?—No; it can hardly be wrong, because to the officer who commands the corps, it is a very great advantage to have the best non-commissioned officers, and he gets the recommendations of all the captains of the companies to assist him in his selection.

1904. It is very desirable that he should have good non-commissioned officers, and if the commanding officer of a regiment can select the non-commissioned officers, is it not

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equally desirable for the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, to have good officers in high positions, and cannot he equally be trusted with the selection?—It is very desirable, and I hope that the plan now adopted may succeed; but I only tell you, that in this country wherever you leave anything to discretion, it is very apt to be abused.

Periodical inspection reports generally fair;

1905. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to the regimental promotions, I suppose that those periodical reports from the Inspectors-General are really honest reports. Are the reports of the Major-Generals or the Lieutenant-Generals *de facto* fair reports?—I believe so; I know that I have made a good many reports myself, and I have always reported conscientiously.

1906. Do you think with these means of knowing the real character and qualifications of all the regimental officers, that the Commander-in-Chief is so corrupt a person as not to be trusted with the power of selection?—I am quite sure of this, that the Commander-in-Chief has the means of knowing the character for efficiency and for intelligence, of every field-officer in the army, if he chooses to go to the proper quarter, namely, the Adjutant-General's office, to get it; when I was there, I was sent for repeatedly by Lord Raglan, to discuss matters of that kind, and to turn over the reports, to ascertain the character of an officer, when an officer was required for any particular service.

1907. But the captains and lieutenants are reported upon also, are they not?—They are a numerous body; the report generally is whether the officers for purchase are intelligent, and whether they are competent for promotion to superior rank.

desirable that they should continue to be confidential.

1908. It is not a very discriminating report?—No.

1909. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would there be any advantage in changing the system as to the reports, and instead of making them confidentially making them publicly?—I think that would not be so good, because men would be more chary in expressing their sentiments and opinions.

Limit for the period of commanding a regiment.

1910. (*Chairman.*) Do you think it a disadvantage to the service that an officer should remain a lieutenant-colonel in command of a regiment for a great number of years?—I should have been very sorry to have left my regiment if they had not given me something better. I liked it very much.

1911. But looking to the interests of the public?—I think it is rather a disadvantage to take a commanding officer away from his regiment. I think the longer a man is at the head of his regiment, if it is not an extreme length of time, the better.

1912. What do you call an extreme length of time?—I think eight or ten years are enough. I do not see any harm in commanding officers remaining for that time, or longer, provided they continue efficient.

1913. Suppose it was the regulation that after 10 or 12 years he should no longer continue lieutenant-colonel in command of a regiment, would that be advantageous to the service?—I do not think it would be any advantage to the regiment, but it might be a convenience to the public service. I think it would be a cruel arrangement without you could better the position of the man you displace.

1914. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Supposing an officer was not made worse in point of military emolument, would it not be a good thing that changes should take place after eight or ten years in the command of a regiment?—I think it might be for the public, and in order to carry out your arrangement, but not for the advantage of the regiment. I am quite sure that a regiment is kept in better order, and the men and officers more contented as they become accustomed to the commanding officer; they know their man, and if he is a good commanding officer nobody wishes to part with him.

1915. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) If he were not a very efficient officer could you not get rid of him without casting any slur upon him?—I have repeatedly seen reports of officers who have been severely rebuked, and if that is repeated the officer gets a hint to quit.

1916. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would it not be better after he has been rebuked that he should be at once removed?—You might do that.

1917. He must be a man of sufficient experience, when he receives that rebuke, to know his duty?—Yes, you might draw the cord tighter if you chose.

1918. Upon the whole your opinion is, that if any officer has remained eight or ten years in command of a regiment, provided you do not make his situation worse in point of emolument, that would be long enough?—Yes.

1919. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would it not be advisable that the Queen should have the power to remove those officers who are no longer fit for service, from age or from incapacity, and to promote those who were considered good commanding officers to the higher rank of brigadier, and in that way would you not give promotion?—Yes, but you must take care to establish the fact that a man is inefficient, otherwise the practice would be very invidious and give rise to questions.

1920. Not if your rule were established, of retirement after ten years?—No.

1921. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would not the retaining a man so long as ten years in command of a regiment, in point of age and physical ability, rather incapacitate him for serving on the staff?—I should say that whenever you can improve the position of a deserving commanding officer you should do it; when you find an officer who is a distinguished commanding officer of a regiment, whether after three years or ten years, and you can improve his condition, you ought to do it.

1922. Does not the expression "deserving man" imply selection?—If you found a distinguished commanding officer in any one regiment of the line, here or in Ireland, no man

of his rank would object to your selecting him, and making him deputy adjutant-general, or deputy quartermaster-general either here or in Ireland.

1922*. Or making him a brigadier?—I think that would be an invidious thing to do, because it would imply inferiority in others over whom he might be placed.

Limit of the period of staff employment.

1923. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) A recommendation was made, I think, by a committee of the House of Commons, that staff situations generally ought not to be held for more than five years; would it be well in your opinion if that recommendation were observed?—I think on the whole it would be very advisable to enforce that regulation, though not too strictly; I think it ought to be generally adhered to; I think for instance it might not be advisable to change the principal officers at the Horse Guards, for they are as it were part of the Government or military administration.

1924. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Why would it be unadvisable to change them?—Because I think they get more into the habit of the work in course of time, and it embraces all the departments connected with the army, and if you move one of those officers I think it would be inconvenient.

1925. Are there not men equally qualified?—Yes, and they would soon get into it, no doubt, but when you first appoint a man he cannot understand his work; he is in the hands of his subordinates before he acquires a knowledge of his position and of his duties.

1926. He does not require five years to acquire a knowledge of his business?—No, but it requires some time, and I think, moreover, that the Commander-in-Chief of the army ought to have in a certain degree the selection of those with whom he has to transact business.

1927. But we do not suppose that the Commander-in-Chief is to be a perpetual Commander-in-Chief. Is it not advisable for instance, that the State should have a certain number of officers qualified by their experience out of whom to make a selection in cases of emergency?—I say it is just the top of the tree that I would not disturb. I would not disturb the principal officers at the head quarters of the army. I think it is better to have men there who have been accustomed to the office of Adjutant and Quartermaster-general, for instance.

1928. Without making the least reflection upon any of the officers who have been on the staff at the Horse Guards, is it not a bad thing for the army that promotion and the whole interests of the army should remain for a very considerable time in the hands of one clique of officers?—I do not think that the army derives any disadvantage from it.

1929. Is not the tendency this, when a man is perpetually fixed at the head of the army, that promotion and the patronage of the army get into one exclusive channel?—It does not appear to me that that follows. I think it would be a very great inconvenience to turn these high officers out of the position they occupy there. I think the business of the army is better done by keeping able men there, when you can find them, as long as they are fit for their duties.

1930. What inconvenience is found at the Admiralty with regard to the navy in having the Board of Admiralty changed?—I do not know that there is any. We generally consider in the army that we are much more pure than the navy, bad as we are.

1931. There is no system of purchase in the navy to check the abuse of patronage?—No; and the consequence is there is a great deal more jobbing.

Entrance to the army by competitive examination objectionable

1932. (*Chairman.*) It has been suggested to this commission that the best mode of regulating the first entry into the army would be, as there are so many vacancies to be filled up, by having competitive examinations, and selecting those who passed their examination the best to fill up the vacancies in the army. What should you think of such a system as that?—I do not think it would be an advantage to the army at all. I think it is very likely that you might get some clever lads, but you must have somebody to be responsible for their characters as well as their education. I think it is an important thing to fill your army with the sons of men of some family and some respectability, and of whom you are pretty sure, and I have great doubts whether the civil departments will be benefited by the examinations which have been introduced, for I think that a great many of the rogues in this country are about the quickest scholars in it.

1933. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are you aware that the system referred to is adopted to a large extent in France as to the army?—Yes; but I do not believe that it follows because a man passes an examination at the Polytechnic School that he necessarily enters the army, or if he did that he would necessarily become a good and useful officer.

Promotion from the ranks.

1934. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would it be advisable to increase the number of non-commissioned officers who obtain commissions in our army?—I think myself that nearly every non-commissioned officer who really deserves a commission generally gets it; but I think latterly, since this war began, they have given commissions to some who ought not to have had them. Generally speaking, where you have vacancies, probably it might be better to make it more easy to provide commissions for good serjeant-majors; but my impression is that most of the non-commissioned officers in our service who deserve commissions have obtained them.

Officers of much scientific attainment not wanted in the army generally.

1935. (*Chairman.*) Without selecting officers by the competitive system, which you think objectionable, would it be desirable that there should be two examinations before a person was admitted into the army?—I do not know. I think in the army, if you go to too high a scale of education, the probability is that you will get men who are unfit to do the work that you require of them. A man who is wrapped up in mathematics and

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astronomy would not care to inspect the arms, accoutrements, and necessaries of a company, and to look into other numerous small details connected with its interior economy, yet nearly the whole of our system of discipline is made up of small details of that kind; somebody must do it, for if such minute matters are neglected our army will fall to pieces. If it is not attended to by the young officers, who is to do it? If you want scientific officers, you have got your engineers, and there is always a certain number of lads in every regiment in the army capable of doing anything. I have never had any difficulty in laying my hand upon an officer to do anything that I required of him, and I never heard of a difficulty in the matter. Our engineers are just as good as any in the world, though they are abused. At the same time I believe that our officers, in fact I know that our officers are better educated than any others that I have come across as a body. I had 6,000 men at Gallipoli, and General Canrobert and General Bosquet were there with 22,000, and there was not a single officer or man among those 22,000 Frenchmen who could speak one word of English, or read it; and I was accordingly obliged to write, and get my aide-de-camp to translate my letters to those officers into French; now there is not a battalion in the English army in the Crimea, that has not at least half a dozen officers who can speak French fluently; that is a proof of a certain degree of education, though not, of course, a proof of superior intellect or any profound acquirement.

British officers, as a body, better educated than those of other nations.—

Comparison with the French at Gallipoli.

1936. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you think that the state of education is as good in the English army as in the French army?—I think it is better amongst the officers.

No deficiency of professional knowledge in British officers.

1937. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is the state of the professional education as good?—I think quite as good. When I went to Varna, Lord Raglan desired me to get a survey made of the country round about, and I had no difficulty in laying my hand on two or three officers, and I sent them out to do it; they were regimental officers; Mr Brook of the 30th was one, and Mr. Vacher of the 33rd was the other. They completed the survey in a most satisfactory manner.

1938. Upon the whole, do you think our officers as well qualified with regard to professional education as the French officers?—I think as well qualified as the French regimental officers; but the French have a great many officers on the staff who have been brought up at the Polytechnic School, some of them very clever men, but I do not believe they are a bit more competent than our engineers could turn out.

No difficulty in selecting officers for the staff. In the Crimea those selections were made through favour and family influence.

1939. But were they more competent than our staff officers in point of professional education?—Your staff might have been as good as theirs is, or as ours was, if you had gone the right way to form it. If every general officer of a division had been desired to select his staff from his own division, he would have had no difficulty in selecting perfectly competent staff officers; but the army in the Crimea was inundated with people who were appointed by favour, or through family influence, without reference to professional knowledge or acquirements, and above all without consulting the opinions of their commanding officers. The sons or relatives of influential persons were placed on the staff of the army, which besides, in my judgment, was much more numerous than was at all necessary, and this was your system of selection.

Advisable to require positive qualifications for staff employment.

1940. Do not you think that if some positive qualifications were required from officers upon the staff that that abuse of patronage might be greatly checked?—If an examination were required no question it would. There has been a great deal said about the education of staff officers, however, and you may educate a man ever so high, but will you make him a pains-taking officer, without zeal, and an intimate knowledge of his professional duties.

1941. Would it not be advisable, the examination being left solely in the hands of the military authorities, that some qualifications should be required from every officer appointed to the staff, whether as aides-de-camp, or in higher offices?—No doubt of it.

1942. That would limit the abuse of patronage of which you complain?—Yes; but I am against having an exclusive staff corps, as they have in France.

1943. But without having an exclusive staff corps, and letting an officer get his education where he pleased and how he pleased, would it not be in your opinion a great security against the abuse of patronage, if certain qualifications as to professional education were required?—I think it would be highly advisable.

Objection to an exclu-

1944. (*Chairman.*) You stated that you had an objection to an exclusive staff corps; why do you entertain that objection?—Because I think that a staff officer ought to be possessed of general information, and that the best practical school that the officer can have, is to do duty with the regiment, and to become intimately acquainted with the character and wants of the troops.

1945. Is that not, too, the system in France?—Yes; but there is an adverse feeling amongst the French troops as to a man who has been exclusively employed on the staff.

1946. Before that, must he not have served in different branches of the army?—Yes, he must have served a prescribed period in the cavalry and artillery as well as in the infantry.

1947. Does not that meet the difficulty that you seem to feel?—I do not know that it does. A man sees with different eyes when he is young than he does in after life; and the lad who is merely attached for a limited period to any particular branch of the profession with a view to removal to another, will not be likely to give that attention to its duties that he would do when permanently attached to it.

1948. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You associated with a great body of the French officers at Gallipoli?—Yes.

The French staff.

1949. Of course you saw a great deal of their staff officers?—Yes.

1950. Did you consider them a very superior class of officers?—No. I do not know that they were. They were like any other intelligent staff officers.

1951. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You rather think that in consequence of the entrance of the sons or relatives of influential persons that our staff in the Crimea was not as complete as could be desired?—I do not say so; I say that there were too many staff officers a great deal; it was complete, but not in all cases well selected.

1952. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) The French staff officers have a very high reputation, in consequence of their education; did you find that they were that superior body of men that we have been led to suppose?—I do not feel that I am quite competent to answer that question, but I do not think that they were of that very superior class that has been generally asserted and believed in this country.

1953. Take them as officers in the field; if you wanted staff officers, do you think that they were well qualified?—I should say so, but it is quite a mistake to suppose that the French have any officers such as the old marshals left; with regard to general officers they are not a bit better off than ourselves.

Adjourned to Friday next at One o'clock.

Friday, 20th June 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.
Lord STANLEY.
Lieutenant-General WYNYARD.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.
Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK
Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Mr. G. CARR GLYN.

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLAREMONT further examined.

Lieut.-Col. Claremont.

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In the French army, mode of entering the cavalry. School of St. Cyr. Cavalry school at Saumur.

1954. (*Chairman.*) Will you be good enough to explain to the Commissioners the mode of entry into the scientific corps of the French army? On the last day of your examination you stated to the Commissioners the mode of entry into the service generally?—With regard to the mode of entry into the infantry and the cavalry, what applies to the infantry applies now to the cavalry. Three years ago they had a special cavalry school at Saumur, and after the cadets had been two years at St. Cyr they were sent to Saumur for two years more, and there were great objections to that; when they left St. Cyr they had not had any riding lessons, so that they could not tell whether they were fit for the cavalry or not. When once they were sent to Saumur, as a matter of course they went into the cavalry; they also often got into debt there, so it was found better to abolish the school at Saumur. Now all the young men who are intended for the infantry and cavalry are sent to St. Cyr. There is a cavalry class, and they are exempted from certain duties which are not considered so necessary for cavalry officers; during that time they attend the riding school, and when they leave St. Cyr they go off either into the infantry or the cavalry, according to the class through which they have passed. Saumur is more an école d'application for the cavalry. After they have served in the cavalry for a certain time, I think it is three or four years, if they wish to go to Saumur and perfect themselves in riding, or if they wish to become riding masters in the regiments, they can then go and spend two years at Saumur to perfect themselves; there is always a certain proportion of non-commissioned officers there from different regiments for the same purpose, but it is no longer a preparatory school.

Entry into the artillery and engineers. Ecole Polytechnique.

With regard to the artillery and engineers they all go to the Ecole Polytechnique, that is to say, it is the same law exactly for the artillery and engineers as for the infantry and cavalry, two thirds are furnished from the schools, and one third from the ranks.

Examinations, general throughout France, and competitive.

1955. How do they obtain entrance into the Ecole Polytechnique?—There is a public examination just as there is for St. Cyr. Examiners go through the country at a certain time of the year and send out programmes the same as for St. Cyr. The professors go through the country, and in different large garrison towns they are assisted by some officers of the artillery and engineers who happen to be quartered there, and they examine all comers. All the examination papers are sent up from the different towns in different parts of France to the minister of war; there they are all collected and examined, and those who have the largest number of good marks get in. It is a competitive examination at the Ecole Polytechnique, there they remain two years, and they go through very strict examinations; there is one after the first year, and there is another examination when they come out.

Commissioners have been sent to inquire into foreign systems of military education.

1956. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Have you any paper that will show what the nature of the examination is before they enter the college?—That is a question of education, but all the papers are here. Commissioners were sent over to inquire into that subject, and they are going to furnish an elaborate report to Parliament about it, and there will be every detail of the whole thing.

1957. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Does it embrace more countries than France?—Yes, I believe Prussia and Austria.

Ecole Polytechnique.

1958. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) And Sardinia?—I believe so; neither of the military men went, only Mr. Lake. This Ecole Polytechnique is not a strictly military school; men are brought up there for several civil departments, for instance, the civil engineers, the ponts et chaussées, and hydrographers for the navy and naval constructors; there are a number of different branches. At the last examination, those that have the highest number of marks can choose; they can say, I will go into the ponts et chaussées or any other civil profession, because they are so much better paid. The artillery and engineers do not get the best men of the school; there are some exceptions; some young men with a strong military turn choose the artillery and the engineers. All that will be shown in the report upon the system of military education abroad; there the Commissioners will find that for so many years such and such a number of men choose such and such profession; generally speaking, taking the average, they are never the best who choose the artillery and engineers.

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1959. (*Chairman.*) When a young man is once in the Polytechnique, he is certain, if he is able to pass his examination, of government employment, either civil or military?—Yes, if he can pass his examination, whilst there. Those who are for the artillery and engineers after going to the Ecole Polytechnique go to the Ecole d'Applications at Metz; at the Ecole Polytechnique they study mathematics, and they go very high in mathematics and chemistry, and physics, and all that; when they go to Metz, they learn everything connected with the artillery and engineers. It is a regular military school, which the Ecole Polytechnique can hardly be considered. Then from Metz, if they pass an examination, they go to the artillery and engineers; two thirds join in that way the artillery and engineers from the schools, and one third from the ranks. In the artillery and engineers they are very averse to having non-commissioned officers, and it is only in cases of great emergency that the proportion is reversed and that they take one third from the schools and two thirds from the ranks. During the war they lost an immense number of artillery officers, and an immense number of engineer officers; and the schools could hardly supply the deficiency, and they had a great number from the ranks; that proportion will remain for a good many years to come.

Officers promoted from the ranks, in the artillery and engineers.

1960. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do you mean to say that they appoint non-commissioned officers from the regiments as officers of engineers and artillery?—Yes, they do; and until the year 1851 the men who rose from the ranks and who were appointed officers in the engineers were quite distinct from the others. There are three regiments of sappers and miners, and the officers that rose from the ranks remained always with the sappers; they were, in fact, very much infantry officers, only with perhaps a little more knowledge of their peculiar branch, but they were never detached. They never were detached to a garrison town; they never had a district, and they never did what we consider the duty of engineer officers; Their promotion went on perfectly distinct from the others; they were two corps, in fact, in one. I believe they got on very well; their promotion was very good, but still there was a feeling amongst those men that they were not treated exactly the same as the others. In 1851 the thing was altered, and they were all put upon exactly the same footing, therefore now a man who has risen from the ranks may be sent to a district just the same as our engineer officers are, but it is felt as an immense inconvenience in the corps, for they have not the degree of instruction to fit them for many of the situations they might be called upon to fill.

which is considered injurious to the corps.

1961. Would it not tend to the injury of the corps of engineers, as those men would not have so high an education as the élèves?—All the French engineer officers whom I have spoken to consider it a great injury.

1962. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) Have they no examination to pass before they obtain their commissions?—Yes, but it is very slight in comparison to the other.

1963. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Of course the inconvenience is not felt so much as it would be in this country in consequence of the system of conscription; that is to say, a great many non-commissioned officers of the engineers who receive those commissions are very often, perhaps, from a higher class originally than our non-commissioned officers, are they not?—I cannot say, but I should not think that when a man of good family wanted to enlist that he would enlist in the engineers. They do not enlist in the engineers, but, generally speaking, in the infantry or cavalry, because the promotion is very much quicker; they do not become officers in the artillery and engineers so rapidly as in the infantry and cavalry.

The French non-commissioned officers in no way superior to the British.

1964. Then you would not suppose that the non-commissioned officers of engineers who receive those commissions differ very materially from our non-commissioned officers?—No; I consider that our non-commissioned officer of sappers is a most superior man. I never have seen in any way that the French were superior to them; I have seen very superior men in the French service, but take them as a body I do not think that ours are at all inferior. I think that our non-commissioned officers are admirable; there may be a few men of good family in the French army as non-commissioned officers, but taking them as a body I think that ours are just as good, and the sappers most particularly so.

Promotion slow in the artillery

1965. (*Chairman.*) You have stated that men of family or men of property would rather go into the army generally than into the artillery, because promotion was more rapid in the army?—It is, undoubtedly.

1966. With regard to the promotion of officers generally, is there any difference in the rate of promotion in the artillery, and in the army?—Yes, the infantry is by far the quickest.

1967. What leads to that?—The infantry are always at work; for instance, there is a great field in Algeria for the infantry. In the infantry and cavalry a man from a private may become an officer in 6 or 7 years; in the artillery or engineers it will take him more than 10.

The same system of promotion throughout the army.

1968. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Is not the promotion in the artillery and engineers entirely by seniority?—No, the same law applies to all: as I stated the other day, it is two thirds from the schools and one third from the ranks to enter the army, and the promotion is two thirds by seniority and one third by selection from lieutenant to captain; it is one half selection and one half by seniority for a captain to become a field officer, a chef de battaillon, or chef d'escadron; after that it is all selection. To follow up that and to show why it is slower in the engineers and artillery than in the infantry, I should say that the rule is reversed generally speaking at the first entrance into the infantry, from the vacancies being more numerous than the schools can supply, so that instead of there being only one third from the ranks there are generally speaking two thirds. This brings an immense body of non-commissioned officers into the infantry; but as you go on, selection assumes a very large share; for

Cause of quicker promotion in the infantry.

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instance, for a captain to become chef de bataillon half goes by seniority and half goes by selection. All the men who have been brought up at the schools are generally the best men and they are selected, and the others remain behind. Then for a chef de bataillon to become lieutenant-colonel it is all by selection; almost all those men are selected, and they have immense promotion, the others remain again behind. In the artillery and engineers the proportion at the first entrance is seldom inverted; it is always one third from the ranks and two thirds from the schools, and therefore there is a much larger number of gentlemen and well-educated men in the corps, and when it comes to selection it is more difficult and much slower.

1969. (*Lord Stanley.*) As I understand you, it is an advantage to men who have passed through the schools that a large number should come in from the ranks, because those men generally having an inferior education, are not so frequently selected for the higher posts?—It is a personal, but not a general advantage.

1970. (*Chairman.*) On the other hand, it is a great disadvantage to the men who come in from the ranks going on for a certain time by seniority, that they are continually apt to be left behind by selection?—Constantly.

1971. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That, perhaps, accounts for what has been remarked a good deal, that the captains of companies are very often rather advanced in years?—Yes, they are men who have risen from the ranks, and not being fit to be anything else, remain there all their lives.

1972. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It is selection, not accompanied by any particular tests, but mere selection?—It does lead to that a good deal, and it throws a most enormous power into the hands of the executive; it is a very dangerous weapon.

Mode of selecting officers for promotion.

1973. (*Chairman.*) When you say that a selection is made, who selects?—It is rather an elaborate proceeding, altogether. Every year there is an inspection of every regiment in the service; and there are inspector-generals appointed for that purpose, who are not general officers commanding troops anywhere, but independent men; there are a certain number for the infantry, a certain number for the cavalry, a certain number for the artillery, and a certain number for the engineers. In particular cases, as I have already stated, lieutenant-generals are appointed to inspect their own commands; but this is unusual. Before they start upon their tour of inspection, they each get a printed form of instructions, and this printed form of instructions points out to them exactly all the points to which they have to turn their attention; and it keeps up the most perfect uniformity throughout: because these men have not been commanding in a district this particular regiment or that particular regiment, they do not care; they go amongst them quite unbiassed, and therefore they insist upon it, that everything shall be done precisely in the same way. One of the things to which they have to turn their attention is the selection of officers for promotion. They are also told, that in such a district there are so many regiments and so many officers, and there will be so many vacancies. The minister generally knows the number of vacancies that there will be from retirement or from casualties; then, every commanding officer of a regiment presents to the inspector-general what he calls his tableau of promotion of his officers, and upon this he proposes, generally speaking, double the number that there are vacancies for. Of course he satisfies himself that those officers are fit to be promoted, and then the inspector-general sees those officers, examines them in every way, and says whom he thinks are the best men, and he gives them a mark accordingly. All these papers,—these confidential reports,—are put up, and they are all sent to the minister of war: when all these inspections are finished, the inspector-generals of each branch of the service meet in committee, and there form a general return of promotion. They take all the different men in all those different returns which they have, and see the number of marks that each man has; they also give marks themselves, and the man who has the highest number stands first on the general tableau, and so on. That list is sent in to the minister, who promotes them in rotation or not, as the case may be.

Confidential reports of commanding officers, and of inspectors.

1974. They first depend upon the report given by the commanding officer of the regiment?—Yes.

1975. He must be a fair man towards the different officers?—Yes.

1976. (*Lord Stanley.*) Do you state, that, before an officer has a chance of being so promoted, he must be recommended by his own commanding officer?—Yes, and he must have served a certain time, and he can never be proposed for promotion till he has served that time, therefore, he may be approaching that time as the inspection comes on, but if the service is not fulfilled he loses a year, and he cannot be proposed till the following inspection.

1977. Then the commanding officer, if he takes a dislike to an officer, has the power or precluding him from promotion?—Yes, in extreme cases.

1978. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is it an absolute rule or is it merely usage, that in order to avoid invidiousness, the commanding officer, instead of recommending a number that would be equivalent to the vacancies, recommends double the number?—He recommends a large number, in order that if the inspector-general is not satisfied with one he may take another;—the next man is taken; a larger list is always furnished that the regiment may not suffer in case any should not be approved of by the inspector-general.

1979. Is it supposed that the commanding officer, when he presents this tableau, gives any marks of preference to any officer on that list?—I suppose the man who stands No. 1, is the man that he prefers.

1980. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) They are then confidential reports on the part of the commanding officer, as well as on the part of the general officer, are they not?—Yes, they are confidential reports.

1981. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What part does the general officer commanding the district perform in this selection, or does he perform any part?—Yes, in the promotion of colonels to the rank of general he does; a general officer commanding a district where a regiment is, exercises always his supervision over the regiment, and he has to recommend the colonels, for instance, to become general officers,—he is the man who brings them forward. A colonel cannot bring himself forward, that is the only part he plays in the general promotion.

Promotion of colonels.

1982. Then the tableau for the ordinary regimental officers is presented direct from the colonel to the inspector-general?—Yes.

1983. (*Chairman.*) There is no system in the French army by which a person can enter the army in any way as they can here, by being a page to the Crown, or by the favour of a commanding officer of a regiment?—None.

1984. How long has this system of promotion which you have been explaining to the Commissioners been in operation in France?—I believe ever since the great revolution of '93. There have been a great many changes introduced, but the system which I have been explaining now, dates from the 16th of March 1838, the law was passed under Louis Philippe.

1985. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Was Marshal Soult then minister of war?—Yes, he was the man who reorganized the army.

1986. Did Marshal St. Arnaud make any particular alterations in Marshal Soult's arrangements?—No; I believe not.

1987. (*Lord Stanley.*) Do you know how far the present organization of the French army, such as you have described, agrees with or differs from that established by the first Napoleon?—No; I do not believe it differs much.

1988. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there the power to appoint, or is it the practice to promote without vacancies existing excepting in cases of death. The Commander-in-Chief here has no power I believe to appoint to any commission?—They never can promote anybody unless there is a vacancy.

No promotions but to vacancies,

1989. (*Chairman.*) Have they nothing similar to our brevet rank?—Nothing, no officer can be promoted without a vacancy.

1990. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In war what do they do?—They promote to vacancies which occur more frequently.

1991. Are there no promotions in war except to vacancies?—They may exceed the number of general officers, they may promote colonels who have distinguished themselves very much, and they will promote them to be generals in a shorter time than otherwise, but not below that rank; they only appoint to vacancies.

except in war time, when colonels are sometimes promoted to general's rank without vacancies.

1992. (*Chairman.*) Have they a fixed number of generals?—There is a fixed number. The lieutenant-generals and the major-generals are divided into two lists, the active list and the reserve list, and the active list during peace is not to exceed 80 lieutenant-generals and 160 major-generals. The second list comprises all general officers who cease to belong to the first list, and whose age incapacitates them from belonging to it. During war, the general officers of the reserve list may be employed at any time; in fact the executive can employ them during peace. No promotions can be made to the rank of general officers except when there are vacancies, but during war the number may be exceeded.

1993. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to all the upper ranks, it appears that almost all the promotions are by selection?—Yes; all.

Promotion in the higher ranks, all by selection;

1994. With regard to the general feeling of the army or the public, is there any strong feeling that abuses exist in regard to those selections?—No, I do not think so; I do not think that the public know much about it.

1995. But the army do?—Yes, but they do not grumble at it; every man seems to get his fair proportion. I was looking down the list of general officers the other day and I found that nearly half of them had risen from the ranks, but then they did not get on so quickly, they did not become generals so early. When you consider that two thirds who enter the line have risen from the ranks of course the proportion afterwards becomes much less; it is barely half, and they do not get on so quickly.

which is considered fairly made. Half the generals have risen from the ranks.

1996. When you say one half, do you mean with regard to the line, or with regard to the whole army?—That is with regard to the whole army; still I must say that the men who have most distinguished themselves lately are all men who have not risen from the ranks.

None of those lately distinguished have so risen.

1997. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Looking at the notes that Bazancourt has given in his book, the principal generals in the French army now are men who could not have risen by regular gradation, but they must have been put over the heads of a great many, for some of them did not enter the army until between 1830 and 1840?—General Canrobert and General Bosquet are both 45 years of age, and they are both marshals.

French generals comparatively young.

1998. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) They had been several years serving in the field, had they not?—Always, the whole time; in Algeria the time of service for promotion is just half.

In Algeria the time of service for promotion is half.

1999. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You have been serving a good deal with the French army and mixing with their officers, have you ever heard them express any opinion about our system of purchase?—Yes, frequently, a great many of them, and the best of them; those who do not reason about it look upon it as a very horrible thing that rank should be purchased, because they have no notion how it is done; they fancy that a man may come in

Opinions of French officers of our purchase system,—

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their high estimation of British officers.

and at once purchase a regiment, but that is prejudice; those who reason about it say that we should be very cautious how we change it; they look upon our body of regimental officers as not inferior to any in the world, if not superior, and they have said over and over again when they heard about all the changes that were mooted and talked of, "Whatever you do, do not democraticize your army; you have a magnificent body of officers, do not touch the general fabric; do not touch the general system, because it works very well and gives you capital officers." They frequently have said to me, "What suits one country very likely would not suit another." If we introduced our system into France it would not work a week, and if you introduced their system into England, the system of purchase has so completely got into our ways, that very likely it would be the same as happens in the Company's service; there there is no recognized purchase, yet every man who gets his promotion pays for it, down to the junior ensign every man pays his share, you cannot get out of the habit. Possibly, if you abolished purchase to-morrow you would have it in another shape. I was purchased over myself as captain; a man purchased over me as major; had it not been for that, I might have been higher than I am, but I knew when I entered the service that if I had not money I must expect it; I felt it a little, but it did not provoke me particularly; if I had a man put over my head because I was told that he was a better officer I should have been excessively annoyed, and the chances are that I should have left the service.

2000. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have you considered the system that is in practice in the East India Company's service?—No, I have heard that there is no purchase, but that every man pays a certain sum for every step that goes in the regiment.

Opinion of a distinguished French officer, that an army should be assimilated with the institutions of a country.

2001. In that case the purchase is not officially recognized but it is a private transaction which is not discountenanced by the Government, do you suppose there would be material injury done if such a practice were substituted for our practice?—I do not know enough of the Company's system to speak upon the subject; I think that you would abolish public purchase and substitute private purchase, and therefore I do not see much what that would come to, or what difference it would make. With regard to the question which Sir Harry Jones asked me just now, only the other day a very distinguished French officer, a very right thinking man, was talking to me on this very subject, and he said, "You know "there is one thing that you seem to lose sight of, namely, that the army is an expression "of the institutions of the country, and therefore if you want to alter that army I think "the best thing would be first to alter your institutions. If you have aristocratic institu-"tions, you must make up your minds to have rather an aristocratic army."

Comparison of the British and French systems of military education.

2002. (*Lord Stanley.*) You have described the training which French officers undergo in the military schools, is it not a more severe and laborious training than our officers undergo?—No, I think that the training at our schools is very much the same sort of thing.

2003. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) When you say our schools you mean Sandhurst, do you not?—Yes, Sandhurst and Woolwich.

2004. (*Lord Stanley.*) Do you think that the officers in the scientific branches in the English army, go through a training as severe as that in similar branches of the French army?—Not the scientific corps. I think at the Ecole Polytechnique and at Metz they go higher than they do at Woolwich, but I think that the education at Sandhurst is quite as good as the education at St. Cyr.

2005. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There are two examinations at Sandhurst, to which do you refer?—I am talking of the cadets at the present moment, for the line.

2006. (*Lord Stanley.*) Should you say that there can be any comparison between the severity of the course of training gone through in the French schools, and that of the training required to admit an officer, in the ordinary manner, into the English army?—Of course there is no comparison as far as military acquirements.

2007. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It would require that the standard of the examination should be very much raised for the purpose of making that comparison more equal?—Yes.

No difficulty attending the French system of promotion by selection.

2008. (*Chairman.*) You have spoken of the system by which persons are promoted by selection, namely, the different reports that are made, and the consideration of their merits; has it not been found difficult in the French army in time of peace, to apply the system of selection to officers?—No, there is no difficulty about it.

2009. In considering the system of selection you have given an account of how the reports are made upon the different corps of the army that may be dispersed through France, but how would that portion of the French army that might be serving in Algeria get its share or its larger share of promotion in proportion to the different bodies of the army that are serving in France?—Up to the rank of captain the promotion goes in the regiment. The regiments which are on service always have more casualties, and also being in Algeria and being in the field, the length of time that they have to serve is diminished by one half, and of course they get on quicker.

2010. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That only gives eligibility?—Yes, but there is the advantage that they are proposed so much sooner.

2011. Do you know whether officers who are proposed from the army in the field in Algeria are taken not merely for promotion in that army, but for the whole army?—The promotion after the rank of captain runs through the army, through the branch of the service it does not remain any longer in the regiment. A man may be a captain in Algeria, and may be promoted to be chef de bataillon at Rome or in the north of France,

or anywhere. An army that is in the field has its own inspector-generals appointed every year just the same as a regiment serving at home. Inspector-generals are appointed for Algeria, and inspector-generals are appointed for the army in the Crimea, and there is always an inspector-general appointed for the division of occupation at Rome, and they all have their inspectors just the same as they would at home.

2012. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do they not, in the French army in the Crimea, allow officers and men to count a certain time for the campaign?—They count double.

2013. That would be with a view to their retirement?—Yes.

2014. (*Chairman.*) You spoke of the slow promotion in the French artillery, is the French artillery divided into more than one regiment?—There are 17, and 2 of the guard, in all 19; there were 15 before the war, and just about the time that it broke out, there was a different distribution made. There are foot artillery regiments, mounted artillery regiments, and horse artillery regiments.

Artillery divided into several regiments.

2015. That tends to make the promotion more rapid than in our artillery, where it is all one regiment?—I have never made the comparison.

2016. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Does the promotion in those regiments go regimentally?—No, it goes through the whole arm.

Promotion general throughout the whole.

2017—18. In our army we have 14 battalions, and the promotion goes all through those 14 battalions. In France with those 19 regiments does the promotion go through the 19 regiments? Yes; in the line, the infantry and cavalry, it goes in the regiment up to the rank of captain, and after that it goes through the branch of the service, but in the artillery and engineers it goes through the corps from the beginning.

2019. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Therefore the difference is in the number selected?—Yes.

2020. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You gave some evidence the other day with regard to the messing in the English and French services, and you stated that the French had no messes established?—No, there are two or three regiments of the guards into which they are trying to introduce it.

2021. In campaigns you have observed that the French officers associate much more with their men, than is the practice in the British service?—They always talk more to them than we do, but they do not live with them ever.

2022. Would they not very frequently join a mess with the men on picquet?—No, I have never heard of that;—officers always live separate.

2023. You think that there is much more familiarity between them?—Yes, a great deal more.

More familiarity between officers and privates than in the British service.

2024. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do the non-commissioned officers also live separately from the privates?—Yes, always.

2025. (*Chairman.*) The staff in the French army constitutes a separate corps?—Yes; formerly under the first empire there was no staff corps; officers were selected as they are now with us, but Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr thought that the qualifications of staff officers ought to be very high, and he considered that they did not meet all the requirements of their position, and he established a staff corps which has worked very well ever since. The staff corps is constituted in this way: the officers first go to St. Cyr, the same as the infantry and cavalry, and there, if they pass a very good examination and come out number 1, 2, or 3, they have a choice—they are allowed to go to the Ecole d'Etat-major by choice, where they learn everything connected with the staff, and there they spend two years. After they have spent two years there, if they pass a satisfactory examination, they go into a regiment of infantry as lieutenant, having entered the Ecole d'Etat-major as second lieutenant. They go into an infantry regiment for two years as lieutenant, and during that time they perform the duties of adjutant-major, which answers to our adjutant, in order to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the interior economy of an infantry regiment. From that they go to the cavalry, and there perform the same functions for two years, and then join the corps as captains. These officers are employed with general officers and on the general staff.

Staff corps established by Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr; its constitution.

2026. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Is there a fixed establishment?—Yes.

2027. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do they not join the artillery?—They used to do so formerly, but not latterly. If they did not happen to be promoted by the time they had finished their stage in the cavalry, they went into the artillery for a short time: they very seldom joined the staff corps before they were captains, except during the war, when there was a great want of them, and there were many lieutenants employed in staff situations, who had not served their time either in the infantry or the cavalry, but they are all sent back again now, into the regiments.

2028. (*Chairman.*) The staff is quite separate?—Yes.

2029. So that a person who is put upon the staff is not attached to any regiment?—No, it is a corps of itself, without men.

2030. Something like our engineers?—Yes.

2031. They are put into this corps in the first instance, after examination?—They go through an examination to go into St. Cyr, and another when they come out, and then they go through an examination when they come out of the Ecole d'Etat-major.

2032. Supposing they have come out of St. Cyr, where do they go? do they go, as a matter of course, to the staff?—Not unless they choose, it is left to their choice, but the first man has the first choice.

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2033. Having got into the staff, is there promotion in the staff by selection?—The same law applies to the staff corps as to all the rest of the army—the same law precisely. When they join as captains, half are taken by selection and half by seniority, but there their promotion is very delicate, because they are all men of the same standing, all have had the same education, and therefore, it is very difficult to select. There are some who have not turned out so well and who lag behind, but there are a great many first-rate men.

2034. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) What is the highest rank in the staff corps?—Colonel.

2035. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) Then it very often resolves itself into seniority?—Yes.

Promotion in the staff corps, slow.

2036. (*Chairman.*) In time of peace the promotion in the staff corps would be very slow?—Yes.

2037. Then so far the efficiency of the staff would be impaired very much by having old officers?—It is a question very much discussed whether it is so great an advantage to have very young men. They like them to mature gradually; they like a man who has still physical powers unimpaired and certain powers of endurance, but they are very averse to that very rapid growth.

2038. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) In the garrisons in France there are certain officers who hold situations there who are considered the staff of the garrison, such as the major de place?—Those are old officers, and quite distinct from the staff corps.

2039. At a siege, is the major de tranchée a staff officer?—Yes, a staff officer; those being very responsible situations that require great activity and very clever fellows, and they are all taken from the staff corps.

2040. The staff are paid higher?—Very little indeed, but generally speaking they are in better positions; they have the advantage of living at the table of the general officer when on the personal staff; they are very responsible situations, and an aide-de-camp of a general is almost his Mentor; if a general is at a loss about anything, the staff officer must supply what he wants.

The staff too much isolated, and unused to the management of men.

2041. Do the staff corps share with the army in the general army promotions, and may they be moved from the staff to a regiment?—Never; and that is one of the objections to the system, that the officers become very isolated and almost forget what the management of men is: they are always quite aloof from the men, sitting in an office and not seeing the interior economy of a regiment. It has been often suggested, that it would be a very good thing if they could upon promotion be sent into a regiment for a short time, to fill the situation of their new rank and go back into the staff corps afterwards; that is rather wanted: frequently when I have talked upon the subject with French officers with regard to our staff, and told them the system that we have at Sandhurst, they have said, if that was strictly acted up to we do not see why it should not meet all your requirements; the suggestion was, that there was no necessity to have a staff corps by itself, but it was necessary that every officer to be employed upon it should have received a very good staff education; for instance, taking Sandhurst—taking the senior department there,—that every officer who has the least intention of being on the staff, should as a matter of course and necessity, go to the senior department, and if he has passed a good examination, he goes away with his diploma. Having done this, when a general officer or anybody wants a staff officer, he would apply to the regiment and say, What men have you got? The colonel would say such and such men, who have such and such certificates. Then it does not follow, because those men had taken good certificates that they would be good staff officers; I know two or three who passed very brilliant examinations at Sandhurst, who did not turn out perhaps quite so good staff officers as others who were far inferior to them in point of education. A staff man must have universal talent, and not only be theoretically well versed in every thing, but have a knowledge of men, and be a man of very good sense, and he must be able to ride; all those things cannot be acquired. Therefore, a commanding officer, when applied to, ought to be able to say, I have such and such men, with such and such talents. One man may do very well to sit in an office, who would not be able to ride or do anything else. If you had those men, if you knew exactly the material that you had, and that material had been well wrought into good shape, then you would have a perfect staff; those men would still be in the regiments, and liable when they lost their staff situations to go back into the regiments, and they would never lose sight of the men or of the regiments.

Suggestions of French officers respecting our staff.

2042. With this very high education which they get at the Ecole d'Etat-major, and after what you have seen of them in the field, do you think that the staff officers in the field are very superior to the English officers on the staff?—I do not think that they are very superior to those who have passed through Sandhurst.

2043. I mean taking the general staff of the army?—It is a disagreeable thing to say, but I think there were some who were very deficient; there were a great many who were very good.

2044. I am speaking generally. Taking the French officers, who have been educated at the schools in France, and have so high a reputation, from your experience do you think, comparing them to the assistant adjutant-generals and quartermaster-generals of the British army in the field, that they are a superior class of officers?—I think that the French were superior—of course there were many exceptions—but I speak of them on the whole,

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2045. (*Chairman.*) When a general officer has an opportunity of appointing aides-de-camp, can he select from those who have become eligible for staff situations such persons as he likes for aides-de-camp?—Yes, he can select out of the staff corps.

2046. He must do so, must he not?—Yes; no one else.

2047. Do those aides-de-camp live with him as they do in the British army?—Yes; just the same. Generals must select their aides-de-camp from the staff corps.

2048. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does a French general officer keep a table as ours do?—Yes. All the aides-de-camp to whom a general is entitled always live with him the same as with us. During war every lieutenant-general has a right to two aides-du-camp and an extra aide-de-camp, and they all live with him. During war they are allowed a much larger number of aides-de-camp than they are allowed during peace. A lieutenant-general is allowed two aides-de-camp and an extra aide-de-camp, and that extra aide-de-camp need not be selected from the staff corps; he may take him from any regiment of infantry or cavalry. Personal staff.

2049. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Have they not in the French service officers d'ordonnance?—Not during peace, only during war; they may be taken from any corps, they are what I have just called extra aides-de-camp.

2050. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Just as our generals do as to the one aide-de-camp, or orderly officers?—Yes, only in the field.

2051. In the case of a general of division, how many staff-officers has the general besides those three aides-de-camp?—The staff of a division consists of the general commanding, two major-generals, one colonel or lieutenant-colonel chef d'état-major, one chef d'escadron, and five captains assisting the chef d'état-major. Divisional staff.

2052. Those are independent of the aides-de-camp?—No; there are seven staff-officers in a division, and of those seven staff-officers there are four aides-de-camp to the three generals, two to the lieutenant-general, and one each to the major-generals, that is four; then there is the chief of the staff, which makes five; then there are two more captains under the chief of the staff, who do the work of the division.

2053. Then, in point of fact, the general staff of a division consists of only three officers?—Yes; but that they found too little in the Crimea. Whenever they could they always had more than that, they always had a field officer, a chef d'escadron under the chef d'état-major, and, if they could, always three captains, so as to have five staff officers in a division.

2054. Do the chef d'état-major and his two or three or more assistants, as it may be, live with the general officer?—No; only his aides-de-camp; but the others live together. The chief of the staff, and two or three other officers with him, have a table of their own, a little mess, and only the aides-de-camp live with the generals. Then besides that, on the staff of the division, there is a chef d'escadron commanding the artillery of the division, and he has a captain as adjutant. Then there is the chef de battaillon who commands the engineers of the division.

2055. Those are not staff officers, are they?—No. The staff is rather less than ours, because there is no brigade major to each brigade, nor an assistant quartermaster-general, nor an assistant adjutant-general, they all do whatever comes in. There is a staff officer on duty, and what ever comes, falls into his net.

2056. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You have been speaking of a divisional staff?—Yes.

2057. Then there are civil appointments, are there not?—Yes, a sous-intendant or a deputy commissary-general, who looks after all the administrative part of the division, after the ambulance, and the rations, and all that. Civil staff.

2058. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) He has been a military man, has he not?—That does not follow; of late years they have taken captains of engineers and captains of the staff corps, but that does not follow. There is the sous-intendant, the assistant to the sous-intendant, and a captain or lieutenant of gens-d'armes, who is the provost-marshal of the division, and the chaplain, that is the whole staff.

2059. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) To each division?—Yes.

2060. You stated that the pay of the staff officers was very little more than that of the other officers?—Very little more. Pay of staff officers,

2061. Do you mean little more than that of the cavalry officers?—Yes, it is about the same as that of cavalry officers.

2062. Are they provided with horses?—They can get them at the remount price; the remount price is rather smaller than if they bought them from a dealer; they send them a horse for 1,000 francs, which might cost 1,500 if they bought it from a dealer. their horses.

2063. Do you suppose that they are in the habit of keeping as many horses as the relative ranks of the staff of our army do?—Yes, because I know that they get the same number of rations pretty much as we do; a captain is never without two horses, two chargers, and generally three; he gets rations for three.

2064. As they are not persons possessed of any private property, does not the expense press upon them?—It is a great expense, but they are the cream of the French army; they are generally speaking better men; they have, generally speaking, something of their own. If they have not, it is very difficult up-hill work for them; it is very expensive, and I have heard them constantly complain about it. The staff service expensive.

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2065. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Is that permission to obtain horses at the remount price applicable only to the staff corps?—It is applicable to all the ranks now; Marshal St. Arnaud introduced it.

2066. (*Chairman.*) The officers can get horses that are brought generally for the army?—Yes.

2067. Do they not pick the best, and leave the worst for the troops?—It is so large an army, and where there are so many, it does not tell much. But now that that latitude has been allowed to officers, they buy horses of a much higher price than they did formerly, which are intended for officers, but which they would not have bought as troopers.

2068. Suppose an officer has bought his horse at his remount price, may he do what he likes with it?—Yes, it is his own.

2069. May he sell it?—There would be some difficulty about that; there is some check upon it, but what that is, I do not know.

2070. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Supposing he is disappointed with a horse, what can he do?—He can give him back, and if the horse has not come to any harm, they will give him about the same price, or allow him to select another.

Chefs d'état major.

2071. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) With regard to the chefs d'état-major, they are always of course selected from the staff?—Yes, always.

2072. Therefore those officers of higher ranks, such as the major-general or the lieutenant-general who is a chef d'état-major has always been on that staff, has he?—That does not follow; the chef d'état-major of a division, a colonel for example, must be in the staff corps; he is a colonel in the corps, and he becomes chef d'état-major of the division, but there are instances in which chefs d'état-major of the rank of major generals or lieutenant generals have not been staff corps men. There was an instance in the Crimea of General Rivet, who was chef d'état-major of the first corps, who had not been a staff corps man.

2073. Do those staff officers rise to be general officers the same as other people?—Yes.

2074. There is nothing to prevent their commanding divisions or brigades?—Nothing; in fact they always get employment.

2075. Though they may have been out of the habit for a long time of commanding troops, and may not be identified so much with the soldiers still they are highly looked upon, and they may get the command of brigades or divisions?—Yes; although they have not been mixed up with the troops so much or acquainted with the interior economy of a regiment, yet they have been always the right hand men of those who commanded, and therefore they know very well what command is.

2076. (*Chairman.*) They may be appointed to the command of a brigade, but never to the command of a regiment?—Never.

2077. The lowest position that they can occupy is the command of a brigade?—Yes; they may get a detachment. A general officer may wish to send a small column in a certain direction, and he wants a good man to command it, he may select a staff officer, a lieutenant colonel, and send him, with half a regiment and some artillery and some cavalry, to conduct that column and to command it.

2078. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have you any idea that there is any jealousy felt in the French army as to those officers of the staff corps.—Yes; there is a little perhaps.

2079. Is there any feeling that some of them are rather more theoretically than practically good officers?—No, I have never heard that; there is great esprit de corps in the staff corps, and if they find that they have any men who are more theoretical than practical, they employ them on more theoretical labour.

2080. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do you know whether the chef d'état-major attached to a division sends home reports to any body in France, independent of the general commanding the division?—Never, not that I know of; I never heard of it, and I think it is very improbable.

A large portion of the officers of the French army uneducated men.

2081. (*Chairman.*) According to the system of promotion in the French army by seniority, and by the selection of the proportion that are taken from the ranks to become officers, it must follow, as it seems to me, that while a large portion of them may be very highly educated, a certain proportion of the officers must be comparatively uneducated men?—Yes; it is the case. One sees the greatest difference amongst them.

2082. It was stated to the Commissioners by General Sir George Brown, that when he was at Gallipoli he had 6,000 men under his command; and that two French generals were in command of 22,000 men by his side, and that there was not a single officer among those 22,000 Frenchmen who could speak one single word of English, or read it?—I can quite understand that.

Foreign languages not taught at St. Cyr.

2083. Yet is not the study of languages one of the studies prescribed for officers at St. Cyr?—German is the only language that they are supposed to study, and they study that very imperfectly, for unless they happen to be quartered on the German line of frontier after they join they never know a word of it afterwards. English is only studied in the navy; at the naval school they study it, but at the military schools they study German principally.

2084. In their system of education the study of modern languages seems to form a very small part?—Very small.

Commissariat. Corps d'intendance.

2085. With regard to the commissariat in France, that consists of a body of officers also, does it not?—Yes; it is one of the civil branches of the service. I do not know how the civilians enter the intendance, but I suppose there is a sort of examination, and a sort of

training required of them, but of late years they have thrown it open to captains of engineers and captains of the staff corps, and after a certain examination with regard to keeping accounts they have been allowed to enter the intendance, and a good many have done so. It is a very well paid corps; they have got on rapidly of late years, and they are every day assuming great importance, so that a good many have joined it.

2086. That is a corps by itself, is it not?—Yes.

2087. But it is more completely a military corps than anything that we have in our service?—It is very much like our commissariat, only they are under the military authorities. The chief of the staff of a division tells his intendant, "You will have so many carriages at such place," and he gives his orders just the same as he would to the colonel of a regiment.

2088. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) They are all under the chef d'état-major, are they not?—He is the supreme man; he is supposed to be the mouth-piece of the general with the division or corps d'armée, or the army; whatever he says is law to everybody in that division, whether intendants or anybody else.

2089. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Even though a major-general is superior to him in rank?—The chief of the staff is the man who is supposed to speak for the general officer commanding.

French staff not divided into two departments,—

2090. (*Chairman.*) The French have not a quartermaster-general, and an adjutant-general, as we have?—No.

2091. But the chef d'état-major has officers under him?—Yes; and they do all the work of both.

a better and simpler system.

2092. Do you think that practically theirs is a better system than ours?—Far better, and much more simple. For instance, an officer comes to the staff of the division, and there is always an officer or two on duty; whatever it is that he requires is done at once by either one or the other, and it is done in one office. With us a man not thoroughly versed in all the regulations of the service makes an application or sends a letter to one office, and they say, "It does not belong to us, you must go to the other place," and he may go about from one to the other.

2093. The machinery works better under the French system?—I think it works infinitely smoother.

2094. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You think that there is too much subdivision in our service?—Yes.

2095. (*Chairman.*) Do you know whether, in the time of the first Napoleon, the service was conducted in the same way as it is at present?—There was always a chef d'état-major. They consider the chef d'état-major the leader of the band, and that it depends upon him to keep everything in tune; everyone always looks to him.

2096. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That is in the absence of the general?—Yes; he is the man who manages the whole thing, and the general officer need not trouble his head about any detail. He goes to the general in the morning, makes his report, takes his orders, and there is an end of it.

2097. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) After you have got the authority of the chef d'état-major of the division, is there not a very complicated system to go through before you can get his orders carried out?—With regard to what?

2098. For instance, if I wanted to send out a number of commissariat waggons, with a certain description of provisions in them, if I went to the chef d'état-major, and got an order for those waggons, should I not have to pass through a number of different offices?—No; he gives you an order, and you take it to the intendance, and they do it upon that order.

2099. Whom does he send that order to?—He gives the order to the intendance; all the transport service is under the intendance.

2100. Would he not send you to some sous chef?—If it is a very large army, the different intendants have different services. It has happened to me frequently, when they lent us the cacolets to take our sick down in the winter, I went to General Martimprey, and he gave me an order to the intendant, and the intendant said, will you have the goodness to take this to some other intendant, who had charge of that particular transport service; I did so, and he sent it on, and the field-train cacolets arrived at the time appointed. There is one man responsible, the chef d'état-major, and if anything goes wrong, the general officer comes upon the chef d'état-major.

2101. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to divisional operations, there is only one intendant in a division?—Yes.

The artillery and engineers, each a separate transport.

2102. If it is an artillery affair, I suppose there is a special intendance for it?—The artillery have their own field train, and their own transport, and so have the engineers.

2103. It is quite clear, that in some armies on the continent, there is the title of quarter-master general?—Yes, I believe there is; I am not sure that the Russians have not, and the Austrians.

2104. Perhaps their system is somewhat like ours, that they have two departments under the chief of the staff?—That I do not know.

Colonels of regiments not much interfered with by the staff.

2105. With regard to the discipline of the regiments the chiefs of the staff must have seen very limited regimental service, can we suppose that they would superintend the discipline as accurately as the adjutant general in our service?—A French colonel has

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much more power than ours; he can do anything he likes in his regiment—there he is supreme, and there is not so much interference as there is with us.

2106. With regard to the chef de bataillon; is he supreme in the battalion?—That depends upon the colonel, and how much latitude he allows him.

2107. But the colonel cannot be always present?—Then the other is supreme.

Guards.

2108. How are the officers selected for the guards?—The colonels of the regiments of the line are told that there are so many officers wanted for the guards (it is all of recent formation), and to send a list of officers who choose to volunteer for the guards:—This they do, and the officers are selected from the different lists.

2109. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It is done upon the recommendations of colonels of regiments?—Yes.

2110. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) When once they are put into the guards, do they continue there?—That's according to circumstances; promotion applies to the guards just the same as to the rest of the army. Up to the rank of captain it runs in the regiment; beyond that, it runs through the army, the guards and all; they are moved out of the guards into the line, and back again; they do not hold higher rank in the guards than they do in the line.

2111. They have much higher pay, have they not?—Yes, much higher pay—nearly double.

2112. Strong interest is made to get into the guards, is there not?—Some people like it, and others do not. They are recommended by the colonels. The colonel calls upon a certain number of officers, and says, "We have to furnish such a list for the guards—who will go?" They come forward voluntarily, and then they are selected from that list.

2113. As they have nearly double pay, and somewhat of a prestige above other regiments, are there not many candidates for the guards?—Many like it, but others do not; others prefer being on service—they prefer going to Algeria, because they get quicker promotion; they do not get on by being in the guards.

2114. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) There is no additional rank, is there?—No.

2115. (*Lord Stanley.*) Excepting in a general war, there is little chance of their seeing service?—Very little.

2116. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) They do not send any of the guards to Algeria?—No; they have not yet. A division of cavalry is forming now, and a second division of infantry.

2117. (*Chairman.*) The regiment of guides is somewhat of the same kind, is it not?—It is a regiment of cavalry of the guard.

2118. Who have also the privilege of having higher pay?—Yes, the cavalry and infantry are both higher paid.

Different departments of the general staff.

2119. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Letters used to come from the French head-quarters to the English head-quarters, according to the subject, from the bureau topographique and the bureau politique; did they form a part of the staff of the chef d'état-major?—I have been speaking of the staff of a division, and how that was carried on. The general staff of the army, of course, increased as the army increased, and then the bureau topographique and the bureau politique, which were at first very small, got to be very large, but there are staff officers on it. I said just now that all those men who were better surveyors, and who knew the country better than others, were selected for the bureau topographique, and they did nothing else. The bureau was under the chef d'état-major, and it is all in the office. When he has so many captains, one may be a better hand at returns, and another may be a better hand at surveying, and then he appoints to each his own peculiar work, and that man will perhaps do more of that work than any other; still he is liable to be called on to do any.

2120. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you recollect the sketch of the position of the Russians that was made immediately before the battle of the Alma by one of that class of staff officers?—Yes; all that was done by staff officers.

2121. In point of fact this portion of the staff of the chief of the staff is employed in every day's march in making sketches?—Yes, all of them.

2122. What might be the number of staff officers, including those that the chief of the staff at head-quarters in the Crimea might have had?—It varies so much. There was General Martimprey, then there was his sub-chief of the staff; then he had, I think, three chefs d'escadron and five captains under him to do the general staff work, and then there were three captains who were employed on this survey, and who did nothing else.

2123. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) With respect to the head of the Secret Department, is he not selected by the minister when the army takes the field?—Yes.

2124. It is considered a secret office?—Yes.

2125. All the correspondence of the army goes through that office?—Yes; he is the head of the intelligence department.

2126. Is it not like as it is in the British army, where the Commander-in-Chief has a military secretary?—No.

2127. A great deal of business is done in that particular office which the chief of the staff would not know anything about?—With regard to that, for that very confidential work the first aide-de-camp does it with the French Commander-in-Chief, but still, generally speaking, if it is anything that concerns the army at large then it is given to the chief of the staff, because if you did not give it to the chief of the staff there would be no record of it with him, and there might be confusion.

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2128. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There is no officer in the French army like the military secretary?—No; the first aide-de-camp does the business of the military secretary.

2129. (*Chairman.*) Can you state to the Commissioners whether the men promoted from the ranks in the French army receive any sum of money to provide for their outfit?—Nothing at all.

No allowance for outfit to officers from the ranks.

2130. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is the expense considerable?—Very trifling. There is very little difference in the dress. They take off the stripe and they put on an epaulet. It is only a very trifling difference.

Colonel Charles Stuart.

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Colonel CHARLES STUART examined.

2131. (*Chairman.*) How long have you been in the army?—30 years next December.

2132. You have been in several different regiments?—Yes: I began in the 4th Regiment, the King's Own Regiment. I was in that for two years and a half. I was afterwards for nearly 18 years in the Grenadier Guards, and afterwards for eight years I commanded the 13th Light Infantry.

2133. Was your first entry into the army by purchase?—No.

2134. Having entered the army did you afterwards obtain any promotion by purchase?—I exchanged into the guards, and I purchased my lieutenancy in the guards. I did not purchase my lieutenant-colonelcy. (A company in the guards and a lieutenant-colonelcy are one and the same.)

2135. You have been led to consider a great deal the system of purchase in the army and the effect which it has upon the general good of the service, have you not?—Yes, I have.

Present mode of entry into the army, satisfactory.

2136. First, with regard to the system of entry into the service, do you think that the system by which officers enter into our service is a satisfactory system as it is at present?—I think it is generally so.

Entry by purchase, not objectionable.

2137. Do you think that purchase for first entrance is not an objectionable system?—Not objectionable.

The colonels nominate to commissions in the household troops.

2138. Then having entered by purchase, there is also some degree of favour, because in some regiments the colonels have an opportunity of allowing persons to enter into those regiments?—Into the guards and into the household cavalry only.

2139. In those regiments there is a system of purchase combined with a system of favour?—Yes; the colonels of the guards have the same patronage, I believe, that the Commander-in-Chief has with regard to the rest of the army.

The Commander-in-Chief nominates to all other commissions.

2140. In the first entry into the army, besides the system of purchase, there is in fact a certain system of selection?—The Commander-in-Chief has the power of filling, without purchase, all vacancies which occur otherwise than by purchase—for instance, all ensigns who get their first ensigncies on augmentations, or upon death vacancies.

2141. Besides that, suppose there is a vacancy which should be filled up by purchase, the Commander-in-Chief in the one case, and the colonel of the regiment in the other, has the power of selecting who shall be allowed to purchase?—He has, I believe. The colonels of the guards keep a list of the applications of candidates. How far they adhere to that list or not I cannot say.

2142. You think, however, that the system of first entry, as it exists now, works satisfactorily?—I think so. The Commander-in-Chief has the power of bestowing commissions upon the sons of officers who have distinguished themselves or perished in the service whether in the army or the navy, and who have not the means of purchasing.

2143. He has the power of giving those commissions without purchase?—Yes; he has the power of giving those vacancies to whom he pleases.

2144. He has the power of absolutely saying whether or not they shall purchase?—Yes.

2145. Therefore the good working of that system depends upon the judgment and discretion of the Commander-in-Chief?—It does.

Promotion by purchase a satisfactory system.

2146. Then, with regard to the system of promotion by purchase, do you think that a satisfactory system?—I do, decidedly.

Objections to promotion by seniority, and by selection.

2147. Do you think that if any such system were adopted as we have heard is adopted in France, of granting a certain portion of the promotions by seniority, and a certain proportion by selection, that system would not be so satisfactory?—No; I think that promotion by seniority would render officers very old before they were promoted, and I think if the system of selection were adopted, it would create a great deal of discontent. I do not think that there would be confidence in the fairness of the selections.

2148. You think that it would create dissatisfaction and discontent in the army generally—Yes; among the army generally; among those not selected.

Examinations for entry and promotion to the rank of captain, advisable.

2149. Do you think if there were any system of examination in the first instance, so that men might take a distinguished position, and afterwards that those men should be promoted by selection, that although on their first entry they distinguished themselves in their examination, still their subsequent promotion would be viewed with jealousy by other officers?—I think it would. At the same time, I would most decidedly have an examination before officers were allowed to have commissions at all; and I would examine them for every promotion to the rank of captain.

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2150. Though you would retain the system of purchase, you would before the first entry into the army require a considerable examination?—Most decidedly.

2151. You would also have examinations up to the rank of captain?—Yes; I think that more important than the first.

2152. Your subsequent examinations would be more professional than the first, would they not?—Yes; also embracing other matters besides mere regimental acquirements.

2153. Would you make it indispensable that an officer in each rank should have served a certain period before he was eligible to the next rank, as we understand is the rule in foreign armies?—Promotion in the English army, generally speaking, has been so slow that I have scarcely given my attention to the subject, but I never saw an officer promoted too fast.

Advantages of the purchase system.

2154. What are the great advantages that you think arise from the system of the purchase and sale of commissions?—I think that it insures rapidity of promotion in a way that no other system would to those who do purchase, and also to a considerable extent to those who do not; I think it is obvious in the case of those who do, and with regard to those who do not, they are brought to the head of the list, and obtain promotion by the retirement of a great many men who certainly would not have retired so soon, and probably not at all till they were worn out, if the system of purchase had not existed. Having got my promotion as others have without purchase, after a certain number of years' service—I think 20 years—I am allowed to sell my commission, therefore I get a sum of money to retire with, which I had not spent, and which is an inducement to retire.

2155. Might not that advantage of retirement be obtained by having such a system as they have in the Indian service, where practically they make up a purse to induce an officer to retire?—That appears to me to be purchase under another name.

2156. He is bought out, but the person who comes in does not buy his entrance into the service?—No, he does not; the promotion is bought, but not the first commission.

2157. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The means of retiring are obtained?—Yes; I am not much acquainted with the East India Company's service; I believe the promotion is very slow, and that a man does not rise to the rank of general till a later period than in our service.

Great benefit to the service by men of fortune becoming officers.

2158. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that our service does or does not suffer from men of fortune coming into it, who come in for a few years by purchase up to a certain step, and, being tired of the army, leave it?—I think that the service benefits to a very great extent by it; it benefits by it in this way, that it insures rapidity of promotion for those who really determine to make the army their profession; and those who come in for a few years move out of our way, and others get on in consequence. I also think, from considerable experience as a regimental officer, that officers of fortune are very valuable indeed in the service. I think that they are able to do kindnesses to their men, in various ways, which would be quite impossible for officers who had no means to do it; they can forgive a debt, and advance money, and assist men's families if they are married, and they can assist very materially in their amusements, and by that means keep up a spirit of good humour in the ranks, and a good feeling towards officers, which nothing else can do. I do not think that any money spent by the Government for the amusement of the men acts nearly so well as that. I also think that it is a great advantage to officers, when, instead of being confined to their barrack-yard, to their mess, and to their garrison, as officers who have no means must be, and hence get narrow-minded and prejudiced, they have an opportunity of occasionally going on leave, mixing in general society, and travelling abroad. The last especially is, I think, very beneficial to officers.

The regiments enjoying the highest reputation are also those which have been officered in the largest proportion by men of family and fortune.

2159. Do you think that those men going from the regiment for a time, and seeing something of the world, and returning, raises the tone of the regiment generally?—Decidedly; in all the regiments of the line that I have seen, I have always observed that those who had the largest proportion of officers of family and fortune, were altogether the best managed. I need scarcely instance the Rifle Brigade, the 52nd, the 43rd, the Fusiliers, and various regiments of that sort, which are notoriously good regiments. I do not say that many others are not equally good, but those are generally regiments of the highest reputation.

Messes too expensive.—Expenses of the bands a hardship on the officers.

2160. Side by side with that advantage, is there not a disadvantage arising from the habits of expense that young men of fortune bring into a regiment?—I think that there are far too many expenses, which, with a firm hand, might be kept down, and I think that the service ought to be made available for those who have not fortunes. I think that the messes are too expensive. I consider it a great hardship that officers should be compelled to defray, out of their scanty pay, almost the entire expense of the bands of their regiments.

2161. Since you have been for many years connected with the army, have you not observed that the expenses are rather on the increase?—I am afraid they are.

2162. Is it not very desirable that they should be diminished?—Yes.

The expensive habits might be controlled.

2163. Do you think that officers who are in command of regiments would be able to diminish those expenses?—I think that they can, to a certain extent; but they require very strong and firm support from the generals under whom they serve.

2164. It should be from the generals and from the Horse Guards, that that should be more urged upon the regiments?—Yes, I think so; not only urged, but insisted on. A most excellent order was given out by the Duke of Wellington in 1844, as to the expense of the messes; but I think it has been evaded very much.

2165. Do you think it desirable to retain the mess, for we have been informed that in the French army, where the officers live more upon their means, for the sake of living upon those means they avoid messing together, and they mess alone, or one or two together?—I am disposed, upon the whole, to think that there is an advantage in having a mess. I think that officers would get into very slovenly and some disreputable habits, without a mess. I think it is an advantage to bring the junior and senior officers together—it keeps up a good feeling.

System of regimental messes advantageous.

2166. Do you think that promotion, even as high as lieutenant-colonel, which brings him into an important and responsible position, should be obtainable by purchase?—I think so.

Desirable that lieutenant-colonelcies should be obtainable by purchase.

2167. The officer, who has become lieutenant-colonel, cannot purchase any higher?—No.

2168. He cannot obtain any higher position, as it is deemed important for the army, that the higher positions should be reserved, and not be attainable by money?—I presume so.

2169. Is not the position of a lieutenant-colonel, who has the command of a regiment, a very important position also?—It is, certainly.

2170. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) The system of purchase continues regimentally up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—Yes.

2171. After that, it all becomes army rank?—Yes.

2172. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Upon what principle is it, that it is desirable in your estimation, that the important post of commanding officer of a regiment may be purchased with advantage to the service, and that it would not be an advantage to the service that the next step should be purchased?—I think that a distinction must be drawn somewhere, and up to lieutenant-colonel it is regimental rank, beyond lieutenant-colonel it is army rank.

2173. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Unless the rank of lieutenant-colonel had been purchased, an officer could not sell it?—No.

2174. When a man once arrives at the rank of full colonel, no commission is saleable except by special permission?—No.

2175. With regard to the majors who purchase the rank of lieutenant-colonel, do not they undergo, generally speaking, an examination by the general officer of the district, and is not a report made as to their qualifications, whether they purchase or not?—The general commanding the district, or the division, in his half-yearly confidential report, states whether the majors are fit for command or not.

Before majors are promoted they must be reported fit for command,—

2176. Whether they purchase or not?—Yes.

2177. (*Chairman.*) It would be a very strong case, would it not, where a general made a report that an officer having risen to the rank of major was not fit to purchase the next step?—Very strong indeed, and I think it is a pity it should be so. I think that if those things were more looked into, and less delicacy and indulgence exercised, it would be better for the service.

a regulation which should be more strictly enforced.

2178. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you think that there should be a more rigid examination as to the fitness of majors to be advanced to lieutenant-colonels?—Yes.

2179. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Have you not known cases where majors have been passed over, and have been called upon to quit the service in preference to giving them the command of a regiment?—I cannot say that I have of my own knowledge.

2180. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Are the Commissioners to understand that you do not consider that the examination to which youths are subjected is sufficient for the purposes in view?—I believe it is not.

Present examinations for first commissions insufficient.

2181. (*Lord Stanley.*) You do not propose a competitive examination?—No.

2182. Not even among candidates, all of whom would be ready, in the event of success in the examination, to purchase?—I do not like a competitive examination.

2183. (*Chairman.*) Will you state your objections to a competitive examination?—I think that it is scarcely fair. I think that a man of considerable ability and knowledge does not stand at all a chance with a very inferior man who has more effrontery and less modesty.

Objections to competitive examination.

2184. (*Lord Stanley.*) You are speaking of *vivâ voce* examination alone?—Yes; I misunderstood the question.

2185. You are aware that at Cambridge, and, I believe, in a great measure at Oxford also, the examinations are not oral, but written?—Yes, so I understand.

2186. You say that you have some other objection to the competitive system?—Yes, which is, that I know that where the competitive system has been recently tried in examinations for the artillery, young men have been so overworked, with the view of being brought in by distancing other competitors, that they have worked 12 and 14 hours a day for months, and that must injure their health, and must incapacitate them, to a certain extent, in after life, and it must give a distaste for study.

2187. (*Lord Stanley.*) The question is not whether you may not occasionally, under the system of competitive examination, have a candidate succeed who is disqualified for further exertion, but whether, on the whole, a larger number of qualified men do not pass under that system than under one of mere chance?—I do not understand the expression "mere chance."

2188. I mean the present system under which an officer enters the non-scientific branches of the army?—I would decidedly have the officers undergo an examination, and a strict one, but not a competitive one.

2189. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do not you think that the same object may be attained by having a high standard of examination fixed without leading to the results to which you have alluded?—Yes, I think so.

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2190. (*Chairman,*) With regard to promotion from the ranks in our service, do you think that that promotion ought to be more encouraged?—I do not think so myself.

2191. Do you mean with respect first to the soldier who is promoted?—I think decidedly it is not beneficial in many cases. I should be very sorry to exclude non-commissioned officers from promotion, but I think it is not beneficial either to the individual, to the men whom he has to command, or to the service generally.

Promotion from the ranks, not beneficial either to individuals or to the service.

2192. Do you think, as to the service, that it is not beneficial?—I think not.

2193. Is it not beneficial by exciting a spirit of emulation amongst the soldiers by showing them that by good conduct or by distinguished service they may rise to officers?—I do not think that the effect is beneficial upon them generally; I think it unsettles them completely, and I think that the best non-commissioned officers that I have known do not wish for it. I can mention several instances; I remember in the 40th Regiment, which distinguished itself very much at Candahar; the Duke of Wellington put a commission at the disposal of the lieutenant-colonel as an encouragement, but he could get nobody to take it down to the hospital serjeant; he had the commission, but he was perfectly wretched, though he was kindly treated by his brother officers. In my own regiment, the 13th, a quartermaster promoted from the ranks deserted, and then I applied to the grenadier guards for a non-commissioned officer as quartermaster; the colonel of the regiment sent me a list of all the senior serjeants, and five of the best whom I offered to recommend for the commission, declined; all of them preferring such situations as messengers at the Horse Guards, warderships at the Tower, and others, which do not raise them to what is called the rank of gentlemen. A most excellent serjeant of the same corps, however, accepted, and he has since risen by his merits to the rank of paymaster.

Colonel Stuart's appointment to command the 13th regiment—by exchange with an officer much younger than himself.

2194. With regard to the 13th regiment, when you were first appointed in that regiment was it upon its return from India?—About a year after.

2195. You had not served with the regiment in India?—No, I had exchanged from the grenadier guards.

2196. Then that would naturally put you over the heads of those men who had served in India?—Yes, it did; but the man whom I exchanged with had not served with the regiment in India, he had already gone over their heads, he was my junior by seven years.

2197. So far the regiment generally may be said to have gained by it?—The regiment got an older officer in my person than the man I had exchanged with. I do not think it made much difference.

2198. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Did the officer that you exchanged with go into the grenadier guards?—Yes; Colonel Cunningham.

2199. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Have you not known, in your experience, many officers who, though rather deficient as to education, were still very able and useful officers in all the practical details of a regiment?—Yes, I have, but I think that they would have been better if they had been better educated.

A separate staff corps advisable.

2200. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that it would be desirable to have a separate staff corps with the view of inducing officers to educate themselves more, so as to qualify themselves for that position?—I do, decidedly.

2201. It would have the advantage not only of giving you a better educated staff, but an advantage directly in the army?—I think it would be a very good outlet for excellent officers, who have not the means of purchasing to get on.

2202. If you established a staff of that kind, would you act upon the principle of selection?—Yes.

2203. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That is, in the first appointment?—By selection in two ways:—*i.e.* by generals requiring military secretaries and aides-de-camp; and by the Commander-in-Chief, for the general staff of the army. I would not allow any staff situation to be held by an officer unless he had served four years with his own branch of the service and one year with each of the other branches; he ought also to have passed a practical examination in engineering at Chatham before he became a staff officer. Then besides that, he ought to go through a very strict examination upon various points of military science and foreign languages. I think, however, that officers who have satisfactorily filled the appointment of adjutant for four years, should be eligible for the staff appointments of brigade major and of deputy assistant adjutant-general, and officers who had commanded regiments satisfactorily for two years, for that of assistant adjutant-general; practical experience being much more necessary for that branch of the staff than science. But they should be removed to a staff corps.

2204. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would there not be some difficulty as to allowing an officer under these circumstances to serve with the cavalry?—I think not; a man would be only attached to a regiment of cavalry or to the depôt at Maidstone for one year.

2205. But that would entail a certain expense upon the man, would it not?—Yes, certainly.

It would afford promotion to non-purchasing officers.

2206. (*Chairman.*) You think that some such system as you have generally indicated would be a great advantage, by giving an outlet to those officers who may be very meritorious, but who have not the means of purchasing?—Yes, to meritorious hard working and intelligent men. After they were on the staff I would give them promotion without purchase after a certain number of years in each rank.

2207. If it were thought desirable to do away with the purchase and sale of commissions, do you think that an annual retiring pension given by Government would answer

the purpose that a lump sum of money does, which is obtained by the sale of the commission?—I think not.

2208. Even if the country were willing to go to a greater expense by increasing the retiring allowance, you think that they would not get by that an equivalent for the advantage which now results from the sale of the commission?—No; I think that a lump of money is a great temptation to retire.

Retiring pensions would not accelerate promotion as much as the sale of commissions.

2209. (*Lord Stanley.*) Supposing that the country were inclined to grant a retiring allowance, it would be also in the power of the Government to capitalize the value of that allowance, so that the officer might receive it in one sum, or have it spread over a term of years?—Yes.

2210. It is a matter of fact, that any man holding a pension for life may obtain the capitalized value of it, is it not?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

2211. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Would it not come to the same thing, whether the individual purchased, or the country purchased?—Yes.

2212. (*Chairman.*) An officer, now he is a lieutenant-colonel, may sell out, and get a large lump of money, may he not?—He gets 4,500*l.*—that is the regulation value of the commission.

2213. If he were to receive a retired allowance, and were desirous to capitalize it, his age, his health, and whether or not he had been wounded, would tell against him, would it not?—Yes.

2214. The very thing that you meant to reward him for would be a disadvantage to him, then; his having served in the West Indies for many years would make the capital sum that was receivable smaller, if it were done upon a mercantile principle?—Yes.

Conduct of officers promoted from the ranks.

2215. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) In cases where non-commissioned officers have been promoted from the ranks, have you generally found that their conduct has been good, and continued good?—Good in some cases, but not in others.

2216. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you think that that system, if carried to any great extent, would give satisfaction to the common soldiers generally?—No; they have a prejudice, generally I believe unjust, against men who have risen from the ranks.

Mode of selecting non-commissioned officers for commissions.

2217. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What are the usual grounds of selection, according to your knowledge, of non-commissioned officers for commissions; are they taken from the seniors, or are they generally serjeant-majors, or are they selected particularly for being superior in point of education or intelligence?—So far as my experience goes, which has only been experience in peace, they have been taken generally by seniority and upon the supposition that the serjeant-major and the quartermaster-serjeant are altogether the best men, and the fittest to be chosen.

2218. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) But they are taken originally for their intelligence, are they not?—Yes.

2219. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If there is rather a disinclination to obtain promotion amongst non-commissioned officers, a serjeant-major, we must presume, would not feel injured if a junior serjeant obtained a commission though he did not?—That is another question. Though a man might not particularly wish for a thing, he would not like to see a junior go over him.

2220. Supposing the junior got it in another regiment then he would not feel it a grievance?—I think not.

2221. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) They are generally promoted in the same regiment, are they not?—Generally speaking they are, with the exception of from the guards to the line.

Large extra prices given for promotion an evil

2222. (*Chairman.*) You are aware that in the service generally, though a certain sum is fixed for purchase, yet that sum is in almost all cases exceeded?—Yes.

2223. And very often doubled?—Perhaps occasionally doubled.

2224. Do not you consider it to be an evil that the amount that is necessary to be paid should become so large?—It is an evil, certainly.

inseparable from the system.

2225. But it is an evil inseparable from the system, is it not?—I think so. I have often thought it a pity that Parliament should pass an act with a penalty to prevent that which every one knows to be going on constantly, for I think that it teaches officers to set at nought the decisions of the Legislature.

2226. (*Chairman.*) Have you ever known cases where an officer could have paid the regulation price, but where another who has paid more has obtained the post over him?—No, he has always a right to stop the promotion if he pleases. I have known many instances of officers waiving their right voluntarily.

Officers insisting on adhering to the regulated price not unfavourably looked upon.

2227. If they do not waive that right, it is looked upon rather unfavourably, because it checks promotion in the regiment?—I have known cases in the guards, where that has been so, but taking the line generally, I do not think that that feeling exists.

2228. You think that where an officer had the regulation price, and offered it, and stood upon his right, he would not be looked ill upon by his fellow officers?—I think not.

Officers frequently waive their right.

2229. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You stated that you had known cases, in which officers had waived their right?—Frequently.

2230. In that case, would not an officer who waived his right, be obliged to withdraw his name?—For that quarter.

2231. He could not stand on that list, and a junior officer go over his head?—Not that quarter; he can return his name the next quarter. I have known that happen frequently.

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2232. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What can be the motive, if no odium attaches to stopping promotion, why an officer should allow another to pass over his head?—The motive sometimes is, receiving a sum of money.

2233. (*Lord Stanley.*) That is, of course, an unrecognized transaction?—Yes; I can scarcely say that I know of it, of my own cognizance.

2234. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Since this is of frequent occurrence, it surely gives a great advantage to a wealthy man, as he may induce gentlemen to allow him to pass over their heads?—I say that the thing has been done, I do not think frequently, but I have heard of it.

2235. (*Lord Stanley.*) It is one of those things which, however frequently they may happen, are not likely to become public?—Certainly not.

2236. (*Chairman.*) You were in command of a regiment for some time, were you not?—For eight years.

Effect of a limited period for the command of regiments.

2237. From your experience in the army do you think it injurious to the service that officers should remain in command of a regiment sometimes for a very great number of years, 20 or 30 years?—I think that is a question which must depend entirely upon the vigour and health of the officer.

2238. Do you think that if any regulation were made that after 10 years' service an officer should no longer remain in command of a regiment, seeing that the officer did not sustain a loss, the service would benefit by that system?—I think that the service would lose a great many very valuable and excellent commanding officers if you forced them to retire.

2239. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Supposing him to be promoted to a higher grade, for instance a brigade, should you still think it objectionable?—No, certainly not; the regiment might lose but the service would gain. If a commanding officer so retiring were promoted I think it would be for the advantage of the service.

2240. Would it not also remove an officer who might not be so valuable?—Certainly.

2241. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Taking the question abstractedly will you state whether the service would benefit or not by changing the commanding officers after 10 years?—It is a difficult question to answer. I think that the service might altogether benefit by it.

2242. (*Chairman.*) You are acquainted with the warrant of 1854?—I have read it.

2243. Have you considered the effect that it will have upon the promotion of the army?—I consider that the general effect will be beneficial upon the general promotion of the army, if it is properly carried out as I understand it.

Limit of the period for staff employment.

2244. Do you think that it would be advisable to carry out the recommendation respecting officers holding staff appointments, that they should only hold them for a certain number of years?—I think that the establishment of a staff corps would put the whole thing upon so very different a footing that it would be scarcely necessary. I think that under the present system it would be decidedly a good thing and a fair thing.

2245. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) To what extent would you go as to the higher ranks?—I think that five years is a very fair time.

Disadvantage of regimental officers being absent on the staff.

2246. Would you apply that to all the higher positions at the Horse Guards, for instance?—I do not consider myself competent to give an opinion upon the subject. The present staff system is most unfair upon the regimental officers, who have to do the duty of those who are absent, and very prejudicial indeed to the service. During the eight years that I commanded the 13th, which had only recently come back from India and was not in good order, there were always two captains absent on the staff and one subaltern besides, and very frequently an officer employed on the recruiting service, and another at the senior department at Sandhurst. I was deprived of the services of five officers, and that is by no means an unusual occurrence.

2247. (*Chairman.*) That was very prejudicial to the interests of the regiment?—Yes, it caused naturally a great deal of discontent amongst the officers who did the duty of the men who received their regimental pay as well as their staff pay.

2248. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You were generally without five officers out of the regular establishment?—Yes, during a considerable portion of the time.

Objections to extending the system of promotion by selection.

2249. (*Chairman.*) You object, do you not, to any further introduction of the system of selection in promotion?—I do, so far as I have considered it. I think it would create a great deal of discontent. I think, when officers cannot purchase and are passed over, they understand the reason of it, and there is no sore or invidious feeling about it, unless a man has been passed over very often indeed. A man would be slow to recognize the superior merit of a man who was selected over him, unless it was for some action of extraordinary gallantry.

2250. Do you think that under the present system of purchasing first commissions in the army there is not a great hardship upon the sons of officers, who may be very fit for commissions, and naturally anxious to follow the same profession as their fathers, and yet who may not have the means of purchasing into the army?—I think, generally speaking, that the number of commissions which can be given away, arising from death vacancies, nearly provides for young men so circumstanced.

2251. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That is for the first commissions; but as to that class of officers, they have great difficulty in purchasing promotions in case of vacancies, have they not?—Yes.

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2252. (*Chairman.*) The only remedy that you have suggested is the creation of this staff corps?—Yes, but I think I could suggest some other remedies. I think that they might become adjutants if qualified. I think every adjutant ought, as soon as he becomes senior lieutenant, to become an extra captain, in the way that now an adjutant, who is an ensign, when he has become the senior ensign is made lieutenant at once, provided, however, that he has performed the duty of adjutant satisfactorily for at least three years, and that he has passed the same examination for promotion as other officers of his own rank. I think it is very desirable that an adjutant should hold the rank of captain, or even major. I would let them carry on the duty of adjutant when captains, and promote them to majorities in the same manner; and that would take one class. As to others, I think there ought to be a general list, open to the inspection of the officers and their friends, kept at the Horse Guards, and as death vacancies occur, or other vacancies which are not created by purchase, or which are not created on active service, where I think the commander of the army on service should have the promotion. I think they should be all given strictly by rotation, not in the regiment, but in the service at large.

Remedies for the slowness of promotion of non-purchasing officers.

2253. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Above the rank of captain, or in all ranks?—I am speaking of those who have been passed over frequently and who cannot purchase. I think that a list of them ought to be kept, and that as vacancies occur, in whatever rank, in any branch of the service, an officer should be promoted into it, and it should go through the army generally.

2254. (*Lord Stanley.*) If he has no chance in his own regiment, you would give him a chance in the army at large?—The first one that offers.

2255. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that that would do away with the feeling of discontent?—Yes; and the feeling that there has been unfairness in promotions of that sort. I think also that if an officer has been purchased over very often, and has held the rank with the approbation of his superiors for a certain time, he should be given unattached promotion. I should think that the recruiting service and pensioners should be officered by men so promoted.

2256. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) There would not be a very great increase of pay; and, as to an adjutant, when he had got the rank of captain he would continue to receive adjutant's pay?—Yes.

2257. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) It would have some effect upon the purchase system, if a man by remaining a short time longer in a regiment felt sure that he would get an unattached step?—Yes, it might; but I think it would be fair to that extent to assist an officer who had not the means of purchasing, having served a certain length of time.

2258. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you not think that by your system as to adjutants, you might retain a man too long in that position, and not give others an opportunity of learning that very important duty?—A man might be kept too long.

2259. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Have you ever considered the subject of the formation of a staff corps?—Yes; I have to a certain extent.

2260. Could you give the Commissioners any idea of what your plan would be?—I have already stated that I would not allow any officer to go on the staff until he had been four years with his own branch of the service, and a year with each of the other two, and until he had passed through a course of engineering at Chatham, and then he should undergo an examination.

2261. You would have a certain number of officers to form a staff corps?—As soon as ever a man was taken as brigade major by the Horse Guards, or as military secretary, or as aide-de-camp by a general officer, I would put him, after six months, into the staff corps, and then let his promotion go on without purchase after a certain number of years.

2262. Are you aware that in France the staff corps are a distinct body?—Yes; I would have them a distinct body, decidedly.

2263. (*Chairman.*) Have you anything further to state to the Commissioners as to the system of promotion and retirement?—I think not.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, 24th June 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.
Lieutenant-General WYNYARD.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.
Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Mr. G. CARR GLYN.
Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Sir D. Macdougall.

Sir DUNCAN MACDOUGALL examined.

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2264. (*Chairman.*) You have retired from the army?—Yes.

2265. When did you retire from the army?—In 1835.

2266. How long had you served in the army?—31 years.

2267. In the course of that time you had seen some service in the Peninsula?—Yes; I had been in the 71st regiment, the 53rd, the 85th, and the 79th regiments. I served in Portugal, Spain, and France, and at the Cape of Good Hope; and at the conclusion of the Peninsular war we were sent to America, where we took Washington, and were employed at New Orleans.

2268. Having seen so much service, and been in so many different regiments, have you formed any opinion upon the subject of the purchase of commissions in the army?—I think that practical information is better than all the theoretical information that any person can give. I have some memoranda here of all the purchases that occurred in the regiments that I was in, the 71st and 53rd, it happened that no purchase occurred whilst I was in them.

2269. Were you a long time in those two regiments?—Not long; I was a couple of years in the 71st, and about a couple of years in the 53rd.

2270. Was there any promotion in those regiments from death vacancies?—Yes.

2271. But no purchase?—No.

2272. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) They were on home service, I presume?—Pardon me, the 53rd was in India, and the 2nd battalion was in Spain, and we had promotions from deaths, but not from purchase; my experience there does not bear upon the question of purchase at all.

Composition of the 85th regiment.

2273. Where was the other regiment, the 71st?—I entered that corps in Ireland; but I did not remain long there. I got a company in a Cape regiment, and from that I exchanged into the 53rd. I will read the different instances of purchases that took place. First in the 85th. We were all selected from the different corps of the army, principally from the regiments in Spain, and I believe no regiment was ever better composed than that corps was. The officers were generally the younger sons of the country gentlemen of England—a description of officers which is by far the best to enter the army; they are generally young men well educated and of gentlemanly bearing, but their fathers had not the means of laying out those large sums of money upon them which merchants and people of large wealth have; but I always, from my experience, say that the second sons and the third sons are better, than the elder sons of the country gentlemen, who had not much money. Such was the case in the 85th regiment; the 85th was composed of men of that description; we were all brought in under the idea that it was a very great advantage to us. Soon after we were collected together in the 85th there was a general officer who was the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, General Bennett, and he was allowed to sell, and it so happened that our two majors, Major Deshan and Major Ferguson, two most distinguished light infantry officers, had not the means of purchase, the consequence of which was that Major Wood was brought in over all our heads, he having the means of purchasing. Our senior captain, Gubbins, was a captain I think of 1803, and I was a captain of 1806, and Major Wood was brought in over our heads in consequence of the two majors not being able to purchase; that was one very hard case.

Case of purchase in it, a hardship on the officers.

2274. You think that as regards those individuals this was a very cruel case?—Yes, a hard case.

2275. And you think that they felt it?—No question about it; I have known many instances of its having caused the most bitter anguish; the very iron going into the souls of the officers.

2276. Major Wood was brought in, you say?—Yes.

2277. He bought over the other officers?—Yes.

2278. Did he come in from another regiment?—Yes, he was an old officer.

2279. But a good officer?—Yes, a very good officer.

2280. Were men who were very fit passed over by one who had not any superior qualifications to theirs?—With regard to qualifications, Major Ferguson was one of the most magnificent fellows in the army, a man who was through everything during the Peninsular war.

Case of Major Ferguson, selected by the Duke of Wellington to command a regiment.

2281. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) And he was known at that time to be a most excellent officer?—Yes. The Duke of Wellington afterwards felt that it was very hard that Major Ferguson had been passed over. There was a disagreeable thing occurred in the — regiment, and it was necessary to give the command to some energetic and determined fellow, and the Duke of Wellington selected Major Ferguson, (who had been passed over, as above stated,) from the whole of the Peninsular army to command that regiment. A very singular thing was this, and it shows how much depends upon chance in the purchase. If I had come off picquet at Bayonne five minutes later than I did one day, Major Ferguson never would have had the command of the — regiment, and Sir George Brown probably never would have been adjutant-general at the Horse Guards, nor second in command in the Crimea; and the circumstances were these:—I was marching from picquet at Bayonne. I passed the tent of Major Ferguson, and he said, "I want to speak to you." I halted the picquet. "Here," said he, "is a letter I have received from Lord Fitzroy Somerset." It was offering him the command of the — regiment, by purchase. I said "I am very glad to hear it," and he said, "But I cannot purchase, and I have written a letter to refuse." I took the letter and tore it up, and I said, "Write immediately, and say that you will purchase." He said, "I cannot, I have only so much." "Well," I said, "that is quite enough. Brown is the senior captain and he shall give so much, Lieutenant Wilkinson shall give so much, and so on; I know that Gubbins will give 200*l.* to become senior captain." I was the fourth captain, and I said, "I will give 100*l.*" He wrote the letter and got the lieutenant-colonelcy. Captain Brown was then away, and when he came up he found that we had arranged all about the purchase. But Lord Wellington would have been obliged to look out for another officer in consequence of Major Ferguson not being able to purchase; my coming off picquet five minutes later would have prevented it, but in consequence of this it was all arranged.

2282. Major Ferguson did purchase, did he not?—Yes.

2283. You suggested a mode by which all the officers should make up a purse?—Yes, but we did not give more than the regulation, for any man doing that would have been unprincipled, I think, under the regulations that then existed.

2284. That was the time when there was still that strict practice?—Yes, but we contributed to buy for our brother officer, but not exceeding the regulated price.

2285. The Duke of Wellington gave him this regiment, but only by purchase?—Yes; and that gave a first-rate commanding officer to the — regiment, which they would not have had if we had not provided the means of purchase, he having first written a letter refusing it.

2286. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) That was a forced sale on the part of the Duke; the Duke compelled the Colonel of the — regiment to sell?—Yes.

2287. (*Chairman.*) Colonel ——— was compelled to sell out?—Yes.

2288. Then the system of purchase would have had this effect: The Duke wanted to put Major Ferguson in command of the regiment, and if it had not been for your suggestion Major Ferguson would not have been able to take the command of the regiment?—Exactly.

2289. Then the public must have suffered for the want of the best man?—Yes; the public would have suffered from such splendid officers as Ferguson and Brown not having been brought forward. That was in 1814. We then went to America, and the same year Brown got a lieutenant-colonelcy in place of being a lieutenant-colonel of 1826 or 1828.

2290. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) This shows how merely accidental the system of purchase is?—Yes, and the disadvantage of purchase, because if Ferguson had not happened to have the means of purchasing, so efficient an officer as he was would not have commanded the — regiment; it would have been given to probably a more inefficient man.

2291. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Under what circumstances did the commanding officer of the 85th make a vacancy which might have fallen to Major Ferguson?—We had two lieutenant-colonels, a lieutenant-colonel actually in command of the regiment, and there was a general officer, a lieutenant-colonel, who never joined the regiment. This general officer, Bennett, was allowed to sell out. In those days general officers were lieutenant-colonels in regiments, and some of them were captains, never joining, but receiving the pay.

Case of Major Macdougall purchased over.

2292. Unless he had been able to sell he would not probably have made a vacancy?—No. I will state another case which I consider one of very great hardship. I became brevet-major during the war for my services, and I returned my name for purchase; the major of the regiment was anxious that I should give more than the regulation, and I said, "If you only will get my promotion without signing that certificate I shall be delighted to do it, otherwise it will be impossible." It so happened that some pecuniary losses in my family rendered it necessary and indispensable that I should withdraw my name from the purchase list. No sooner did I do that than a captain of the regiment, the fifth captain, made his bargain with the major, and got that majority which I had refused upon the grounds I have stated; he was a captain of 1812. I was a brevet-major and captain of 1806. This young captain went over the heads of brevet-majors Ball, Macdougall,

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and De Bathe, and Captain Schaw. Two or three months afterwards my money got right and I had the means to purchase. Colonel Thornton who commanded the regiment, said, "It is a very cruel case; I must write a very strong letter on the subject, and I am sure "they will give you a majority by purchase immediately in some corps." He wrote a very strong letter, and I very well remember the answer, which was this:—"His Royal Highness "the Commander-in-Chief has a very high opinion of Major Macdougall, but it would be "difficult for His Royal Highness to think that the fact of Major Macdougall having allowed "a purchaser to go over his head gives him now a particular claim to immediate purchase." I thought from this that they imagined I had got a douceur for allowing the step to go over me, which made me very indignant, and I immediately said, "I will have nothing to say to the army. I will go on half pay;" and I did go on half-pay, and I intended never to return to full-pay, till Sir Herbert Taylor recommended me as an inspecting field officer of militia with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. That is a case of my own.

2293. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have you any doubt that many other officers in the army, have either gone on half-pay or given up the service from similarly wounded feelings?—No; I have known some cases where purchase was very beneficial to the service, but it never came under my notice in any regiment that I was in. Ball, Shaw, De Bathe, and Macdougall, I do not think were very ineligible men, yet we were unable to purchase, and this young captain purchased over us.

2294. (*Lieut.-Gen. Wynyard.*) Was Sir William De Bathe not for purchase?—No.

2295. He was perfectly aware, as all the officers were, what the system of purchase was, and that if their name was not returned, those who were juniors would purchase over them.—Yes, everybody knew that.

2296. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) They were all four brevet majors, were they not?—Three of them, Ball, De Bathe, and Macdougal.

Case of the 79th regiment.

2297. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) For distinguished service in the field?—All for distinguished service in the field, and all mentioned in despatches. I had been mentioned three or four times in despatches at that very time. Now, as to the regiment that I commanded, the 79th, Major Ferguson, a very good officer, entered the army, in 1820, and purchased his lieutenant-colonelcy in 1835, at which time there was, serving in the corps, a Captain Cameron, one of the very best officers in the army, and Captain Young,—they were captains of 1814, one year captains before Major Ferguson entered the army. There were serving in the regiment Lieutenants Macdonald, Matthieson, Macdougal, and Cartan, all of whom had been in the army five years before Major Ferguson entered, and they were only lieutenants.

2298. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Was Major Ferguson promoted in the regiment, or was he brought into the regiment?—He was brought into the regiment from half-pay as major, and he then purchased. Three of those subalterns, who had been in the army five years before Major Ferguson, were first-rate officers. There was Lieutenant Johnson, of 1826, purchased over Lieutenants ——— and Cartan, lieutenants of 1818,—the latter a most excellent officer.

2299. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Had those officers been on full pay, all of them, or were they brought into the 79th from half-pay?—Full pay.

2300. (*Chairman.*) When did this occur in the 79th?—In 1835. Major Ferguson succeeded to my lieutenant-colonelcy in 1835, and Lieutenant Johnson purchased in 1834. Captain Cameron was also purchased over by Captain Young, who was his junior in the regiment. Captain Young was a year senior to him in the army, but Cameron's merits were unbounded. Still Captain Young purchased over him. Then Captain Cameron, when senior captain in 1835, at last purchased the majority; but he sold out from the galling annoyance of finding a junior officer over him, so that that first-rate man was lost to the service.

2301. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) What prospect would Captain Cameron have had as major, suppose there had been no such thing as purchase or sale? Would there have been a vacancy to have promoted that officer into?—That depends upon the men remaining in the army and dying; that I do not know.

System of promotion by merit.

2302. (*Chairman.*) In pointing out your objections to the system of purchase and sale, the objection seems to be general that it leads to officers being passed over, and young men being put over their heads: that is the grand objection, and that objection, if it is carried to its full extent, would lead to this, that all promotion should go by seniority, would it not?—No: I should be very happy to see the system introduced of all promotion going by merit, and I think that it should be understood by every Commander-in-Chief that it is not his patronage that he is exercising, but the patronage of the public. I think that the Commander-in-Chief is bound seriously to weigh every appointment he makes, and to give it according to merit. See the late Regulation, how that has affected the public. We heard that a number of young officers were to be brought forward to astonish us with their talent, and what they would do. A number of young officers were brought forward, and the services of the old Peninsular officers were entirely ignored, and they were considered physically and mentally incapable. In reading the whole of the proceedings in the Crimea, I do not think that there are any three men that can compare with the old Peninsular officers, Sir George Brown, Sir De Lacy Evans, and Sir Colin Campbell, either

physically or mentally, in energetic action; and this new system is merely an extension of favouritism and patronage.

2303. You think that selection, as it has worked, has worked ill?—Yes; selection if properly carried out, is certainly the system that should be pursued.

Bad working of selection,

2304. Selection, as you have seen it worked, has not been satisfactory?—It has worked badly; almost every officer in the army thinks so, except those who benefit by it.

2305. The object being to select according to merit, and the present system having worked ill, what system could you suggest that would probably work well—how are we to secure a good selection?—It can only be secured by the good faith and honesty of those persons who make the selection; that is the only way, and there should be some superintending control over them. But I must say that it is frightful to see the instances of vicious selection, and that is generally felt throughout the whole army.

Case of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.

2306. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Were you acquainted with Lord Frederick Fitzclarence?—Yes.

2307. He had a very high reputation in the army, had he not?—Yes.

2308. He was a good officer, was he not?—Yes.

2309. And of great advantage to the service, having obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel so early?—Yes; he was an excellent officer.

2310. He would not have obtained the rank of colonel as he did if it had not been for the system of purchase, I believe?—I do not know; there are instances of many who attained rank at a very early period without purchase. I am almost ashamed to say that I got my company in two years without purchase.

2311. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you suppose that Lord Frederick Fitzclarence who never had an opportunity of proving in the field his superior merits was a fit individual to be selected as a model for the whole system in the army?—He was an excellent regimental officer, but more than that we do not know, or how he would have acted in the field.

Case of hardship on distinguished officer

2312. With reference to the circumstance of an officer having gone out from disgust and wounded feelings, do you recollect an officer who was introduced to me, I rather think by a note from you, within the last year, who had been 20 years in the army, who had been deeply grieved by the neglect of his field services, and who, I believe, would have gone out of the army had it not been for your remonstrances and mine?—Yes.

2313. Was that an officer of great merit?—Yes.

2314. It was an injury to the public service that he had not been promoted?—Yes; I believe he was allowed to be one of the most distinguished officers in the Crimea. I may mention that General Williams was very anxious to have this man with him at Kars, and he wrote home to that effect; I believe Lord Clarendon wrote about it to the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and through the Commander-in-Chief the reply was, that in consequence of the number of officers who were employed on the staff of his corps, he could not permit this officer to go to join General Williams at a most critical period when General Williams was particularly anxious to have his services; and one of the captains on the staff was a young man who had been two years a captain, and had been four years in the army, and this officer that I have mentioned was a first rate officer, and he had been 20 years in the army, and yet he was prevented in consequence of this young man being on the staff from going to join General Williams at Kars, at a most critical period, and we know the advantage of having had British officers at Kars. Then I remember an adjutant of my own name who was purchased over frequently in the regiment, and at last, when senior, a subaltern was going over him again. I thought it a very hard thing, and I asked him if he could not make up the money, and he said he thought some of his friends might. I thought it a very cruel case, and I said, "I will advance the money in the meantime, and your friends must pay me afterwards;" which I did, and he got the company which he would not have got otherwise in a year or two; he was one of the best officers that I ever met with, and he had been adjutant of the regiment, and he quitted the army with disgust because his juniors were over him.

2315. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) The 79th was not considered a purchasing regiment, was it?—There was a great deal of purchase in the regiment. There was Major Ferguson, who obtained a lieutenant colonelcy, and Lieutenant Johnson who got a company. Captain Young got a majority, Captain Cameron purchased a majority and gave it up with disgust. Lieutenant Macdougal got a company. Formerly it was not a purchasing regiment.

2316. Within what period did those promotions take place?—Between 1834 and 1835, all in two years. The 85th was not a purchasing regiment, inasmuch as it did not advance the seniors.

The system of purchase sometimes retards as well as accelerates promotion.

2317. Do not you consider that the system of purchase facilitates promotion in some regiments, and stops it in others?—Yes; if the officer cannot get the money he will not go. That was exemplified in the case of a relative of mine the other day; he was major of a regiment, and the lieutenant-colonel was very willing to sell, but he asked a larger sum than he would give. He would have given a certain sum over the regulation, but not more; for no certificate is given now. The officer I allude to was appointed to a situation which required his removal from the corps. Then another major was brought in, and no sooner was that done than he gave the sum of money that the lieutenant-colonel required, and he got the lieutenant-colonelcy. In that case it

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retarded the promotion because my relative would not give the sum that was asked; he was quite ready to give more than the regulation, but not to the extent required.

2318. Have you ever known a regiment where promotion has been stopped by an officer refusing to go out?—Yes, for years and years. He will give the regulation and no more, and he will not allow any other person to buy over him.

2319. When a field officer has sold in a regiment, promotion has been very rapid afterwards?—Exactly: the check is taken away. What I would like to see would be the system in the East Indian army, where no man can be purchased over, but a major may say to a lieutenant-colonel—"If you retire we will make up a sum of money in the "regiment for you."

2320. (*Chairman.*) You would like to introduce the system of the East Indian army into our service?—Yes.

2321. We are told that the system of promotion in the East Indian army is strictly by seniority?—But that is not seniority.

2322. It is seniority and purchase, but they adhere strictly to seniority?—I am not for strict seniority—I am for selection, but for its being done in a proper and conscientious manner—if not, I would have seniority.

Case of Sir De Lacy Evans's promotion.

2323. Take one of those honourable officers that you have mentioned, or any distinguished officer who had arrived at a certain time of life—do you think that he would be more sensitive to being passed over by a man who had money, or who was younger than he, and whose superior merit he did not see, but other people did?—If I was passed over by a man whose superior merit I did not see, it would annoy me quite as much as or perhaps more than if I was passed over by a man with money; but I think I never would be annoyed at being passed over by a man whose antecedents and experience I thought superior to mine. I will give an instance of that: When I was a major there was an officer who was merely a lieutenant, and in the course of one year he was made lieutenant-colonel over my head, and I was delighted at it, because I thought he deserved it. Sir De Lacy Evans was a lieutenant when I was a major, and he was appointed lieutenant-colonel over my head, and I thought that it was right.

2324. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Was not there some purchase in that case?—No, it was for service in the field.

2325. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Was it by brevet rank?—Yes; he was a lieutenant at the head of the quartermaster-general's department in America, and General Ross attributed very greatly our success at Washington to Lieutenant Evans, and he wrote home a despatch saying that a company was by no means an adequate reward for Lieutenant Evans, and begging that he might get a majority; I came home afterwards with a despatch, and Sir Henry Torrens, who was then the military secretary, told me that they were very sorry that at the moment they had not the means of giving Lieutenant Evans a company, but when they had the means they would give him a majority for his services in America; then after that he was in time for Waterloo, and there gained his lieutenant-colonelcy.

System of purchase in the East India Company's service.

2326. You think that the system of making up a purse to induce officers to retire has, as a system, worked well?—Yes, in the East India Company's service.

2327. Do you think that it would be advisable to introduce that system into our service?—Yes; there is no regulation against it, and no man could be promoted over another;—if the senior major did not agree to it no other officer could pass him over, but they find it by no means difficult in the East India Company's service for it to work well; it is constantly done, and a man can retire after a certain number of years' service with a certain provision for his family, besides the allowance which the Company give.

2328. Does not that operate sometimes severely upon the men who are in the regiment, because they have to contribute their quota to this sum?—Not unless they think proper.

2329. If they do not contribute what then?—Then the man does not retire.

2330. That stops the promotion in the regiment, does it not?—Yes.

2331. Under those circumstances, a man may be a very distinguished officer, but if he is a poor officer he becomes necessarily a great hindrance to the promotion in his regiment, by not being able to furnish his quota?—I believe that very seldom occurs in the East India Company's service, they generally manage to make up the sum, and it acts very well.

A system of selection desirable but impracticable

2332. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) As you approve of the system in the East India Company's service, which is that of purchasing an officer out, but being exclusively a seniority system besides, do you or do you not think that it would be possible to introduce a modified system upon that, engrafting selection upon that system of purchase, and not altogether interfering with the system of seniority?—I am altogether in favour of the system of selection, if it can be done, but I see very great difficulties attending it, and I do not see clearly how they are to be got over. I have a memorandum which I will read: "Memorandum.—Purchase in the army.—The present system of purchase in the army appears in theory to be highly censurable, indefensible, and unjust, and it is wonderful that in practice it has not worked in a manner still more injurious than it has done."

but it has sometimes worked well.

2333. (*Chairman.*) Sometimes you have seen it work well, have you not?—Yes; it has brought forward men who have distinguished themselves.

2334. It has given those an opportunity of coming forward which they would not have had without the system of purchase?—Yes, occasionally; some very splendid officers

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I know. "In the course of my service many instances have come under my notice of the manner in which the feelings of old, experienced, and valuable officers have been cruelly lacerated by young men, their inferiors in all respects, purchasing over them. One instance of the above kind, which occurred in a regiment under my command, so deeply impressed me with the injustice and disadvantage of the system as to lead me to urge that the act of purchasing should not give a right to sell, except from length of service (21 years), as a man, passing over the heads of one, two, three, or more officers senior to him, equal and perhaps very far superior to himself in qualifications and merit, was quite a sufficient advantage for him to gain without his having a right at any moment to dispose of the rank he had so obtained."

2335. The Commissioners are to understand from that memorandum, that you propose to retain the system of purchase, but not to allow a person to sell afterwards till he has served 21 years?—I will explain how I propose ultimately to extinguish it.

2336. At present you propose to keep it?—They have vested rights.

2337. Do you propose to interfere with their vested rights, and to say, although you have purchased under a system that you might sell whenever you pleased, we will now say, you shall not sell until you have served 21 years?—No, that would be monstrously unjust; what I propose is, to limit the right of selling *hereafter*, until 21 years after any future purchase.

Scheme to extinguish the system of purchase.

2338. You would propose, that hereafter no person should be able to sell until after 21 years' service?—Yes, "A young man purchasing with a view to sell after a few years' service cannot be a desirable person to have in the army, as the national interests require that all entering it should do so with the intention of making it their profession. In accordance with the opinion I have long entertained regarding purchase and the establishment of a retiring provision for officers, I would suggest, first: that no person hereafter purchasing should have a right to sell until he had served 21 years in the army, subsequent to his purchasing. Secondly: that 21 years' service should give an officer a right to retire on half-pay. Thirdly: that 26 years' service should give him a right to retire on three-fourths of the pay of his rank. Fourthly: that 31 years' service should give him a right to retire on full pay. Fifthly: that officers (including all who had not purchased) should have a right after 35 years' service to retire from the army, receiving from the Government the value of their commissions according to the present infantry rate. Sixthly: that the Legislature should appropriate a certain sum annually, for the purpose of ultimately entirely doing away with purchase." That must be accomplished gradually; it would be a very great blessing if we could get it done away with. "The provision above proposed for officers is most moderate in comparison with that established by the East India Company, as shown in the annexed memorandum. It is a question if it would not be advisable and just to adopt the principle (acted on by the East India Company) of allowing a Queen's officer to retire on the half-pay of captain after 21 years' service, without reference to rank, while it is borne in mind that the East India Company allow their officers after 20 years' service to retire on the full pay of captain without reference to rank:" that is, when a man has served 21 years he should retire on full pay. I propose that if he was merely an ensign or lieutenant he should retire on half-pay as captain, for the East India Company acting upon that principle, allow them to retire on the full pay of captain after 20 years' service. After 24 years he can retire as major, whatever his rank may be. After 28 years he can retire as lieutenant-colonel. After 32 years he can retire as colonel. I think that they should have a little advantage over the Queen's service, on account of the climate.

2339. (*Lieut.-General B. Wynyard.*) You are aware of the greatly increased pay in the East India Company's service, which enables officers probably to carry out their own purchase system, but which would be quite impossible for a poor man in ours?—Yes, that might be so.

2340. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Did you purchase your lieutenant-colonelcy?—Yes.

2341. Do you consider that the pay of lieutenant-colonel is a fair interest for the money so expended?—The regulation I think is 1,300*l.*, and for that sum I got an increase of pay of only one shilling a day, 18*l.* a year, after 30 years' service; I was then about nine years a brevet lieutenant-colonel, and for merely regimental rank I paid 1,300*l.*

2342. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) In the Company's army there is no regulation price?—No, there is no selling; it is an agreement between them to make up a purse; it is of course at the option of the senior officer to let it take place or not; and they are not subject to the galling annoyance of seeing a junior officer of inferior pretensions placed over their head.

2343. In introducing that system into the British army, would you abolish the regulation prices?—The regulation prices are abolished, in fact, because there is no certificate now given; you may give what you like.

2344. If an officer has the regulation price, no man can go over his head?—Certainly not.

Advisable to adopt the system of purchase in the Indian army.

2345. You proposed just now to introduce the Indian system into the British army, would you still retain in the British army the regulation price of commissions?—Not in that case; I would adopt the system of the Indian army. In case of a lieutenant-colonel going to quit that army a purse of 1,000*l.*, or 2,000*l.*, or 3,000*l.*, or 4,000*l.*, might be made up to him, and I would not limit that; they may give him 10,000*l.* if they like, as no sum, however great, would place a junior officer over a senior.

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2346. In the British army you would abolish the regulation price, would you not?—I would abolish purchase altogether.

2347. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You propose that officers should retire upon their full or half-pay, after a certain number of years service?—Yes.

Retirements should be provided by the legislature.

2348. And that Parliament is to provide money for that?—The Legislature must provide for it, certainly.

2349. Have you any data by which you can make an approximate calculation of what that would come to annually, or the sum that Parliament must vote?—No, but that we can get in five minutes from Messrs. Cox and Company. It is indispensable that some provision should be made for officers; it is the case in all the public offices, I see men retiring on their 600*l.* or 700*l.* a year.

Retirement for civil officers.

2350. (*Chairman.*) Take the system of the public offices; you are aware, that in those public offices the men contribute to a superannuation fund all the time that they serve?—We should be very happy to do the same, if the amount of pay admitted of it.

2351. That is, in fact, a large diminution of their pay every year; so much per cent. upon their salaries every year in order to make a retiring fund?—Yes.

2352. If they die that money is lost entirely?—Yes, after all it comes to the same thing, because a man who has a situation of 700*l.* a year, and who pays 50*l.* of it to a retiring fund, receives an income of 650*l.*

2353. Say that he serves for 20 years and then he dies; he has then lost that 50*l.* a year entirely for his family?—Yes, but that appears to be merely a nominal thing. I think it would be the same thing if the Government said, instead of giving you 700*l.* we will give you 650*l.* a year, and give you a retirement after a certain number of years.

2354. What you now propose would be a reduction of the pay of the officers?—I should be very glad if the government would increase the pay of the officers, so as to enable them to contribute towards a good retiring pension.

2355. (*Lieutenant-General B. Wynyard.*) Do you think that the army are overpaid?—No, quite the reverse.

2356. (*Chairman.*) An officer, as it is now, has some difficulty in a regiment to live upon his pay, has he not?—He cannot do it;—an ensign cannot, but a captain can, with great economy, if unmarried.

2357. In a higher position he cannot?—He can with great difficulty.

2358. It is all that he can do, is it not?—Yes.

2359. He could not look to any essential reduction of that pay?—No, but I should look to being put on the footing of the clerks of the public offices. I would add a certain sum to be paid to the officers, and then deduct it afterwards, as you do in the public offices. A captain has now 200*l.* a year. I propose that the pay should be increased to 250*l.*, and that that 50*l.* should be retained by the government to make a retiring allowance for the officers.

2360. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do not you suppose that there is a great mistake as to the rate of pay of officers, which an officer enjoys; for instance, you, as lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment, had certain regimental subscriptions to the band and other things which you were obliged to pay, and your means of subsistence were reduced by the amount of those subscriptions?—It is shameful that anything should be paid to the band; the mess is all proper enough, but the band should be supported by the government. There are charities and all kinds of things. The commanding officer of a regiment is subject to a great many claims, I know that pretty well.

2361. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you think that, according to the system which prevails in the Indian army of a purse being made up, coupled with seniority promotion, that that gives promotion sufficiently rapid in the Indian army?—Upon my word I see an immense number of young men here, Indian officers who have retired upon very handsome allowances.

2362. Do you think that such officers who have arrived at their rank at such an age are still in the vigour of health?—Many of them are.

2363. (*Lieutenant-General B. Wynyard.*) Are you aware that the manner in which they regulate pensions in the East India Company's service is by the number of years service, instead of according to rank, in consequence of the rank of the officers being so very much behindhand?—I mentioned that before.

2364. (*Chairman.*) You stated, did you not, that you think the system of making up a purse a good system, as they do in the Indian service?—Yes, because it does injury to nobody.

2365. But it seems to me for that system to work well to be essential that it should be a system of seniority, because who will subscribe for a purse, if another officer of more merit is to be brought in over their heads; nobody would do that?—No.

System of purchase in the Indian army involves promotion by seniority.

2366. Then is it not essential that the system of subscribing for a purse should be coupled with a system strictly of seniority? Take a regiment, all its officers, as I understand, subscribe according to their position in the regiment. If they are to be passed over, and somebody else put over their heads, that would be unfair upon them when they had subscribed for the purse?—Yes.

2367. Then how could we have the system of making up a purse with any system of selection?—Certainly not, because no man could be passed over in the Indian army by making it up, but in purchase in the Queen's army you have not the system of selection from purchase, because if there are 10 lieutenants in a regiment who cannot purchase, and

the 11th can, he gets it as a matter of course, and he may be the most incompetent man in the whole corps.

2368. You are now showing the fault of our system. Will you explain how, if we adopted the Indian system, we could engraft upon that any sort of selection?—We could not.

2369. If we adopted the Indian system it seems, does it not, that we must strictly adhere to the system of seniority?—Yes, you could have no selection connected with making up a purse, it must depend upon the will of the senior man; on the other hand, I should be delighted to see selection adopted, if it could be carried out, but difficulties exist which might be overcome.

Bad selections for promotion for service in the Crimea.

2370. You have stated that, looking most dispassionately at the promotions and the military proceedings in the Crimea, that you considered that the selections had been badly made?—Yes.

2371. Those selections have been made, have they not, by the authorities at the Horse Guards?—Yes.

2372. Looking to the future, and admitting the fault of human nature, can we expect to get a system at the Horse Guards that will secure to us a better system of selection?—I think we might.

2373. How could that be done?—I think by a proper superintendence being established over them, and being brought to the bar of public opinion, that is the only way.

2374. Does not public opinion work two ways? It may sometimes select the best officers, but it may also select the most popular man?—Yes, certainly it is sometimes so, but there is no question but that some of the selections which have been lately made have been highly objectionable. The other day I was told that a number of promotions took place for service in the Crimea, and they took the advantage of introducing a number of men who had never been on service in the field; they were very excellent men, but without distinguished service, and they were not entitled to it; a system of that kind cannot last, and I think it can be put a stop to. I can only say that I never in my life have recommended a man for promotion that I did not think he was entitled to. The standing orders of my regiment show the principle on which I acted in that respect.

2375. Do you think that promotion is better entrusted to the officer in command of the force or to the Horse Guards at home?—I think that the Commander-in-Chief of the army should always have a confirming power, but it should be something very strong that should lead him not to confirm the nomination of a general officer commanding at a foreign station.

Purchase more objectionable in war than in a peace time.

2376. You have seen the system of purchase in time of war and in time of peace, and you have considered it bad, have you not, both in war and in peace?—I think in war particularly so. A first battalion might be serving in Spain, and a young subaltern in the second battalion who never saw service might get a company, and therefore in war-time it is worse, much more galling and annoying.

2377. You think it worse in time of war?—Yes; much more galling to the feelings of officers.

2378. In time of war there are more opportunities of selecting good men, are there not?—Certainly; but that was not done. During the whole of the Peninsular war there were no means of rewarding a lieutenant, we never heard of a lieutenant being promoted immediately after distinguishing himself.

2379. You state that, during the Peninsular war, there were no means of rewarding any subordinate officer; where did the brevet rank begin?—A captain, but no poor subaltern ever got the brevet rank; it was a most extraordinary fact that during that war no captain, no lieutenant, no ensign, no serjeant nor private ever got the slightest mark of recognition for their services by having a medal given to them.

2380. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You do not mean to say that subalterns were not often promoted into other regiments?—Not at the moment; they were obliged to wait till there was an opportunity. Sir De Lacy Evans was strongly recommended for his company and brevet rank of major at the same time; that was in August 1814, and they had not an opportunity of giving him a company till the beginning of the next year, six or seven months afterwards. You could promote a captain immediately, but not a lieutenant; you must wait for an opportunity.

Advisable to make the first entry by competitive examinations,

2381. Supposing the system of purchase to be done away with, and we were anxious to guard against any unfair selection, how would you provide for the first entrance into the army; it is very difficult to select what young men shall go into the army; how would you select in order to give them their first commission?—I should have a carefully arranged and judicious system of examination, and select the best men.

2382. You would have examinations and take the best?—Yes.

and examinations for the steps of promotion

2383. And give them their first commissions?—Yes, and constant examinations afterwards.

2384. Examinations for their several steps?—Yes; it is frightful to think of the men who have come into the army, sometimes persons not fit for the society of gentlemen. There was one wretch who was gazetted the same time as I was in the 71st Regiment, and I never saw a more low blackguard in this world. I believe he was the son of some nobleman's butler, but we very soon turned him out; and I believe that fellow long received

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half-pay! There were many instances of highly improper appointments preceding the establishment of the system of examination.

2385. Then, with regard to entrance into the army, you would take any one who could pass an examination?—Yes; provided his moral qualities were unexceptionable.

The pay of subalterns should be increased, or they should be guaranteed an allowance of 100*l.* a year.

2386. Then you would naturally have many officers very poor indeed?—I should be very much inclined to say, that either the Government should increase the pay of the army, or else, that every young man, in coming into the army, should be guaranteed an allowance of 100*l.* a year. That was the system in my regiment. I took no young man who had not 100*l.* a year; he then could get on like a gentleman, with economy; but under 100*l.* a year, in England, it is awful work for a young man. I think that either the pay of the army should be increased, that the pay of an ensign or subaltern should be increased 100*l.* year, or that he should have an allowance of 100*l.* a year. Every profession should enable a man to live.

2387. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do not you think that that sum which you consider is required might be moderated, if, in the first place, the contribution to the band were placed upon the Government; and in the second place, if a more economical system were insisted upon in the messes, and in the general mode of living, so that it might bring down your allowance to 50*l.* a year?—100*l.* a year was my limit, founded on the most economical system—they were able to live upon that,—the messing amount of some regiments is enormous.

2388. (*Chairman.*) As I understand you, a man coming into the army as an ensign, ought to have his pay, which is something about 90*l.* a year, and 100*l.* a year of his own?—At the very least—my regiment was a most economical regiment, but no man could live in it, with respectability or comfort, under 100*l.* a year, and it was as economical a corps as any in the service; and I believe, notwithstanding, that there was not a better mess in the army—it was a militia regiment, the Lancashire artillery.

Great disadvantage to abolish the mess system, which is excellent if the expense be properly limited,

2389. It has been suggested, with a view to economy, that if the mess was done away with there would be greater economy, because then the officers might live as they do in the French service?—That would be a very bad system; our mess system is excellent, and cannot be better, if kept within proper limits, but the extravagance in some corps is frightful. I allowed nothing but port and sherry in our regiment—in some other regiments they have claret at 7*s.* a bottle, but messes should be established for the poorest, and not for the richest. Occasionally, in the case of an inspection dinner, perhaps, there might be champagne, and I should say to the general officer, "I have champagne to-day, but I do not allow it generally."

which may be done by commanding officers.

2390. Whose fault is it when expense grows up in a regiment?—It is the fault of the commanding officer of the corps in permitting it. In short, the general commanding in chief should consider himself the father of the whole army, and every commanding officer should consider himself the father of his regiment, and treat the officers as his children, and insist upon their doing as he would insist upon his son doing. I found no difficulty in doing that in my regiment, in controlling the expenses of the young men. I found that some of them disliked it at first, but in the end they all liked it. My standing orders show the system of economy upheld by me.

Promotion should be regimental, except in cases of decided merit.

2391. We have supposed a young man coming into a regiment, with his 200*l.* a year as an ensign, would you keep the promotion strictly a regimental promotion?—Strictly regimental, with the exception of bringing forward a man of decided merit. I never would hesitate, if I was the commanding officer of a regiment, and I saw an officer very superior to others, if that was the system, to send in a recommendation for a fifth or sixth lieutenant over his seniors.

2392. Would you bring a man in from another regiment?—Yes, if I thought that a man was more deserving than any other man in a particular regiment, pre-eminently so; it would not do to bring in a man otherwise. I do not think that any officers should be annoyed at such a man being placed over them.

2393. In peace time how would there be an opportunity of seeing that pre-eminence?—The commanding officer can judge of that pretty well by the manner in which the officer does his duty, and his style altogether.

2394. That would rest with the commanding officer of the regiment, would it not?—Yes; to give the recommendations. I should have been very happy when I commanded a regiment if I had the power to select the most deserving officers.

2395. For the command of a regiment, and the position of a lieutenant-colonel, would you adopt the Indian system, under which they look through the majors of the army generally?—I consider the command of a regiment to be a very important national trust. The conduct of a regiment in action greatly depends on a commanding officer. The result of an action may depend on the conduct of a corps,—and the fate of an empire may be involved in the result of a battle. I would never give the command of a regiment to any man because he was the senior major, unless he was thoroughly qualified for so important a duty

2396. For the command of a regiment the selection must be made by the Horse Guards?—Certainly.

2397. And they should select, through all the majors in the army, the best?—Of course, the most qualified man.

2398. You would wish, would you not, to have a different sort of Horse Guards from what we have at present?—It is not the present Horse Guards that is to blame, it is human nature, and the manner in which patronage has been permitted to be exercised in that quarter.

2399. If it is human nature that you object to, is not the remedy hopeless?—I think I would try to make human nature better, by bringing public pressure to bear on it.

2400. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You talk about a major not being fit to command a regiment, surely that must be the fault of the inspecting generals, if they really do inspect?—I think that they know very little about it sometimes.

2401. They are supposed to do so?—Yes.

2402. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) At all events, whatever difficulty may take place as to the selection of the fittest majors for the command of regiments, do you think that money is a good qualification for the command of a regiment, because, undoubtedly, if I rightly understand the system at present, the possession of money gives great facilities for the exercise of favouritism in promoting majors to the command of regiments?—Very often men of large incomes are a very great curse, as it merely leads to extravagance. What I like to see in a regiment is, men with very small incomes besides their pay; an ensign with 100*l.* a year, and a captain with something more than his pay (not much more), are always the best officers, and a major with a couple of hundreds a-year besides his pay is better than a richer man. With regard to inspecting generals, and the system of the army altogether, people are not kept up to their mark as they should be. There is no question but that there should be a very great change in that respect. You will see men who have been in the army from 20 to 30 years really know nothing of their profession. I have seen a man called out after 20 years' service, to manœuvre a battalion, who could not do it. When I commanded a regiment, I called out a captain and he knew nothing of it, but looked like a fool. He was very much ashamed of himself, and I told him that he must turn to, and in the course of two months he was able to manœuvre a battalion as well as any field-officer in the army. The reason that he was not able to do so before was, that he was not compelled to pay attention to learning his duty. All my young subalterns who had been with me three months could move a battalion as well as any field-officer in the army, and they were perfect masters of garrison and field gun exercise.

2403. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Had they been all in the army before?—The men who had not been in the army before were excellent officers, and I think we owe a great deal to the country gentlemen in England, who came forward in the handsome manner in which they did.

2404. Do you suppose that the officers in your regiment lived upon their pay?—No; I stated before that I did not think any man without 100*l.* a-year could; I would not take anyone who had not that allowance.

2405. Were the expenses of your mess as great as those of regiments of the line?—It may easily be imagined that it was not expensive when at the conclusion there was not a single officer who was in debt in any way. The mess bills were always paid every week, a certificate being sent in to me that they were paid, and the wine bills were paid by the paymaster, and deducted from their pay. I had a committee of accounts every month, and I saw exactly what every young fellow had; but it is a frightful system in the army at present, for sometimes the extravagance becomes frightful. A near relative of mine was in a regiment where one of the officers in the course of five or six months got 7,000*l.* in debt, and another got 2,000*l.* in debt, and my near relative, who was one of the steadiest fellows that I ever knew, on all other occasions, got 1,000*l.* in debt in the course of six or eight months.

2406. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You are under the impression, are you not, that this system of extravagance, instead of having been repressed, has been rather increasing in the army of late years?—I am afraid that that is correct. I speak only from what I hear. I believe it is very frightful.

2407. You are of opinion that if the Horse Guards were in earnest about it, they have full power to cause this to be discontinued?—Yes; I can say that I did not allow it in my own regiment.

Promotion from the ranks.

2408. (*Chairman.*) Do you think it a good thing for a soldier to rise from the ranks to become an officer?—Yes, in a certain degree, but then it must be a man of particular stamp. If he is married, his wife must be a respectable woman, ladylike, and particularly well-conducted. I have invariably observed if a man is promoted from the ranks who is married, and he is ashamed of his wife, that he always took to drinking, and went to perdition.

Difficulty with respect to married non-commissioned officers.

2409. But according to that, a soldier is promoted not according to his own merit, but according to the merit of his wife?—If a poor man was promoted when he had a bad wife, it would do him no good. I knew a particularly sober man who was promoted, whose wife was a drunkard. He did not care so much about it when he was serjeant-major, but when he was an officer he took to drinking, and went to ruin; but where a man is well educated, and he has a gentlemanly bearing, as many non-commissioned officers have, I think then it is an excellent system—my adjutant, who was from the artillery, was as fine a gentlemanly fellow as you could meet with anywhere; and where proper selections are made, it is proper, right, and necessary that non-commissioned officers should be promoted, and that men should look forward to attain the highest rank.

2410. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In point of fact, you approve of promotions from the ranks, but you consider that the circumstance of a man being married, if he should be married, and the character of his wife, should be considered before the promotion is granted?—It should be exercised in the most cautious manner with reference to the

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future welfare of the poor man, but I consider the system to be an indispensable one,—perfectly indispensable. As to serjeant majors, it is infamous sometimes how they are passed over. There was one in my corps, a very fine fellow, physically and morally, that was in the garrison at Quebec, and it happened that there were two men in another regiment, one was a captain and the other was a lieutenant, one of whom had been a private and the other a drummer boy at Waterloo when this serjeant major was a serjeant, and yet that poor fellow was allowed to remain a serjeant. I was disgusted with it, and when I got the command of the regiment, Lord Aylmer was then commanding at Quebec, I represented it to him; I told him that there was a town majorship vacant, and strongly recommended that serjeant; he saw it in the same light that I did, and the serjeant got it, and he became immediately the junior captain in the army, and the day after his name appeared in the Gazette I asked this man to dine with me at the mess, and on my life I never saw a more perfectly gentlemanly fellow than he was; and he was a man who was beloved and respected afterwards by everybody that knew him. He is town major at Montreal now. Then many men I have known very injudiciously promoted, and this does the service no good, nor the individual any good.

2411. Do you know that there is a field officer that has held high rank during the whole of the war, and still holds high rank at Scutari, and who was raised from the ranks?—Yes.

Staff appointments.

2412. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that the present system of staff appointments is satisfactory?—Very far from it.

2413. In making any alteration in our military system, would an alteration in the mode of selecting officers for the staff be one of the first things to which you would turn your attention?—It is the most essential thing in the whole of the service—everything depends upon a good staff.

2414. Should you for that purpose make the staff a separate corps?—Certainly a separate corps, and I would have very strict examinations, and I should afterwards, if any man in any arm of the service evinced particular qualifications, transfer him to the staff.

2415. In that way the staff would serve as a means of promotion for the army generally for distinguished officers?—Yes, certainly.

2416. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You mean distinguished for mental qualifications, and being adapted for the staff?—Yes; a staff man not only requires mental qualities, but physical and moral qualities. A man may be an excessively clever fellow, and a very good mathematician, but a very bad staff officer. You require a combination of everything in a staff officer, but certainly the selection that is made for the staff has not been at all proper. Sandhurst was instituted by the late Duke of York for the purpose of educating men for the staff, but very few men who have got first-class certificates at Sandhurst have been promoted on the staff. I know that many men who got first-class certificates at Sandhurst never were employed on the staff, but were sent back to the regiments. A near relative of mine had the highest certificate that ever was given, and he was officially reported to the Commander-in-Chief as being more than equal to any officer that preceded him—as appears by the order issued by the late Governor of the R. M. College, and what was done with him? In place of giving him a staff situation he was sent back to his regiment, as many others have been.

2417. Then the system of selection for the staff has been even more unsatisfactory than the other selections?—Certainly, and the consequence is, the incapacity of our staff. I consider our regimental system to be perfect, yet when a regiment, with that beautiful organization, is placed in a brigade with other corps, it becomes paralyzed in its efficiency, in consequence of the inefficiency of the staff; but this system, which we are now going to adopt, of having the army in brigades and divisions, will, I trust, prove beneficial. It is a thing that I have strongly urged, that the army should be formed in brigades and divisions, with every thing connected with them, artillery, cavalry, infantry, sappers and miners, hospital staff, commissariat, and every thing, and I believe they are going to adopt it. In a pamphlet written by me in January 1855, I warmly advocated the adoption of such a system.

2418. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You would, I presume, think it desirable that a staff officer should also be kept fully acquainted with his regimental duties?—Yes.

2419. How would you arrange that, if you had a separate corps?—He should serve with all the arms, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

2420. For what period?—A great deal could be done in a year. I think that a man serving for a year in each branch, should be quite sufficient.

Retirement from the army at a certain age.

2421. (*Chairman.*) As you have referred to the French system, if purchase were to be abolished, would you, in order to make promotion more certain, oblige officers to retire from the army altogether, when they had reached a certain age?—I have never thought of that, but I think that at a certain age it would be a very desirable thing.

2422. Do not you think that it would be felt as a hardship?—It might with some. I do not believe that such system obtains in any instance in England. In the United States it does in the law.

2423. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Would you make your staff corps entirely a seniority corps?—No.

2424. How would you propose that promotion should go on in it?—I would give a man the appointment which I thought he was best adapted to fill.

2425. He would still belong to the staff corps, would he not?—Yes.

2426. When that particular service was over, he would return to head quarters?—I do not see the necessity of the staff corps having any head quarters.

2427. There must be some quarter from which they must get their instructions; I call that their head quarters. If you make it a seniority corps, do not you think that it would tend to exclude very many clever regimental officers from being employed on the staff?—Wherever a regimental officer showed that he possessed the qualifications requisite for a staff officer, I should remove him immediately to the staff corps.

2428. It has been proposed by some officers, that if regimental officers were to undergo an examination up to the rank of captain, you might have very many clever young men in the army, who, being steady, would improve themselves and be highly qualified for the staff corps—would they have any means of coming in?—Yes, if they possessed the proper qualification.

2429. Not if you made a seniority corps of it, it would be like the engineers and artillery?—I do not think that the staff corps could be made a seniority corps; I think that promotion there should be entirely according to qualification and talent.

2430. Are you aware, that in the French service, it is a seniority corps quite distinct from the rest of the army?—I did not know that.

2431. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) By establishing a staff corps, would it not make the promotion in that corps very slow, you would have no promotion except from casualties?—That requires consideration.

2432. Would not that deter a great number of officers from going into that staff corps? No, I do not think that.

2433. Not by the slowness of the promotion?—No; the staff corps certainly should be considered superior to any other, and should be considered the certain means of ensuring the promotion of men of talent.

2434. Would not the same result be arrived at, by having an educational standard, or any other qualifications that you might require, which every officer who is a candidate for the staff should reach?—Yes, provided the examinations were of a properly judicious and thoroughly searching character.

2435. You leave him now in his regiment, and employ him on staff employments?—Yes; I think it is a most unjust and a most vicious system; we have no more officers in a regiment than are necessary for the duties, yet they permit two captains and two subalterns, in each corps, to be taken away from the duty of the regiment to serve on the staff, the duty of those officers being thrown upon the eight captains who remain, and those men not selected for their qualifications, but selected by interest, because, perhaps, they happened to be the sons, or the nephews, of a general officer.

Disadvantageous to employ regimental officers on the staff.

2436. Would you allow a general officer to select his own personal staff?—If they had passed an examination. I consider that an aide-de-camp has to perform most important duties, and I would have nothing but very clever fellows as aides-de-camp.

2437. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything that you wish to add to your evidence?—No.

Adjourned.

Friday, 27th June 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Lord STANLEY.	Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Lieutenant-General WYNYARD.	Mr. G. CARR GLYN.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.	Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Yorke, Maj.-Gen. Sir Rich. Airey, Col. T. M. Steele,

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Major-General Sir CHARLES YORKE, K.C.B., further examined;
Major-General Sir RICHARD AIREY, K.C.B., and Colonel T. M. STEELE, C.B., examined.

2438. (*Chairman to Sir Charles Yorke.*) You attend here in consequence of a note which I have received from Lord Hardinge, who wishes you to give evidence upon some points?—Yes, with reference to statements that have been made by Sir George Brown, in his examination before this Commission. I think the terms were, that the army in the Crimea was inundated by staff officers who had been sent out from this country.

No staff officers sent by Lord Hardinge to the army in the East after its formation.

2439. The words are, "The army in the Crimea was inundated with all sorts of people who were sent out by favour and affection?"—Yes; what I wish to say is this, that after the first appointments were made to the staff on the army proceeding to the east at first, when Sir George Cathcart's division was formed, on which occasion he named himself the whole of the staff officers who were attached to that division; that the Commander-in-chief never made one single appointment of a staff officer to that army, and not one was sent from this country; and, moreover, the Commander-in-chief never even offered a single recommendation to Lord Raglan of any individual belonging to his army, to be placed on the staff of it.

2440. As I understand the statement, it divides itself into two parts: in the first place, when the army first went from this country, how were the appointments made?—Sir Richard Airey was then military secretary, and he will explain that matter with more authority than I can do; but I believe he will say, and so far as I can bear out what he will say, that the appointments were made in concurrence with Lord Raglan in every individual instance, and that there were great pains taken in the selections, particularly for the Quartermaster-General's department, to select those who had passed through the senior department of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Mode of selecting for the staff on its first formation.

2441. (*To Sir Richard Airey.*) Can you state how the appointments were made to the staff when the army was first sent out?—I was Military Secretary at that time, and after Lord Raglan had accepted the appointment of Commander-in-chief of that army, Lord Hardinge sent for me, and he said, that he considered it only just in principle that whoever was to have the command of the army, should have the selection of the instruments and materials with which he was to work that army. He then said, "You had better write to Sir George Scovell, the Governor of the Royal Military College, and get a list of all the officers who have passed through that college of a certain age, and fit for service, and let him point out those who in all respects, both by the class of certificate which they have obtained, and from other circumstances, are in his judgment best qualified for appointments to the staff; and after you have got it, make out a list and go to Lord Raglan, and beg him either to omit or add to that list in any way he likes, taking, however, for your basis the army that embarked in 1809 for Portugal; let that be your groundwork." This was accordingly done, and I went to Lord Raglan at the Ordnance Office on several occasions; after a little time Lord Raglan said to me, "I have been considering this list, but it is very much too small; it is quite true that it is based numerically upon what took place in 1809, with Sir Arthur Wellesley; but what we must do, is to take what we afterwards found to be necessary; we found our staff very inadequate afterwards. After we had established garrisons in different places, the army took the field, and it was found very insufficient, and we increased it; you ought not to go rigidly upon what was the first programme for the staff of that army, but take what the numerical force became after it was put into working order." Accordingly he added a certain number of deputy assistant quartermaster-generals.

2442. What was the amount of the force first sent out?—The force was originally 10,000, men but was continually augmenting.

2443. In the first instance, after Lord Raglan went out did he go to Malta direct?—Yes. In the first instance the army consisted only of two divisions. There was a division composed of three battalions of guards, and three highland regiments, and six regiments of the line, and one battalion of rifles, which formed the light division, and two regiments of cavalry.

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2444. About how many men?—About 10,000 men.

2445. When it was proposed to send out those 10,000 men, they adopted the groundwork of the army of 1809?—Yes, as the comparative groundwork; it was not to be the same number.

2446. Then comparing the force sent out to the Peninsula in 1809 with the 10,000 sent out, what would have been the number of staff appointments?—In 1809 the system was this: there was only one staff officer of each department attached to each division, there was an assistant adjutant-general and an assistant quartermaster-general.

2447. Then there would have been sent out for those 10,000 men only two staff officers?—As this force would consist of two divisions, there would have been four officers on the general staff independent of the general officer commanding in chief, the general officers of divisions, general officers of brigades, their personal staff and brigade majors, exclusive of the general staff.

2448. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Brigade majors are so entirely a matter of course for the general staff that it would, perhaps, be better to limit yourself to the 10,000 men constituting two divisions which were supposed to consist each of 5,000 or 6,000 men?—To each division you would have a lieutenant-general, two major or brigadier-generals, two brigade-majors, and an assistant adjutant-general, and an assistant quartermaster-general.

2449. (*Chairman.*) That would be seven to each division?—Yes, exclusive of personal staff.

2450. That would be on the whole 14?—Yes.

2451. Fourteen persons whose appointments were given here?—Yes; but then that was the first detachment of the army that was intended to go to Malta. If a general officer had gone out with 10,000 men, there would have been the general staff of that army.

2452. What would that amount to?—The general officer commanding, with his military secretary, and possibly an assistant military secretary; there would have been a deputy adjutant-general, a deputy quartermaster-general, and there would have been an assistant of both departments at head-quarters, and possibly a deputy assistant, according to the field on which they were engaged.

2453. There ought to be added to the 14 about 10 more?—Yes.

2454. In the first instance, were those, whom I may put at about 24 persons, appointed by the Horse Guards at home?—We can hardly say appointed, because the question was always in a state of transition; it was from day to day changing its features and increasing. The staff officers were also increasing; Lord Raglan said that we should require more, and he added at once a deputy assistant quartermaster-general to each division, independently of having a deputy quartermaster-general at the head quarters' staff. When this matter got to Lord Hardinge's ears he was anxious to keep the staff down, and he said, instead of calling this officer a deputy assistant quartermaster-general he must be called a deputy assistant adjutant-general or deputy assistant quartermaster-general, and act in either department as might be required. All the staff appointments were made out in that way, and officers were so appointed that they might be attached to either department of the army.

2455. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Were not the divisions of the army formed in England?—Yes, they were partly formed in England.

2456. The generals did not take the command of their divisions in England?—Certainly not.

2457. They went out individually?—Yes.

2458. So that there would always have been some staff officers going from England to the East?—Yes; all the staff was arranged before the divisions were formed, the numbers were all settled and the nominations had all been made.

2459. It was stated that they were constantly being sent over in shoals?—I do not recollect one officer coming out to that army after it was once formed, with the exception of Sir George Cathcart's division, which came out with its staff and everything complete.

The staff not sufficiently numerous.

2460. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) It was stated by Sir George Brown that the staff was much larger than was necessary, is that your opinion?—I can only say that I never received any opinion or any representation of that kind from any general officer commanding a division, but on the contrary, I had frequent representations and applications from general officers commanding divisions for additional staff. Lord Raglan, after the hard weather set in, obliged the officers of the staff to accompany all duties; they went down with the men to the trenches: they had to go down with the sick to Balaklava, and they had to proceed with detachments for clothing and provisions, and very frequently, when a service was performed and something had gone wrong, it was discovered that no staff officers had attended, and the general officer of the division being called upon to explain why so and so had taken place, the answer was, that the staff officers were employed elsewhere, and then said "I cannot do this unless you increase my staff."

The staff selected by Lord Raglan from lists furnished from Sandhurst.

2461. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) In the selection originally for the staff which you submitted to Lord Raglan, do you consider, from the position which you held, that any undue influence was used to get officers on to that list?—I should say most certainly not. Those lists that were submitted to Lord Raglan were the lists of officers taken from Sir George Scovell's recommendation from returns of the examinations at the Royal Military College. But in every instance the services and character of the officers were known to Lord Raglan.

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2462. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Was Sir George Scovell's list the foundation of all the staff appointments?—All the junior ones.

2463. (*Chairman.*) Before making that list you applied to Sir George Scovell?—Yes.

2464. Did Sir George Scovell send you a list of the names?—He sent a list of those officers who had passed with particular credit the examination in the senior department of the Royal Military College, specifying particularly the different branches of science through which they had passed.

2465. How many of those names so sent by Sir George Scovell were put on the staff?—To the best of my recollection the proportion was 7 out of 12 in the first instance. I think afterwards, when the present Lieutenant-Colonel Halliwell was added at the request of Sir George Brown, that added another, and he was also a Sandhurst man—then it became 8 out of 13.

2466. That being the proportion, what was the system on which the other 5 were selected?—They were chosen from the recommendations of the officers with whom they had served.

2467. The generals?—Yes, there was Captain Wortley, who had been in the last war; he had been employed at the Cape, and he applied, and an effort was made that he should be placed on the staff. Lord Raglan desired that we should obtain some information regarding his qualifications, and I wrote to Sir George Buller and Sir William Eyre, both being officers who had been employed in the Cape war; they both recommended him as a very active, smart, intelligent and useful officer, and Sir George Cathcart also.

2468. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to those eight, were they all junior and deputy assistants, or were some of them assistants?—I do not think that any of them were assistants.

2469. Then, in proportion as a larger force was sent out, and as more staff officers were required, more staff officers were added to that army?—A great number; but the number was very soon found inadequate. After we got to Scutari various other garrison duties supervened which had not been contemplated; those were merely for what was actually required for the divisions in the camp, and very soon there was a variety of other situations required to be filled at Gallipoli, at Scutari, and at Varna, and the staff increased very much; commandants, and town majors, and town adjutants became necessary.

2470. That increase taking place, were the officers selected at home and sent out?—No, they were all taken from the army in the field. (*Sir Charles Yorke.*) Up to the time that Lord Raglan left this country the selections were all made at home.

2471. (*Chairman.*) Up to the time when there were four divisions the appointments were equally made at home?—(*Sir Richard Airey.*) They were all made at home.

2472. Then how were those appointments made?—They were made in the manner I have described. By the time that this machinery was completed and the nominations all approved of, it was simultaneous with the increase of the force, the increase of the staff and the increase of the force were simultaneous; there was never a special separate staff formed with the contingent that went to Malta, but it was increased as they went on, and when it was complete the submissions went to Her Majesty, and an approval went for them all *en masse*.

2473. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Had you a separate reference to Sir George Scovell?—No.

2474. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In fact, they were all made upon the understanding that the army was then to consist of four divisions?—Precisely.

2475. You did not include in any of those nominations the adjutant-general's department:—that the college and Sir George Scovell had nothing to do with?—Yes, he had, because we appointed those deputy assistants that came from Sir George Scovell; they were appointed to either of the departments, those 12 or 13 officers who composed the first body of deputy assistants, and they were to work in either of the departments.

2473*. Then both the assistant adjutant-generals and the assistant quartermaster-generals were distinctly selected by the recommendation of Sir George Scovell?—Several of them were Royal Military College officers.

2474*. But they were not in the list?—Yes, they were in old lists of the College which went back for many years past.

2475*. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) After Lord Raglan went, and the force increased, the staff necessarily would increase with the force?—Yes.

2476. Were the officers appointed to the staff nominated by Lord Hardinge or by Lord Raglan?—By Lord Raglan.

Lord Raglan nominated the whole staff.

2477. After Lord Raglan left England, Lord Hardinge did not interfere at all with the staff of the army?—I may really say that Lord Raglan appointed all the staff from the first to the last; there was no appointment that was not submitted to him and that did not meet with his concurrence; Lord Hardinge's axiom was that the man who was to command the army had a right to choose the instruments with which he was to work.

2478. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Ostensibly the selection was made by the Commander-in-chief at home, but he always deferred to the opinion of the officer who commanded the forces?—Yes.

2479. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Were any officers sent out from England appointed to the staff by Lord Hardinge before there were situations vacant for them?—None.

2480. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) In general the system of selection for the staff is by interest, but when the army was going to the East, you took care to select those officers who from their previous qualifications were considered likely to be the most efficient?

—The object in the selection of officers for the army in the East was decidedly qualification.

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2481. Those names were selected by Lord Hardinge, and afterwards submitted to Lord Raglan for final approval, who did not, I suppose, take any that he did not think possessed good qualifications?—If Lord Raglan expressed the slightest wish either to change or to reject any officer, my instructions were to attend to that.

2482. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) As quartermaster-general of that army, had you ever occasion to request Lord Raglan to take away a staff appointment from any officer from want of intelligence, zeal, or ability?—Never.

2483. On the contrary, you found that they made excellent officers?—I think the composition of the quartermaster-general's department was as good as could be. I think that the plans that they drew, and the way they surveyed actually under fire, and their general intelligence, were exceedingly good. In a large body of men there are, of course, some not so good as others.

The quarter-master-general's staff as good as could be.

2484. (*Mr. George Carr Glyn.*) What course did you adopt in the Crimea in the selection of officers for the quartermaster-general's department?—Lord Raglan spoke to me several times with regard to the constitution of the officers of the quartermaster-general's department, and he told me that he would leave it very much to me. In all cases where he spoke, he said, I have had such and such an application for an officer to be placed on the staff, and I have invariably told him that it was necessary that he should submit to the tests which I had established for officers to be so employed. After I had obtained the sanction of the general officer of the division and the commanding officer of his regiment that he might be employed, I invariably gave him a piece of ground to sketch, and I have caused him to write a military report. I then saw the officer myself, so that in conversation I might see whether in other respects, by his natural good sense and intelligence, he was fit. Very often you might get a man who could write a capital report and make a capital sketch who might not be worth having. Besides that, there were very many others who never were appointed, but they all went through this; their plans and reports were all registered in the quartermaster-general's department, and when a vacancy occurred those plans and those reports were submitted to the Commander-in-chief as a reason for nominating such an officer.

Mode of testing the qualifications of candidates for the staff in the Crimea.

2485. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Sir George Cathcart's division went out some time after the great body of the army?—It joined us when we sailed from Varna.

2486. (*To Sir Charles Yorke.*) Did Lord Hardinge appoint officers to the staff of that division?—Yes, so far; but in each instance upon the recommendation of Sir George Cathcart.

2487. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Selection was made by the officer in command, and Lord Hardinge approved of it?—Yes, but the officers were those he had known some time, and had been on his own staff, and that he had known in the Cape war. It was on the recommendation of Sir George Cathcart in each instance.

2488. (*Chairman.*) You stated that the officers, in the first instance, were appointed after the arrival of Lord Raglan, and that the officers in the Crimea were selected by Lord Raglan himself?—(*Sir Richard Airey.*) Yes.

2489. Then, if there was any undue favour shown, and persons were selected for the staff in consequence, that would have rested on the Commander-in-chief of the forces, and not on the Commander-in-chief at home?—Certainly; the Commander-in-chief at home had nothing to do with it.

2490. It was stated by Sir George Brown that, if the general officer of a division had been desired to select his own staff, he would have had no difficulty in selecting perfectly competent staff officers. That seems to imply that the officers who were selected under the system, whatever it was, were not perfectly competent?—Yes, it would bear that implication.

2491. The general officers of division did not select their own staff, in any case, out there?—No.

Generals of division do not select their staff.

2492. It is not the custom of the service?—No.

2493. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Or in any other service?—I never heard of such privilege being accorded to subordinate officers.

2494. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) But any recommendation from an officer commanding a division would have been attended to?—Yes; they were invited to recommend. Colonel Steele will state that Sir George Brown was called upon and did recommend officers.

2495. (*Chairman.*) You think that there were not more staff officers than were wanted?—I should suppose certainly that there were not; I mean from not having received a representation that there were too many staff officers, but, on the contrary, frequent representations that there were too few.

2496. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) That would be with regard to officers of your own department?—Yes.

(*Colonel Steele.*) I never heard of a complaint that there were too many.

2497. (*Sir H. D. Jones.*) On the contrary, were not applications made to increase the staff?—Yes.

2498. And many such appointments were made by Lord Raglan?—There were several.

2499. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Were any officers ever sent out to the general staff of the army?—None; I cannot remember a single case; not during Lord Raglan's time.

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2500. (*Chairman.*) This system you have spoken of applies to the general staff of the army and not to the personal staff; that Lord Raglan might appoint himself?—Lord Raglan or any general officer could appoint his own personal staff, viz., his aide-de-camps, his military secretary and his assistant secretary.

2501. Those he appointed himself?—Entirely so.

2502 In doing so is it not usual to consider their previous service, or their certificates, or any other matter?—No, a general officer is anxious to combine qualifications with other circumstances, if he can, but the selection there is quite arbitrary.

Sir De Lacy Evans had rather too few than too many staff officers on his division; had an excellent divisional staff; a good officer selected by Lord Raglan to succeed Colonel Maule who died.

2503. (*Chairman, to Sir De Lacy Evans.*) As you were in command of a division will you state first whether there were too many staff officers with that army?—With regard to the general staff of the army I do not think I am entitled to speak; I do not think that there were too many, but with regard to my own division there were certainly not too many, rather too few.

2504. Were they such persons as were competent and qualified to perform the duties of staff officers?—I had an excellent divisional staff. These questions were put to me before the Sebastopol committee; I answered them strongly, and I am desirous, as a matter of justice, to answer them strongly now. I had been a long time connected with the staff, and if I had had the selection of those officers myself who were with me in the division, I could not possibly have been more satisfied with them than I was. I also feel bound to say on this occasion that when, unfortunately, one officer, the assistant adjutant-general, Colonel Maule, died, Lord Raglan, with the greatest courtesy, suggested to me an officer to supply his place, but at the same time told me that he would take any other officer that I recommended The officer that he recommended was in every way unobjectionable, and I immediately acquiesced in the nomination; it was Colonel Wilbraham. As to Colonel Herbert, I have on various occasions stated my very high opinion of him. With regard to the quartermaster-general's department, there were two or three occasions when I wanted, either from sickness or wounds of officers, deputy assistants to be appointed to my division, and on each of those occasions I am bound to say that Lord Raglan took my recommendation, and I had nothing whatever to object to as to the divisional staff that I had.

His recommendations adopted by Lord Raglan.

Colonel Lord West.

Colonel Lord West, C.B., examined.

2505. (*Chairman.*) How long have you been in the army?—Twenty-three years within a month, and on full pay always.

2506. In different regiments?—Yes, I have been in three regiments.

2507. In what regiments?—In the 43rd, the 15th, and the 21st; now I am in command of the Depôt battalion, which is at Malta.

2508. During that time, had you seen any colonial service?—Yes, I have been in New Brunswick, in Canada, in India, and in the Crimea.

2509. What command did you hold in the Crimea?—I commanded the 21st Fusiliers during the whole siege, after the battle of Inkermann, till about the 6th of August; then there was a slight interval, in which the senior lieutenant-colonel came out and resumed the command; I succeeded to it again in September, and went with the regiment in command to Kinburn.

Many abuses directly traceable to the purchase system.

2510. (*Lord Stanley.*) Has your attention been turned to the system of purchase generally, and do you consider that any abuses arise out of that system?—I think I have observed many abuses directly traceable to the purchase system, though the great majority of the officers of the army, I should say, are content with the working of it.

Officers losing the interest of their money expended in purchasing, serve in fact gratuitously;

2511. You state that the officers in general are content with its working; are you aware, or is it your belief, that a general opinion prevails among them that having paid for their commissions, and receiving in the army pay little more than interest upon the capital so laid out, they are in effect serving gratuitously?—I have heard that opinion frequently expressed, and I think it is obvious that the opinion must exist, it is in strict accordance with the fact; I think it is one of the great evils of the purchase system, that it naturally and consequentially leads to such an idea.

an idea which has an injurious effect.

2512. In your judgment, has that had an injurious effect on the training young officers?—I think it has an injurious effect generally upon all officers who are in the service, and I have no hesitation in saying so.

2513. Holding that opinion, men would naturally consider that a systematic and laborious application to professional duties in time of peace, was not to be expected of them?—It is natural that such an opinion must prevail amongst them.

It takes junior officers 3 or 4 years to acquire the commonest regimental drill.

2514. In point of fact, speaking of the line generally and not of the scientific branches of the service, is the professional knowledge which junior officers have an opportunity of acquiring in time of peace, considerable or small?—I think that junior officers have no opportunity at all in the British army,—indeed it is very difficult to make them acquire even the commonest regimental drill, till they have been three or four years in the service.

A batch of young officers sent out to join the regiment in the Crimea who had never been drilled.

2515. You have had some practical experience of that in the Crimea?—Yes. When I was commanding a regiment before Sebastopol, from sickness and casualties the number of duty officers became very small, and I then urgently requested that some of a number of young officers, who were kicking their heels at the depôt, might be sent out to head quarters forthwith. I received 10 of those young officers in a batch, who did not know their right hand from their left, and had never been drilled; I was obliged to send them to the trenches, to different points, in command of parties of 30 or 40 men,

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much as I objected to leave such parties under the command of such very young subalterns. All that I could do with those officers, was this: I sent the adjutant on parade, and told him to show them how to march their men off the ground. All that I could say to them, was "If the enemy comes on, hold your ground, and drive them back if you can." In such a case much was left to the steadiness of the non-commissioned officers and the old soldiers.

2516. In point of fact, those young officers had no more knowledge of professional duties than if they had been so many civilians?—Not a bit more.

2517. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Does your Lordship know whether they had been educated at the military college?—I have a list—two, I think, had received their commissions from the college. Out of 14, six obtained their commissions by purchase and the rest without.

Two had received commissions from Sandhurst. Of 14 six had purchased.

2518. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) What length of service had those who came out, seen on the average?—I should think under 12 months.

Their average service was under 12 months.

2519. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) They were all equally raw?—Yes.

2520. (*Chairman.*) Do you attribute to the purchase system, when England had embarked in a war with Russia, and had to send a force much larger than was at first contemplated, to a distant part of the world, the fact of young officers being so unqualified?—I do not consider that the purchase system is chargeable entirely with the blame of this evil, but I think it is so far responsible for it, that it has tended to prevent a system of regular training before the admission of officers into the service. I think that it has so far prevented a proper course of education, and has caused us to receive into the service officers at a much earlier age than otherwise we should have had to take them.

The purchase system partly chargeable with such an evil.

2521. (*Lord Stanley.*) You state that men who have paid for their commissions, and who intend to purchase their way up, are less willing to submit to a severe training at the commencement of their career than men who have received their appointments gratuitously?—No, that is not what I mean to say. I think that the purchase system, so far, is to blame that it has prevented a system of previous military training before young men are advanced to the grade and position of officers, and for this reason, that if the education of those young men was protracted to a later period, with the price of the first commission superadded, the expense would be very heavy.

2522. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You do not say that that is a consequence of the purchase system, but that it is an abuse of it?—I think it is a consequence of the purchase system. The object is to take boys as early as possible from school, and get them into the army.

The cost of first commissions limits the means of education for the army.

2523. Might not the evil be removed by altering the previous training, the standard of examination and the age of entry, and not altering the purchase system?—You would add very much, then, to the expense of educating officers for the service.

2524. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) Was it not in consequence of the immense demand for officers in consequence of casualties that young men were sent out to you who had not been properly trained?—I think that if training colleges or a system of military education had existed, we should have got men to supply the vacancies who were qualified for the purpose.

2525. (*Lord Stanley.*) Your objection is that men who had only been from 6 to 12 months in the army, and who were absolutely ignorant of military duty, ought not to have joined you?—Yes.

2526. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Surely the exigencies of the war made it quite impossible to supply the number of men who were required, at a particular juncture, with so small an army as we had, and so limited a number of students?—Under the present system, no doubt, it was so; but I think, if military colleges had been established, at which they should undergo a proper military training before they became officers, the evil would not have existed.

Proper military colleges would prevent the evil of young men joining regiments in war time ignorant of military duty.

2527. Do you think that the small colleges that we have could have done much to supply the exigencies of the service when the augmentations took place?—No. I am supposing the establishment of many more military colleges than now exist; either that, or that boys should be attached to regiments as cadets without any pay or rank of an officer, and that they should not receive the rank of officers until they proved themselves qualified to fulfil the duties of subalterns.

Advisable either to establish such colleges, or to make young men join the regiment as cadets.

2528. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Would it not be possible without the institution of military colleges, to establish such a standard of education as would answer the purpose? Would it not be possible, through the medium of public schools, to establish a system of previous examination which would answer the purpose without going to the expense of large military colleges?—I think it would be very difficult. If you did not establish large military colleges, it would be better to attach young men to the different regiments, and make them serve without pay till they proved themselves capable to command a company.

2529. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) What age should they attain before they joined regiments as cadets?—Seventeen or eighteen years; if they did not receive their first commission until they were 20, I think it would be better.

2530. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you think that a better system of instruction could be carried out by attaching young men in that way to regiments, than by a military education in military colleges?—If military colleges were established for a professional education, they would be, I think, preferable, the object being to secure the best means by which a better professional education can be obtained.

2531. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) Do you think that officers who come into the army by purchase, are less likely to attain that degree of excellence by education, than people

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who are not able to purchase?—I think that the facility with which they get into the army by purchase, prevents them.

2532. Let the standard be the same, do you think that a gentleman who can purchase his son's commission is less likely to have that son well-educated than a man who cannot afford to purchase? You object that the system of purchase prevents education, and you of course imagine that the persons who come into the army by purchase, are not so eligible as those who are not able to purchase?—No; I do not say that.

The purchase system facilitates the entry into the army of young men who do not intend to remain in it,—and who do not, therefore qualify themselves for the higher grades.

2533. (*Lord Stanley*) The evil of which you complain, is that of deficiency of education, and you connect that deficiency of education with the system of purchase; is it not the fact that the system of purchase offers facilities to officers for entering the army, who have no intention of making it permanently their profession?—Undoubtedly so; there are many birds of passage in the army, but, I think, most of them take their flight out of it before they obtain the rank of captain, or soon afterwards.

2534. They can do that by getting back the money that they have invested?—Yes.

2535. Is it naturally to be expected that officers of that class should devote less of their time and energy, than others would do, to the acquisition of professional knowledge?—Certainly; not intending to remain in the service, that class of officers do not dedicate themselves to it, or pay any attention to qualifying themselves for the higher grades.

2536. Is not that class of officers sufficiently numerous to influence, to a great extent, the tone of opinion and feeling in the army generally?—I think that the evil which you mention, is confined, principally, to the junior ranks of the service; there is no doubt that the tone of the wealthy officers does, more or less, infect those who would otherwise belong to the hard working class, and who, I have no doubt, are captivated by the sort of dashing example set them by their wealthy comrades.

All officers, whether wealthy or not, equally made to do their duty.

2537. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Would you, as colonel of a regiment, make any difference in their training for the duties which young officers have to perform when they join a regiment, between one who you might ascertain afterwards had merely intended to make a pastime of the army, and those who intend to make it their permanent profession?—None whatever. All officers have the same duties to perform, and no favour whatever is shown to those who come in merely to amuse themselves. If I saw an officer of property and wealth neglecting his duty, I would adopt a means of making him quit the service.

2538. (*Lord Stanley.*) Although you may treat all officers impartially, yet the training must depend much more upon themselves than on the commanding officer?—Much more so.

Large military colleges necessary to supply qualified young officers in war time.

2539. (*Chairman.*) As I understand, you wish to have large military colleges in the country to supply a sufficient number of young subaltern officers to fill up the casualties of war?—What I intended to say was, that owing to the non-existence of those military colleges, there was great difficulty in finding properly qualified young men to fill the vacancies which occurred at the siege of Sebastopol.

2540. Assuming the late war to be an example of the sort of wars in which this country may be engaged, it would be necessary that the colleges should be on a scale that would supply a sufficient number of young subaltern officers to fill up the casualties of such a war; or you would be obliged to have recourse to ignorant and undrilled young men, who would be collected as they were before?—Undoubtedly it would be desirable.

2541. Having, therefore, a large establishment of that kind, would you give that education at the public expense, or would you oblige young men to pay for their own education?—I would oblige the young men to pay for their own education, which would be rather an argument for abolishing the purchase of the first commission.

2542. You would oblige them to expend the money, which they now pay in purchasing their first commission, in attaining a more extended education?—Yes.

2543. Then, once having entered the service, after passing through those colleges, and having established those large colleges on such a scale that they could fill up the vacancies occasioned by any great war, what would you do in time of peace with the young men who had received this military education, for casualties would not occur in time of peace, and you would impose upon them the expense of a military education, which would be a heavy tax upon them?—My object would be to prevent any young man from obtaining a commission as an officer without having passed through some military college.

2544. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Or without having passed through an examination of a particular standard?—Without having passed through some military college, or without having been attached to a regiment for a period of one or two years, in order that he might acquire some knowledge of his duty before receiving the rank and pay of an officer.

2545. (*Chairman.*) Would it not occur that you would have a great many young men who had spent two or three years at those colleges, and who, when peace came, would be left with a military education, and no opportunity for employing their talents?—It strikes me that the number of pupils at those colleges could be so limited as not to exceed the demand, and that the supply should not exceed the demand.

Impossible to manage the supply of young officers so as to satisfy the exigencies of war and yet not exceed the demands of peace.

2546. How could you arrange your supply, which should satisfy the demands of war, and yet not exceed the demands of peace?—I think that it would be impossible so to arrange the supply as to satisfy the exigencies of war. Still I think that if such institutions had existed before, we should have had better qualified individuals than we had to fill the junior ranks of the service. Perhaps they might not have been enough, but certainly there would have been more, whereas in the late war we had none, or very few, properly qualified.

2547. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You suppose that the medium of collegiate establishments would be desirable, and that the extremely small and disproportionate establishment which we have hitherto had is altogether unsuitable, though you do not propose that there should be any vast system of colleges which would be altogether disproportionate to the requirements of peace?—There are now two modes of entering the army; the one by purchase, and the other by military education at Sandhurst, and I would abolish that mode of entering into the service without having undergone a previous training.

2548. Are you aware that there is a large college maintained in the United States for affording a general education applicable to the military service, and which is far beyond the requirements of their small army of 10,000 men?—I have read that such is the fact.

2549. Do you suppose that a similar system, or one somewhat resembling that at West Point, might be very eligible in this country, and that the college education should not give a positive right to a commission in the army, but that there should be other conditions such as you suggest, for instance, that they should join a regiment for a year or two before they obtained their commission?—Yes, I do recommend that.

2550. (*Lord Stanley.*) Even assuming that a number of young men pass through such a military college as you have described with the intention of entering the army, and that subsequently they do not either enter the army, or quit it after a short time of service, would they not in your opinion be well qualified for the practical duties of life by having received such an education?—I should say so. I imagine that the education that was imparted at those colleges would be general as well as special.

2551. (*Chairman.*) Having taken young men after two or three years through the college, and having abolished the system of purchase, how would you appoint them to the army?—I imagine that the seniors on the list of candidates would be first eligible for vacancies as they occurred.

2552. Then you would take the seniors in the college?—Yes.

A special professional training should be given after the age of 16 or 17.

2553. Those who had the good luck to become seniors in the college, while they were still young enough to be eligible for the army?—I think I have stated this, that all those who intend to enter the service should receive a general education, which all English boys get previous to attaining the age of 16 or 17, and that subsequently to that age a special professional training should then be bestowed upon them, with a view to their appointment to the rank and pay of officers.

2554. Having given them those two years at the military college, you state that the seniors at the military college would have a claim for appointments?—Having been duly qualified by passing the requisite examinations, and having attained the proper age.

2555. Then of course the college becomes important, because a person going into it, if he can distinguish himself, would have a claim to be admitted into the army, as I understand you now?—So far a claim that according to his standing on the candidate's list he would be eligible for a vacancy as it occurred.

2556. (*Lord Stanley.*) You think that at the military college there should be given a certain number of first appointments to the army?—I imagine that all the appointments would be there.

Every officer should be appointed from a military college.

2557. (*Chairman.*) That would be the system which you would propose?—Yes; my object would be this, that no man should receive a commission without having passed through a military college.

2558. This college, in order that the supply may not exceed the demand, must be limited in its numbers; and those who rise in the college will, as I understand you, if they can pass the examination, obtain a commission in the army?—Of course they will fill the vacancies that occur in the different regiments.

2559. Now I want to know who would appoint to the college?—That opens a very wide question whether it should be by a competitive examination or by nomination.

2560. How would you begin?—I have not thought sufficiently on that subject. It is certainly a very wide field for discussion.

2561. (*Lord Stanley.*) You could apply the principle of competition in two ways, either before entrance into the military college, so that only those who passed the best examination should be permitted to enter it at all, or else you might leave the college open to all who chose to pay for the education there obtained, and afterwards establish a competitive examination before appointment to the army itself?—I take it that a competitive system of examination previous to admission into the college might be established here as in France.

2562. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are you aware that the greater part of those youths that came out to you in the Crimea and to other regiments, and who were very inefficient, had purchased their commissions; there were 100 ensigncies offered at one time for purchase?—In my own regiment I know that six out of fourteen purchased their commissions.

2563. (*Chairman.*) Taking those six as compared with the other eight, the eight had not purchased?—No.

2564. Was there any great superiority in the eight who had not purchased?—I cannot say that there was the slightest difference in the qualifications of any of those young men.

2565. They were equally undrilled?—Equally untrained and unfit for the duty.

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2566. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) Excepting the two, I presume, who came from the college?—I have often observed in our service that the training given at Sandhurst is of very little use to officers on joining regiments.

2567. You stated that you wished them to serve with a regiment for two or three years?—Supposing they had not already passed through a military college. I certainly think that there must be some defect in the system at Sandhurst, because officers who are received from that college do not join us with that knowledge of the details of their duty which they ought to have.

2568. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) All those fourteen officers exhibited the same deficient standard of examination and acquirements, did they not?—A deficiency of professional knowledge.

No officer should join a regiment till he is thoroughly capable of instructing a company in all its drill.

2569. Do you mean actually by that that there was a want of regimental knowledge, or that they were ignorant generally?—I say that they manifested a want of special knowledge. I think that no officer should join a regiment until he is capable of putting a company through all its manœuvres and instructing the men how to execute them with fluency and precision.

2570. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You were not educated at Sandhurst, were you?—I was in the senior department there.

2571. Do you think, from what you observed of the nature of the training at Sandhurst, that it is possible to teach young men in the way that would be desirable, as the college is at present constituted?—I think that under the present system some great alteration is necessary.

2572. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Your lordship is quite aware, of course, that the youths sent to the military college are sent there purely for educational purposes?—That I am aware of.

2573. Therefore they could not be expected on joining a regiment to be efficient as officers?—I think that such a training might be given to them at the college as would qualify them to perform all or most of the duties that are required of subaltern officers.

2574. (*Lord Stanley.*) What I understand you to say generally, is this: that the professional training of officers entering the army is at present very defective?—I should say that they receive no professional training at all.

2575. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are you of opinion that the circumstance of officers entering the army, feeling that there are two modes of advancement, one by personal exertion and merit, and the other by purchase, and knowing that the facilities for advancement by purchase are very great, must draw away their attention from their profession, and diminish their ambition and exertions to perfect themselves as officers?—I have no doubt that the efforts which officers would otherwise make, to qualify themselves for the higher grades of the service, are impeded and deadened by that notion to which the question refers.

2576. In so great and so urgent an emergency as that of the siege of Sebastopol, do you consider that it was the most judicious mode of supplying the want of officers, to send out youths of the description that you have spoken of, or rather to have widened the circle, and to have selected, if not highly educated young men, at all events young men rather more advanced, and more likely to be able to give effective assistance at once?—I think if we had received men at a more advanced age that they would have been more useful and efficient than the very young boys that were sent out to us.

2577. Do you conceive that the facilities for acquiring rank in the army by means of money do not induce parents to place their sons in the army, in order to give them those additional facilities of advancement sooner than they would do if it were established exclusively that merit and instruction were to be the only grounds of their advancement?—I think, partly to save the expense of their education, they are anxious to obtain first commissions for them. Doubtless the facility of advancing them by money and other interest induces a desire on the part of parents to put their sons into the army at as early an age as possible.

2578. (*Lord Stanley.*) The idea is, first to get rid of the expense of maintaining them, and next to start them in life?—Yes.

Promotion by selection not advisable,—

2579. (*Chairman.*) Are the Commissioners to understand you to say, that having once entered the army the whole system of promotion is to be by selection?—I by no means wish to recommend that. I think that promotion by selection up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel inclusive would produce disgust and dissatisfaction, and would be very prejudicial.

2580. What system would you adopt?—Then comes the great difficulty. If you abolish purchase without according a very liberal retiring list, how can you promote with sufficient rapidity to the higher grades of the service?

2581. Even assuming that you had got a large retiring list, do you think then that the system of regimental seniority up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel would be satisfactory?—I think so.

but by seniority up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; with exceptions for distinguished service.

2582. Yould have a strict system of seniority?—I would have a system of seniority up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

2583. Only with exceptions, in the case of very distinguished actions in the field?—Yes.

2584. (*Lord Stanley.*) You would recommend, would you not, a system not of strict, that is, exclusive seniority, but a system mainly of seniority admitting of occasional selection?—Yes; where the distinguished conduct in the field of an individual was very marked.

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2585. (*Chairman.*) Speaking of system, you mean that a system satisfactory to individuals, would be one of promotion by seniority in regiments up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—Exactly so. I think that the system of promotion by selection in peace would be productive of great discontent, from the impossibility of discovering any real and satisfactory test of fitness for such selection.

2586. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would promotion by seniority be sufficiently rapid to meet the exigencies of the service, and do you think it would prove satisfactory to the country?—That is the great doubt.

2587. (*Chairman.*) Under that system a man would attain the command of a regiment by seniority?—Yes, that is what I contemplate.

Such a system would necessitate a liberal scale of retirement.

2588. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) In how many years would an officer arrive at the command of a regiment without purchase?—I cannot answer that question; it varies so considerably in different situations in the colonies and at home. I should suppose that such a system could only be adopted with a liberal retiring list to create vacancies.

2589. (*Chairman.*) Have you ever considered the system which is adopted in the Indian army?—I have.

2590. There they have regimental promotion by seniority?—Yes, they have.

2591. And they have no purchase on entering the army?—None whatever.

2592. They have regimental promotion by seniority, and yet there it is found that that alone would not bring them to the higher commands with sufficient rapidity, and they adopt the system of making up a purse among the officers in order to effect that which otherwise would be wanting to the system?—I am aware of that practice of making up a purse to enable the senior officers to retire.

2593. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) They have also the benefit of a very liberal retiring allowance?—Yes.

2594. (*Chairman.*) With all that, are you aware that it takes them in that service about 30 years to attain the command of a regiment?—I was not aware that the period of service was so long.

2595. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Do you propose to abolish the system of purchase altogether, or merely purchase for the first commission?—I am hardly prepared to give an opinion as to whether it would be advisable to abolish purchase immediately. I think that that course could not be taken without great injury to existing interests.

2596. (*Lord Stanley.*) You have come here to speak as to the defects which you know by experience to exist in the service, but you do not consider yourself necessarily pledged to provide a new organization for the army?—No.

2597. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) I understood you to say, that you would like to see the purchase of the first commission abolished?—I am not aware that I said so much.

2598. You stated that the price of the first commission could be added to the expense of the boy's education?—I think, if it could be done without injury to existing interests, I should be very glad to see it abolished.

2599. In case it were abolished, how would you make up the regulation sum to officers who had purchased?—That part of the subject I have not sufficiently considered. I have turned my attention to the evils and abuses to which the purchase system leads.

2600. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) You seem particularly to object to the purchase of the first commission; what evil exists with regard to that?—I think that a postive evil is this, that, in consequence of this purchase of the first commission, boys are too hastily placed in the service without sufficient and adequate training.

2601. Are those who obtain their commissions without purchase trained before they come into the army?—Not always.

Defective training at Sandhurst.

2602. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Your Lordship expressed yourself very strongly with respect to the young men who joined your regiment from the military college; do you consider it to be a defect of the system, or the fault of the officers of that establishment, that those young men joined the army in such a very inefficient state?—I think it was decidedly owing to the defective training which they received at the college as regards professional subjects.

2603. I presume that you consider it more a defect in the system, than a defect on the part of the individuals who had charge of the instruction of the cadets?—I think, when I consider the want of knowledge and of aptitude which the young men evince who come from that institution, that there must be something radically wrong in the mode of educating them there.

2604. Then it is, you think, a defect in the system?—I think, as I before said, that they ought to evince more knowledge and capacity for commanding and drilling their men.

2605. Your Lordship stated that you were in the senior department yourself?—I was.

2606. Was that at Sandhurst?—Yes.

2607. Of course your Lordship had an opportunity of forming an opinion whether they had the means and power at Sandhurst of training up young officers to that state of efficiency which your Lordship would wish that they should attain?—I was so much occupied with the rather severe studies of the senior department that I had very little time to observe what went on in the junior department.

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2608. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) I understood you to say that you did not find fault with the scholastic acquirements of those gentlemen, but merely with their ignorance of the practical duties of an officer?—I think that their general education was good, but their special knowledge of the duties which they had to perform was very insufficient. Common regimental drill, I think, ought to be taught to every officer before he obtains the position of an officer, and he should be able to explain certain manœuvres to his men with fluency and precision.

The general education is good, but they do not learn regimental drill.

2609. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) I fancy that those 14 officers had been a very short time at the depôt, where young officers generally now obtain their first instruction?—I think most of them had not been less than 12 months at the depôt.

2610. Your experience at the time of the siege of Sebastopol was when the demand was very great?—I alluded to that period when I commanded a regiment during the siege.

2611. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) The commanding officers, I suppose, of the other regiments experienced the same difficulties and disappointment?—I have heard the same complaints made by numerous commanding officers.

2612. Have you considered how they filled up the vacancies in the French service under similar circumstances?—I think I have seen that the number of pupils was largely increased at the commencement of the war.

2613. (*Lord Stanley.*) You are aware of the practice in the navy by which an officer or midshipman, after serving for some time, is made to go through an examination before he obtains promotion into a higher grade?—Yes.

Advisable to examine captains for promotion to the rank of field-officer.

2614. Do you believe it to be possible to establish any similar system in the army?—I think that it would be very difficult to establish an examination previous to parties obtaining a higher grade throughout the different grades of the service generally. I think that the adoption of one examination previously to passing from the grade of captain to field-officer would be very desirable. That is the only examination that I would introduce into the service.

2615. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do not you think that there must have been a great want of proper attention to drill at the depôts from which those young men came, not to have given them a tolerable insight into the duties of command in 12 months, speaking from your knowledge and experience as a commanding officer?—I have frequently seen young officers who have been with their regiments two or three years, but who were totally unable to command their companies, and I attribute that to defective training.

2616. Do not you think that the knowledge, the absence of which you complain of, might have been acquired, under ordinary circumstances, with common intelligence and attention on the part of the instructors, in 12 months?—It certainly ought to have been so.

2617. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) When a comparison is made between officers in the army and navy, is it not evident that an officer in the navy moving about with his ship, has greater facilities for preparing for a future examination than an officer in the army would have on colonial service?—I think it is impossible for an officer passing from one station to another, or from the different barracks at home, to have the same opportunity of devoting his attention to those necessary studies.

2618. You would confine the standard of examination, in a great degree, to the first entry, would you not?—Yes; I would have no examination after the first admission, save when an officer passes from the grade of captain to that of field officer.

2619. (*Lord Stanley.*) You have spoken of the necessity of every officer passing through a military college, would not the same purpose be equally well answered if a list were made out of the necessary qualifications, and an examination were instituted by which his possession of those necessary qualifications could be tested without reference to his having acquired the requisite knowledge in the college or out of it, previously to his first admission into the army?—I do not think in such case he could receive that special training in drill which I hold to be necessary for an officer previously to joining the service.

2620. You think that the requisite knowledge can only be acquired in a college?—Yes; or by being attached to a regiment.

2621. (*Chairman.*) As I understand, you would have an examination first when he joins, and another before he becomes a field officer?—A collegiate examination before he receives his commission, and an examination previously to becoming a field officer, are those to which I alluded.

2622. Rising to be a field officer by seniority, he would be at least 45 before he attained that position—would you have an examination then?—I propose that a captain should be examined before he becomes a major.

2623. At what age; he would be past 40, would he not?—I should hope that some system might be established, supposing purchase to be abolished, by which an officer might become a major long before 40.

2624. In abolishing purchase, you do look to some system which shall keep the stream of promotion at least as rapid as it is by purchase?—Certainly; I should be sorry to see the current of promotion in any way checked.

2625. Looking at the interests of the army generally, and of the country, do you think that a system which abolished purchase, and did not supply a current of promotion equally rapid aspurchase has accidentally supplied, would be an evil to the country?—I must admit that any measure which burdened the higher grades of the service with old and inefficient officers would be highly prejudicial to the best interests of the state.

2626. And in order to prevent anything occurring which should be prejudicial to the best interests of the state, you therefore think it would be desirable, if purchase were abolished, to adopt some system which would keep up an equally rapid current of promotion?—I think that that is absolutely necessary before taking any step to abolish purchase.

2627. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Has not your Lordship benefited by purchase in your own promotion?—I have, certainly,

Traffic in promotion has a degrading effect.

2628. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are the Commissioners right in supposing that although you have not sufficiently turned your attention to this subject to be able to propose a comprehensive plan of alteration, still you consider that, whatever advantages may arise from increasing the current of promotion, the principle of purchase generally existing throughout the army has an injurious effect upon the exertions and ambition of officers which is more than is compensated for by the financial advantages, if any, that are obtained from it?—I think that one of the great evils of the system is that it leads to a sordid and degrading traffic in commissions in the higher grade, either by officers paying large sums above the regulation to obtain promotion, or else by making opportune exchanges.

2629. (*Chairman.*) Assuming that you have done away with purchase and that you have promotion by seniority, do you think that people would not pay sometimes to induce officers who are above them to retire?—No doubt it might be done in a covert and underhand manner, but I think that the instances would be very rare in which very large sums could be given.

2630. Do you think that no large sums would be given?—I think that the notoriety of any such transaction would prevent its frequent adoption.

2631. So far as the public were concerned, would not its adoption often be a benefit?—So far it would be a benefit; but I think that all such traffic in promotion has rather degrading and lowering effect upon the minds of those who engage in it.

2632. You think so far that the system pursued in the Indian army is on principle as objectionable as the system of purchase, with regard to lowering the character of officers?—No; I do not think that, because that is recognized and allowed, and of late years, I believe, it has been sanctioned.

2633. Are you not aware that it is not sanctioned by law?—It is sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief, and by all the authorities in India.

Mode of managing such traffic.

2634. You think that the Indian system, being sanctioned by the authorities, is not at all degrading to the officers?—The Indian system is very different from the practice to which I allude. I will explain the traffic to which I refer. That which I call a degrading and sordid traffic is this: I will take the instance of a lieutenant-colonel who has paid largely above the regulation price for his commission, and who wishes to retire on half-pay. Of course he wishes to get back a portion of that large sum which he has paid down, and what are the steps that he takes to effect this? He first has to cast about, and he probably employs one of the numerous army agents to find an officer already on the half-pay list, and who, for the consideration of a few hundreds, will exchange with him. Then the same lieutenant-colonel says to his officers, "How much will you give me if I manage this transaction?" The officers make up a purse for him, and the required sum also above the regulation for the lieutenant-colonel on half-pay, who takes his place on full pay in the regiment in order to sell out; but in order to carry out this arrangement, a great deal of manœuvring and a great deal of trafficking is necessary. This is of constant and frequent occurrence in the service. In fact, it is the only way in which a lieutenant-colonel on retiring on half-pay can realize a portion of the large sum that he has paid.

Prohibiting exchanges from half-pay would prevent this.

2635. If it should be determined that any one on half-pay should be prevented coming back again to the service, and if we established our system of half-pay more like the French system, so that a person, when once upon it, could not return, would that remedy the class of evils to which you have now referred?—It would prevent the particular description of traffic to which I allude.

Mode of traffic by exchanges,

2636. Is that the traffic to which you particularly point as being injurious to the general interests of the service?—Yes; I can give another instance. A lieutenant-colonel wishes to sell out, who has paid, say 7,000*l.*, or he wishes to realize that for his commission; he applies to the officers of his own regiment, to ascertain whether they can make up this sum, but they are unable to do so. Then he casts about for a regiment in which the officers are rich, and he makes an overture to them, and says, "If you will give a bonus to your lieutenant-colonel to exchange with me, I will come into your regiment and sell to you." The step is thus secured to the regiment in which the officers are rich, and the regiment in which the officers are poor are cheated of their promotion. I do not mean to say that this traffic is allowed by the Horse Guards, but it frequently occurs; that is a traffic which I consider discreditable and objectionable.

2637. That traffic must be by the system of exchange?—Yes.

2638. No exchange can take place unless sanctioned by the Horse Guards?—Certainly not.

which might be prevented by refusing permission to exchange.

2639. Therefore that system might be prevented if the Horse Guards prevented the exchange?—Yes. The Horse Guards utterly discourage all such jobbing practices, but it is useless to deny that they do occur.

A regulation as to exchanges evaded.

2640. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) When an officer exchanges must he not certify that his intentions are *bonâ fide*?—Yes, there is a regulation by which an officer must serve twelve months after exchanging before he sells out, but the regulation is often evaded.

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2641. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Does that apply to officers exchanging on half-pay?—No, I am now talking of the exchange between officers on full pay.

2642. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) What would have been your own position in the army now if you had not purchased?—I certainly should not have attained the rank that I have now attained.

2643. If it had not been for the rapid promotion which you have gained, would you have been induced to remain in the army?—In the early part of my career I should, for I had nothing else to look to. The service which I saw in India attached me to the service without reference to rank.

2644. You think that if you had not advanced as rapidly as you have done, you would have still remained in the army?—Undoubtedly.

2645. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You have stated that you would certainly have been retarded in your promotion if you had not purchased; do you suppose that if the system of purchase generally were abolished you would have been equally retarded?—That is only conjecture. I cannot say what would have taken place under a system in which purchase did not prevail.

Effect of the purchase system on non-purchasers.

2646. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Does not the purchase system assist non-purchasers now?—Yes, undoubtedly to a very great degree. I must admit that.

2647. (*Lord Stanley.*) It does not assist a non-purchaser who is passed over?—An officer who is unable to purchase is sooner brought up to the head of the list by the operation of the system, and being so placed at the head of the list, he then benefits by any death vacancy that may occur.

2648. Have you heard of any cases in which a sum has been paid to one officer by another below him as an inducement to take his name off the purchase list?—Yes; in one regiment in which I served that was done.

2649. That is an illegal transaction, is it not?—Certainly, but I have no doubt it is done. I know that it is done.

2650. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) In the case to which you refer, did that officer himself subsequently purchase?—No, he did not. I rather think that the transaction took place on two occasions, that he received on two occasions a sum of money.

2651. But that officer did not subsequently purchase?—No.

2652. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) It frequently happens that an officer stands first on the list of applications for purchase, and then withdraws his name?—Yes, it frequently so happens. I have not known instances where officers have placed their names on the purchase list again after receiving a sum of money; but I have known officers withdraw their names and replace them on coming into possession of property, or having a legacy left them.

2653. (*Lord Stanley.*) Transactions of the nature which you have described, officers changing from one regiment to another, although they may be discouraged by the Horse Guards, cannot be entirely prevented?—Certainly, they cannot. Exchanges may be for mutual convenience, and not always for trafficking in promotion.

Abuses of the purchase system might be remedied by stricter regulations.

2654. Therefore, although they are an abuse, yet they are an abuse inevitably incident to the system, and which can hardly be eradicated from it?—I think that if the regulations of the service were more strictly adhered to, such transactions as those I have alluded to might be prevented.

2655. What regulation do you refer to?—For instance, if a regulation existed that no officer who exchanged into a regiment should sell in that regiment, that would check it at once; and if the regulation which now exists were in all cases strictly adhered to, viz., that parties to an exchange from full pay to half-pay shall neither of them nominate the individuals they wish to exchange with, no such bargain as that I have alluded to could then be made.

2656. Have you any further statement to make as to the effect of the purchase system in the higher grades of the army?—There is the case of officers becoming general officers by the operation of brevet, who are very often unwilling to accept of that rank, as they would sacrifice large sums by taking such promotion. In order, therefore, to realize a portion of their money, attempts may be made and have been made to effect an exchange, one for which a large bonus would be received, thereby cheating one regiment of the step which would otherwise have gone in the regiment by the promotion of the colonel to the grade of general officer.

2657. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Does that take place in the infantry of the line, or is it more confined to the cavalry and the guards?—It might take place in any purchasing branch of the service.

2658. You are aware that a general officer of infantry can always be brought in as lieutenant-colonel to sell?—I have heard that it might be done.

2659. (*Chairman.*) You have pointed out the evils resulting from the system of purchase in several instances; do you think it is essential to do away with the whole system of purchase, or, supposing difficulties were found in that, do you think that the evils of the system might be greatly removed by any regulation introduced into our military system?—I have no doubt that many evils might be corrected by regulations framed to that effect, but what those regulations should be I am not prepared to suggest.

2660. But you think, from your general knowledge and observation of the evils that have arisen, that many regulations might be introduced which would tend greatly to check, if not entirely to remove, those evils?—I think that many regulations might be introduced to check the system of trafficking in promotion; but I doubt whether any proper system of

military training previously to admission into the service could co-exist with the maintenance of the purchase system.

2661. Why could not Government insist that persons should either have passed two years in a military college or have been attached to a regiment, or pass any examination, or any other system even co-existently with the purchase system?—Because I think that the relatives of the class who now officer the army would be burdened with the very great extra expense that would be occasioned by the more protracted education that would be necessary.

2662. (*Lord Stanley.*) They would object to pay for the army twice over, once for the education, and once for the first commission?—Yes.

2663. (*Chairman.*) But observing that there is in this country a very limited military establishment in proportion to the wealth of the country, comparing it with any other country, do you think that you would not get officers from that rank in life where they would get the education if Government insisted upon their having the education?—I think it is very possible that men might be found that would be willing to give these sums for the education of their children; but I take it that the opposition to the abolition of purchase proceeds from an unwillingness to incur the additional expense which would be caused.

Interference of the purchase system with education.

2664. You think that the objection to doing away with purchase is because it would oblige persons to have more education?—To have a more liberal education than they now have, which would be so much added to the price of the first commission which they now pay. The practice which now exists of parents taking their boys from the public schools, and sending them into the army as they do, paying 450*l.*, and the prospect of the facility which now exists of doing so being abolished, causes a desire to retain the existing system.

2665. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) If you could find a class of parents who would not object to paying for the education of their sons, you would not object to it?—I would not object to it in the same degree that I now do.

2666. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) You admit that persons purchasing commissions for their sons, and also giving them such an education as would enable them to come into the army, would be decidedly advantageous to the service and the country?—Anything that causes the adoption of a general system of education would of course be a great benefit, whether purchase is abolished or not.

2667. (*Lord Stanley.*) You assumed that obtaining a commission without purchase would be a greater advantage to a man than obtaining a commission that he had to pay for?—As a matter of course.

2668. Consequently that a young man or his parents would make greater efforts to secure this greater advantage, than he now does to secure the lesser one. As an unpaid commission is a greater object to attain than a commission that is paid for, a young man or his parents would willingly make great efforts to obtain it?—The cost of admission into the service would be the same. The price now paid for the first commission would be expended in giving a more liberal education.

2669. Therefore they would be willing to lay out a larger sum in education?—They would lay out the sum which is now devoted to purchasing the first commissions.

2670. (*Chairman.*) Comparing that portion of the service where purchase exists, with that portion where there is no purchase, do you find that there is a much greater desire on the part of the educated classes generally to enter into that portion of the service where there is no purchase?—I think that those who enter the non-purchasing branches of the service are generally those who can ill afford to meet the expenses consequent on purchasing the first commission, and other sums which they would have to pay for future promotion afterwards.

2671. Therefore the service adapts itself to both classes; those who have wealth can come to one branch of the service, and those who have not the means of purchasing can find another branch of the service where they may also obtain admission?—Such is undoubtedly the consequence of the system which now prevails.

2672. Would it be better, on the whole, to make that the system for all the service which now only exists in the seniority corps, to reduce all the service to the system of the seniority corps?—I think it most desirable, that all those who possess means and money should be obliged to study their profession in the same degree that those who have not those means are obliged to do.

2673. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Is your Lordship aware that all the officers who purchase their first commissions undergo an examination?—I am aware that such is the custom now.

2674. (*Lord Stanley.*) You are decidedly of opinion that the tendency of abolishing purchase would be to give a more working character to the army in time of peace?—I have no doubt of it.

2675. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you consider that the command of a regiment is a very important appointment?—I think it is one of the most important commands.

2676. It being one of the most important commands that an officer can hold, do you think that the means of obtaining that command by those who happen to have greater means at their disposal, is the most eligible mode whereby the Government should select for such a very important command?—I do not think it is.

2677. Do you think it considerably more objectionable that that important command should be obtained by purchase than even in the case of the other and junior appoint-

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ments?—Of course, where the responsibility is so great as attaches to the post of commanding-officer of a regiment, it is not desirable that money should open the door to that responsible command.

2678. Seeing that the command is so very important, do you think that money should form any portion of the element whereby selection for that important command should be made?—I do not think that it ought.

Difficult to test capacity for command in time of peace.

2679. (*Chairman.*) I understood you to say, in a former part of your evidence, that it was a post which ought to be obtained by seniority?—My idea was this, that in time of peace it is so very difficult to ascertain the existence of those qualities which are most required in time of war. I do not see what test you could apply to an officer who is serving at home or in the colonies, to ascertain whether he is fit to hold such a command; but when he has obtained it, his mode of exercising it would soon prove his fitness or otherwise for it.

Promotion by selection not applicable to the junior grades of the service;

2680. From your general knowledge of the country and of its public affairs, do not you think that there would be danger in allowing the power of selection; for even if there were not a bad selection, there would be so much envy and ill-will created that it would have almost as bad an effect as if a bad selection had been made?—I am sure that the system of promotion by selection could not be applied to the junior grades of the service. It would produce such unpleasant feelings, for instance, that an officer so promoted over the heads of his comrades must be removed to another regiment; he could not serve in the same regiment.

2681. But applying that to lieutenant-colonels in time of peace, and looking at the state of opinion in this country when men are passed over, what do you think would be the effect if you did away with purchase and allowed selection for lieutenant-colonelcies?—I think that the great evil of that would be that we should have to fall back upon that most questionable and fallacious of all tests, that of merit untried, as it must be, which our superiors may fancy they have discovered in particular men. It is well known that an army in time of peace performs a very unimportant part of the duties required of it in time of war, and how can you test in an individual the existence of those qualities which would fit him to perform his duties in the field in the presence of an enemy? Therefore, I think that the opinion which any general officer in time of peace might entertain of the qualifications of an individual to command a regiment would be a very uncertain guide to determine his selection for that post.

nor till after the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

2682. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That would be a very invidious exercise of power, and would probably lead to great jealousy?—I would apply it after the grade of lieutenant-colonel; for an officer so promoted is removed from all contact with his former comrades—he is removed from regimental service, and the promotions so made would be much fewer, and the vigilance of public opinion would prevent any flagrant amount of favouritism and jobbing. I think it might be beneficially applied after the rank of lieutenant-colonel, as it is in fact now. When an officer is actually in command of a regiment, his fitness or unfitness for it is soon made manifest with reference to the requirements of a time of peace. He could be removed if found unfit.

2683. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Supposing the seniority system prevailed instead of the purchase system, do you think that our regiments would have been better commanded than they have been in the course of your experience?—I do not say that they would.

2684. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) According to the present system, no man can arrive at the command of a regiment who is not certified by his commanding officer to be fit to hold that position; and there is a certificate to that effect quarterly on the purchase return?—Yes.

Certificates of fitness for promotion mere matters of form.

2685. If that regulation were properly carried out, there ought to be no objection to the purchase of a lieutenant-colonel's commission?—We are all aware that such certificates in the service are mere matters of form.

Half-yearly inspections do not afford the means of judging of individual officers.

2686. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) There are also half-yearly inspections, and ought not they to be a good test as to whether a major is qualified to command a regiment?—It appears to me that general officers have very few opportunities of intercourse with the officers, to ascertain their fitness and the extent of their qualifications to fill the post of commanding officers.

2687. Cannot he acquire from the lieutenant-colonels of the regiments a knowledge upon all those points which he has not an opportunity of judging of himself?—Undoubtedly he can put questions to officers commanding the regiments respecting the qualifications of officers, and I believe that is generally done; but I think that the lieutenant-colonel is not the best instrument to be employed to give such information; his impartiality and discrimination may not always be relied upon, and he may have his likes and dislikes. Any such system as that should be carried on only through the medium of a central board to be sent down to each regiment. It would not be safe to trust to the account of the commanding officer.

2688. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) But a general officer having inspected a regiment and received those statements from the commanding officer would use his own discretion, and ascertain by his own observation before his next report whether the officers were competent, judging also from the state of the regiment?—I think that those inspections are very often hastily conducted.

2689. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Would you make an officer undergo an examination by this board of examiners before you gave him a command?—Yes; if any such examination were

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required. I think it would be very objectionable to carry it out; but if it is to be done, it must be done by a board of examiners. I understand the question to refer to the command of a regiment, and I think fitness for that post is best ascertained by observing the mode in which its duties are performed.

Advisable to promote from the ranks;

2690. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that a certain amount of promotion of men from the ranks is good for the army?—Decidedly; I am a great advocate for that system.

2691. You think that it is good for the general service?—I think so; in my allusion to the examination which I propose to exact from each captain before becoming a field officer, my object had special reference to the case of men who get their promotion from the ranks. I would not allow those men to pass to the higher grade of field officers without going through this examination.

2692. Then you would raise them to the rank of officers, and let them go on by seniority up to a certain point?—Up to the grade of captain. I would promote them to that grade as rapidly as possible, by seniority or by any other means.

2693. Having got them there, with a system of examination above them, is it not very improbable, that they would ever get any higher?—Then they would remain captains, as they do in the French service. If the men chose to pass an examination, for which facilities should be given, they would be able to rise to the higher grades.

2694. But a man having served in the ranks during the younger part of his life, would not have great facilities for learning what might be necessary for a scientific examination later in life?—Then he has the rank and position of captain, and I think it would be no hardship to say, Here is a barrier, and unless you can pass it you must remain where you are.

2695. Then he would not have the advantage of selling out?—Not if purchase were abolished.

2696. What do you think would be the effect in the army generally if you abolished purchase and also said this, that they might rise if they distinguished themselves to become officers up to the position of captain; but that they should never, with but few exceptions, rise any higher, not being able to sell out. Would the effect be good generally?—I think that in such cases it would be necessary to obtain some means to facilitate their promotion to the rank of captain after having received their first commission; once having attained that rank the pay and allowances would be quite a sufficient inducement for men to aspire to that.

and to give higher pay to officers so promoted.

2697. There must be more expense incurred by the public for that class of persons?—I would give them a higher rate of pay on attaining their first commission than any subaltern.

2698. You would give them a higher rate of pay than other officers?—I would.

2699. Then officers of the same rank in a regiment would, because they were gentlemen, get less pay?—I think that there would be no hardship upon officers of the gentleman class, if a man who had risen after a period of 10, 15, or 20 years, from a private to an ensign's commission, received a higher rate of pay than a young man who had only just joined the service.

2700. Assume the case of the son of an officer who had spent his money in passing this college,—where he had been taxed heavily in obtaining his education,—he rises to the same position in one regiment, and having spent all this money which he was little able to afford, he does not receive the pay of that rank which another man who has risen from the ranks obtains?—I do not think that there is anything invidious in such a difference of pay, because the men who would have risen from the ranks would have probably served for 14 or 15 years in every quarter of the globe. I see no injustice in giving that man a few shillings more than a younger man who had just joined the service without having been abroad at all. It is only in the grade of ensign that I propose this increase of pay to a man who has risen from the ranks.

2701. (*Lord Stanley.*) He being an older man?—Yes; and a man who has done much harder work.

2702. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Might that be done by giving him a pension for the service that he has already passed through?—That would answer the same purpose, perhaps.

2703. (*Lord Stanley.*) In the event of such an officer being unable to qualify himself for the higher grades, would you give him some pecuniary advantages?—No; I would leave him in the position of a captain.

2704. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) In the regiment which you commanded should you like to have had a superbundance of one class over another, would you have liked to have had more gentlemen or more men of the lower class,—men who had risen from the ranks?—I think that there is no doubt that all soldiers like to be commanded by men who have the habits, the feelings, and manners of gentlemen, and I should like to see that class predominate.

2705. You think that it is good for the service that a certain number of men from the lower ranks should be mixed in a regiment?—Yes, undoubtedly.

2706. Would you carry the system of giving commissions to non-commissioned officers further than it has been extended hitherto?—I would certainly open the door wider than it is now.

2707. (*Chairman.*) The general purport of the system which you would introduce would considerably increase the military expenditure of the country?—I imagine that it would.

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2708. The Commissioners were told the other day, that it was the Duke of Wellington's opinion that any man who was a friend to the military service of this country would never try to increase the expense, because he believed, from his experience, it would very much destroy the feeling of the country towards the army?—I think that the feeling of the country as to the army has very much changed of late years, and that it is regarded with much greater cordiality and good will than existed in the time of the Duke of Wellington. I have seen a great change myself since I first joined in the manufacturing districts with respect to the army, there is a more friendly disposition existing on the part of the population towards the army.

2709. Do you think that if the expenditure were largely increased on account of the army, that feeling would not be diminished?—I think that there is a feeling in the country now, not to grumble at any expense that may contribute greatly to the efficiency of the service.

2710. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That has arisen from the events of the late war, has it not?—Yes.

2711. Do you think that the tax-payers would continue to entertain the same feeling?—Perhaps not.

Two officers in Lord West's regiment who had come from the ranks.

2712. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Have you had any non-commissioned officers in your regiment promoted from the ranks?—Yes, two.

2713. Did they associate with the other officers in their amusements and pastimes?—Perfectly; they were generally much older men. I cannot say they exactly associated in all our amusements, but as to a footing of equality, they were always received and treated with respect and kindness.

2714. Did they live at the mess?—No, they did not; one was a married man, and the other was excused from the mess on account of the expense attending it.

2715. In the case of the married man, what sort of a person was his wife, was she respectable?—Very.

2716. Could she have associated with the ladies in the regiment, if there had been any?—I should say certainly she would; in any regimental parties or entertainments undoubtedly she would.

2717. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Was the mess that the officer was excused from attending an expensive one?—Not more so than other messes were.

Not possible for officers to live on their pay.

2718. (*Chairman.*) Do you think, first, under any system, that you would advocate that the officers throughout the army should be expected to live on their pay?—No, I do not think that possible.

2719. Under no system in this country?—No, not with the habits of the country.

2720. Therefore, at any rate, there must be a class who are willing to contribute something besides their pay to the means of their sons being in the rank of officers?—Yes, certainly; that must always be the case in this country.

2721. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That is to say, with regard to regiments that are serving at home?—I think that the expenses in the colonies, except India, are quite as great as they are at home.

2722. There are some little allowances in several of the colonies, are there not?—There is in Ceylon, but I believe there is in no other.

2723. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Is there none in the West Indies?—No; Ceylon I think is the only one.

Officers should belong to a class who have a stake in the country.

2724. (*Chairman.*) But then your competitive system would be governed by money in the first instance, because if men cannot live upon their pay, though it is apparently a competitive system into which money does not enter, yet we find that money does enter, as men cannot live without more than they receive for their services?—I think it highly desirable that the officers generally should be composed of the class that have a stake in the country.

2725. Therefore you would not adopt a system of competitive examination open to all the world, and that anybody who could pass an examination of a certain class should be put into the army?—I think I said that that was a subject which required great consideration.

2726. You do not think that that would be a good system if you required persons to have some means of their own?—I think it is desirable that they should have a stake in the country. I think that the introduction of a competitive system would require great consideration, however desirable at first sight it may appear.

Very desirable to keep up the mess system.

2727. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do not you suppose that that necessity for additional pecuniary means is very considerably augmented by the expensive habits of the messes which have been more so of late years than formerly, as some have supposed?—I do not see how the expenses of the mess establishments can be much lessened. I have often turned my attention to the subject, and I think it most desirable to continue the system of officers associating together and keeping up that gentlemanly tone and manner which contributes so much to the benefit of the service.

Present tendency to diminish the expense of messing.

2728. Are you aware that the Duke of Wellington issued some orders with the view of diminishing the expenses?—Yes; and those orders have certainly been carried into effect. I should say that the tendency now is rather to diminish the expenditure in the messes.

2729. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You do not think that you could put the mess establishments at so low an amount as to enable any officer to live on his pay?—Not in the lower grades of the service. I think it is impossible. I do not see how young officers can

expect to be able to live on their pay. They are generally young men who could not earn a livelihood in any of the learned professions; why should they expect at once to do so on entering the army

2730. (*Chairman.*) If an officer is married the difficulties increase again, do they not?—Certainly.

2731. Would you introduce any such system as prevails in the French army of not allowing them to marry, unless they found a lady who had money?—I think it would be very beneficial if some regulation were made in the junior grades as to that.

A young officer should not have less than 80*l.* a year of his own.

2732. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) Upon how small a sum do you think that an officer could live in addition to his pay?—I should never wish to see any officer join the service with less than 80*l.* a year besides his pay.

If purchase were abolished, compulsory retirement would be necessary.

2733. (*Chairman.*) In sketching out any system that might be adopted, do you think that it would be essential that one part of it should be the compulsory retirement of officers after a certain age?—I think if purchase were abolished that would follow as a necessary concomitant.

2734. You think that the necessary concomitant would be to enforce compulsory retirement?—I think so—it must be so.

2735. Do not you think that that would be complained of as a hardships in many cases?—It would be felt as a hardship at first, but that prevails in other services.

2736. Do you compare that sort of hardship with the hardship of being passed over by purchase?—I do not think that there is much dissatisfaction or irritation felt at an officer passing by purchase over another officer's head, however objectionable it may be. I do not think that an officer passed over feels any annoyance at such a thing, because he has entered the service subject to that contingency.

2737. If he were passed over by selection what do you think he would feel then?—I think he would feel then that he had a great grievance; but I should say that no fear of wounding the feelings of individuals should interfere with what is most beneficial to the service. I should wish to see such a selection confined entirely to the higher grades.

2738. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) If officers who are now passed over do not feel aggrieved because they have entered the service with the knowledge that they were liable to that contingency, would they not also be without feelings of grievance if they entered the service knowing that selection would take place, or that they were to retire after a certain period of service, or at a certain age?—We are not always satisfied with the judgment that our superiors may form of us.

No disadvantage to limit the period for commanding a regiment.

2739. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Is it desirable that a commanding officer should remain beyond a certain number of years in command of his regiment, or would you put any limit to that?—I do not think that any evil would arise from limiting his tenure of command to six years.

2740. If it were limited to ten, do you think that there would be any disadvantage?—No.

2741. You would then remove him to a higher grade; at all events he should go?—I think that some such rule might be advantageous.

2742. Do you think it would be advantageous?—Under certain conditions.

2743. What conditions do you refer to?—I have not turned my attention particularly to that subject.

2744. Might it not have the advantage of giving promotion to those officers who were deserving of it, and at the same time of getting rid of those who were incompetent, and that without any hardship to the individual?—That plan involves the abolition of purchase.

2745. Take it in whichever way you please?—I do not see how any such rule could be adopted, if an officer has paid largely, that he should be obliged to retire.

2746. It is not supposed that the officer is to be turned altogether adrift, but that there might be some retiring allowance?—Such a plan might work.

2747. Is it your opinion that it might be advisable in case the system of purchase were abolished, but not if the system of purchase were continued?—It strikes me that such a plan as that alluded to could not co-exist with the maintenance of the purchase system.

2748. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do not you think that regiments would benefit by the change of the commanding officers after seven or eight or ten years?—I think, undoubtedly, they would in most cases benefit by a change.

2749. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you suppose that it would be desirable, in order to carry out that object, that a regulation should be made that no officer with the rank of full colonel should continue to retain the command of a regiment beyond a certain number of years?—Such a regulation might, I should say, be conveniently adopted.

250. And that he might be required by regulation, after that period had elapsed, to retire from the command of his regiment with some additional allowance as to his pay of colonel, because at present there is no advanced pay at all?—Under a recent regulation an officer obtains the rank of full colonel after commanding a regiment for three years.

2751. Would it not be a reasonable mode of carrying out that system, that he should retire after having served a certain number of years as full colonel, receiving some addition to his pay?—That plan might answer very well.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at One o'clock.

Tuesday, 1st July 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.
Lieut.-Gen. WYNYARD.
Sir De LACY EVANS.
Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Mr. G. CARR GLYN.
Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Gen. Sir James Simpson, G.C.B

1st July 1856.

General Sir JAMES SIMPSON, G.C.B., examined.

2752. (*Chairman.*) How long have you been in the army?—I began as ensign in the guards in 1811, and for the first 14 years I was in the guards.

2753. Can you state shortly, the chief services that you have seen in different regiments?—I went from the guards to the half-pay for about a year, I think, and then I was put to the command of the 29th regiment, in which I have been about 17 years.

2754. Were you in India?—I went to India with that regiment, and I was in the Mauritius with that regiment a good while, between 10 and 11 years, I think.

2755. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You were on the staff in Ireland?—Yes, I was on the staff in Ireland with Lord De Grey. I was one of his aides-du-camp for a very short time, till the 29th went to India, when I went to India with the 29th, but upon arriving in India I was sent from my regiment to Scinde, where I remained for three years with Sir Charles Napier as second in command. That took me away from the regiment for a time, in fact for good. I came home in bad health, and was then promoted.

System of purchase necessary for promotion.

2756. (*Chairman.*) Having been in the army for many years, and seen a variety of service, what is your opinion as to the effect which the system of purchase has upon the general interests of the army?—Without it I do not see how the promotion would go on at all. I am all for the system of purchase.

2757. You consider it essential to keep up a course of rapid promotion?—I think so. I think promotion in a regiment would become without it, very slow indeed; men would not get on, it would interfere with the good of the regiment; old men would have no inducement to leave, and there would be married men, and the mess would be broken up. I cannot conceive a regiment going on well without it.

Slow promotion in the seniority corps.

2758. When artillery officers have been examined, they tell us that they would not on any account have the system of purchase introduced into that branch of the service?—I cannot account for that. I entertain those opinions myself strongly upon that subject; Looking at the marines, the artillery, and engineers, they seem to be very slow in getting on, especially the marines, they are very long before they rise to command, they are worn out. I had a great deal to do with this latter corps, from being so long on the staff in this country. I have seen men really very old, and hardly capable of exercising their command; had there been purchase, I think it would have been different.

2759. Do not you think that there are inconveniences and disadvantages arising from the purchase system that officers are able to rise to the higher positions, who may not be either so well qualified as others, or who will take that interest in the management of a regiment that would be desirable;—do not you think that under the system of purchase, officers may rise to the command of a regiment, who are not so well qualified as others for that high position?—It is possible, but I do not know that I recollect an instance of that.

No evils arising from the purchase system.

2760. In your experience, have you never seen any evils arising from the system of purchase?—No.

2761. Not at all?—No, I am not aware of it. I cannot think of anything of the sort.

2762. You think, considering it altogether, that it is a great benefit, unaccompanied by any evils?—My opinion is strongly in favour of it, to leave it alone.

2763. Do you think, if it were desired to do away with it, and to adopt anything like the French system, we should do harm to the interests of the service?—I cannot conceive promotion going on so rapidly. I think that the regiments would come nearly to a standstill.

2764. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That is if we adopt the French system?—If we adopt the French system, that means simply without purchase.

2765. (*Chairman.*) Doing away with the system of sale and purchase, and either adopting the system of mixed seniority and selection, or adopting one or the other of those two systems, in order to let the promotion go either by seniority entirely, or by selection entirely?—I do not think that the promotion would go on so rapidly as it does. Now, the object seems to me to get young men into command, and I think, without purchase, promotion in the regiment would be very much at a standstill.

2766. Have you never seen distinguished and meritorious officers, who, not having fortunes, have been left behind in this system of purchase?—Yes, I think that is observable very often. I have seen it in my own regiment, still I cannot answer for what those men might have thought; it pushes them on, and they come to the top of the list, and any accident gives them a step by it.

2767. Have you observed any instances in which persons have been pushed to the top of the list who would not have risen there by their merits alone?—I cannot call to my recollection any officer purchasing to the command a regiment, who was not fit for it. Such things may happen, but I cannot of my own knowledge state a case.

The best regimental officers make the best staff officers.

2768. With regard to the mode in which our staff officers are appointed, and with regard to the whole system, do you think that that is a good system also?—I think the best system for making a good staff officer is, that he should be first of all a good regimental officer. I think they get the best education for the staff with a regiment. There are many in every regiment who pay great attention to their work, and they qualify themselves; those are the fellows that I should like to put on the staff, good regimental officers.

Impossible to be a good staff officer without being first a good regimental one.

2769. It has been suggested that there should be a separate corps for the staff; do you think that that would be an evil, or an advantage?—There is just this objection, that I think they receive the best education for it with their regiments. An officer cannot be a good staff officer without he is a good regimental one.

Further knowledge necessary for the staff acquired by many young men who study a good deal in their regiments.

2770. Do you think that the regimental experience that he gets, includes every thing that he ought to know for the staff?—No, I think many young men with their regiments study a good deal, and make themselves equal to any position that may come in their way. But as to a college for staff officers, I see no objection. I think it is advantageous for them to learn as much as they can. I have not thought much upon that subject, but if I myself appointed a staff officer, I should prefer a person recommended to me by his commanding officer, and the general. I think such a man would not disappoint me.

Many in every regiment fit for any sort of duty.

2771. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Having made himself master of the other necessary qualifications for the appointment?—There are many in every regiment, five or six in most regiments, that are fit for any sort of duty.

2772. You would think that the advantage that they derive from being in active service with their regiment, is better than being in any college for the purpose of being educated for the staff, provided they possess other qualifications acquired by themselves?—I think so. Men who are good regimental officers, I do not say would not improve themselves after having obtained that knowledge, by higher education, which is always desirable for the officers.

Objectionable to keep regimental officers on the staff.

2773. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would it be desirable to attach supernumerary officers to regiments, with the view of not throwing the duty hardly upon those who are taken away for staff employments?—I think it is a pity, and the regiment suffers, no doubt, by their being taken away.

2774. Do not you think that some system might be adopted of attaching supernumerary officers to those regiments?—There is a rule limiting the number of officers who shall be absent at the same time in each regiment.

2775. Do not you think it would be advisable to replace all the officers who are absent from the regiments on staff appointments?—Yes, I think it would be advisable if it could be done.

2776. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You would not think it desirable that after a lieutenant-colonel had been serving a good many years on the staff he should be allowed to return to the command of a regiment, superseding the second lieutenant-colonel who had been in command some time?—I think that is objectionable, if it can be avoided.

2777. (*Chairman.*) Do not you think that the system of purchase in the army tends to limit the field of selection for officers, and that therefore the public is so far at a disadvantage?—It gives fewer to choose from, certainly.

2778. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is it not a matter of fact that the number of applicants always exceeds the number of vacancies except during war?—Yes.

2779. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) If you contemplate taking staff officers from the regimental officers, that would necessitate a much higher degree of education, than regimental officers generally possess at present?—As I said, I think there are some officers in each regiment in the service that are fit for anything in the rank of captains and lieutenants who have been a few years in the regiments.

2780. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) But who have been scientifically educated?—Some of them have been in the Military College, the junior department, and some of them even have been in the senior department, as we see every day.

Examination of officers for the staff in the Crimea.

2781. Would it not be desirable that every candidate for staff appointments should produce certificates of scientific acquirements, such as surveying, fortification, and military science generally?—Yes, it would: but, if you remember, with the army in the Crimea we used to put them through that examination on the spot.

2782. But that was not the system of the army?—No; I think that it would be a very good thing. When an officer was recommended for the staff with us his name was put down in his turn, and he was put to proofs.

2783. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You are alluding to the Crimea?—Yes.

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2784. How were those officers selected; were they volunteers, or were they recommended by their colonel?—During the short time that I had to do with them they were volunteers recommended by the colonels and by the general.

2785. Did you find that any of them were deficient when they came to be examined?—Some were better than others. I do not say that any were deficient and unfit for what we wanted; there were some very clever young men amongst them.

2786. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) By whom were they examined?—They were sent out to make a sketch, and their sketch was submitted by the quartermaster-general, if it was for that department, to the Commander-in-Chief; perhaps four or five were employed in the same manner at the same time in sketching the country, and the most likely man was fixed upon.

2787. That was the chief examination?—Yes.

2788. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) I believe you held the situation of chief of the staff of the army in the East?—Yes.

General staff in the Crimea very efficient.

2789. What was your opinion as to the efficiency of the general staff of the army?—A very good opinion.

2790. You do not think that any improper appointments had been made?—No; I was sent out particularly with those orders, and I made it my duty to know every individual officer almost, and there was not one that I could recommend to be discontinued.

Vacancies filled up by officers with the army.

2791. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) All vacancies in the staff were filled up from the army and not by appointments from home?—I think nearly all; there were recommendations from home without number which reached Lord Raglan and me; there was never a mail that came in that I had not letters from some one telling me that a son was more qualified for a staff situation than any officer in the army.

2792. Private applications?—Yes.

Case of Major Dowbiggin.

2793. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) But from the authorities, were there any?—I do not know that there were any from the authorities; there was one from Lord Panmure, recommending Major Dowbiggin, but I had known him, he was my own aide-de-camp. I have known him for eight years, and a very clever boy he was, and a very good soldier. I do not recollect any other public application.

2794. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) He distinguished himself in the trenches before you made him your aide-de-camp?—Yes, I had known him seven or eight years ago; he was always fond of study. He came down to Chatham to study there under the engineer department, and he went through the best part of the course there, I believe.

2795. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Did you not hold the situation of deputy adjutant-general when the staff was being formed for the army in the East?—I did not know anything of the staff at the time it was forming.

2796. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you recollect the date of your appointment to the situation of deputy adjutant-general to the Horse Guards?—No, I cannot say.

2797. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Was not it in the month of November 1854?—Yes, it might be.

2798. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That was a considerable time after the formation of the staff?—Yes, I was a very short time there before I was sent out.

2799. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck,*) Were you not at Portsmouth, and did you not embark various troops in the month of February?—I embarked nearly 30,000 men, and the guards amongst that number.

Slow promotion in the 29th regiment, the officers being unable to purchase.

2800. (*Chairman.*) Was the 29th a regiment in which there was much purchase?—Not a good deal, and for the first 10 or 12 years that I commanded that regiment there was not a great deal of moving in it—not a great deal of purchase; they were not rich men in that regiment, they were capital officers.

2801. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Though there was not much purchase in that regiment, they were capital officers?—Yes.

2802. Therefore the inefficiency was not in consequence of non-purchase in that regiment?—I have not thought that inefficiency accrued from non-purchase. There were deserving men, and I was sorry to see them not get promotion, but they had not money to get it. There were some men of that kind in the 29th.

2803. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Was not the promotion in the 29th at one time very rapid?—After the regiment came home from the Mauritius, after a long hanging of the promotion, it became all at once rapid.

2804. By purchase, and men selling out?—Yes.

2805. After they went to India was not the promotion very rapid?—I cannot say that it was.

2806. If the promotion was rapid without much selling, is it not obvious that that accounted for the small quantity of selling and purchase?—Very likely.

Not too many staff officers in the Crimea.

2807. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Were you of opinion when you arrived in the Crimea that there was a super-abundant number of staff officers with that army?—No, I thought every man had employment; they did not seem to have beyond their number of officers in every division. It struck me at first that there was a good number at head-quarters, but when I came to consider their work, I found they had full employment.

2808. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) During the time that promotion hung in your regiment, did not the officers of the different ranks become rather old for their relative situations?—

Yes; there were some very old lieutenants amongst them; the senior lieutenants were too old for the rank they held.

2809. And the same with the captains?—Some of them were very old, it was an old-fashioned regiment.

2810. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) I see that Colonel Fisher was a captain in the regiment and is now a brevet lieutenant-colonel; had he been on full pay?—Yes; he had never been in the regiment; he must have come in when the regiment was in India.

Not advisable to fix a limit for the period of commanding a regiment.

2811. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Would it be desirable, or otherwise, that an officer should not remain in command of a regiment more than eight or ten years, so far as the service is concerned?—That depends upon his efficiency. I think it just depends upon the man; it would be a great pity to move some men from the command of regiments, clever men, who conduct their regiments well; it would be a ticklish thing to make any regulation upon that subject.

2812. Do not you suppose after a smart officer has commanded a regiment for a year or two, and has established a system, that all he does then is to see it carried out?—Yes, that is very true. I would not recommend that a commanding officer should be moved in any given time, such is my idea of it.

2813. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Were you at Sandhurst College?—Yes, in the senior department; in those days at Farnham under Sir Howard Douglas. I was there for about a year.

Purchase of promotion from the guards.

2814. Not before you entered the army?—After I was in the guards I was there.

2815. Did you purchase your commissions in the guards?—I was lucky. I purchased my ensigncy, and my lieutenancy was by augmentation of three companies during the war; and then I purchased my lieutenant-colonelcy unattached.

2816. From what rank in the guards did you go?—From a lieutenant and captain in the guards.

2817. Is that usual?—In those days it was done after 14 years' service.

2818. Did you ever hear of an officer of the rank of captain in the line obtaining that privilege, and passing at once to the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—No, I was never a major, but no guardsman is ever a major.

2819. But the guards before they pass into the line as lieutenant-colonels are actually lieutenant-colonels in the army and captains in the guards?—I was only lieutenant and captain, but I was open to purchase, at least I would have been open to purchase a company and lieutenant-colonelcy in the guards, but I did not wait for that; there were some before me whom I thought not likely to be soon promoted.

2820. Was that by purchase also to lieutenant-colonelcy unattached?—Yes, it was frequently done in those days; it has not been done of late years.

2821. Then you exchanged to the command of a regiment?—I changed to the command of the 29th with Sir John Buchan, who took my unattached position.

2822. You were a good while in command at Chatham, I think?—I was five years at Chatham.

2823. Not so long at Portsmouth?—Two years and a half, I believe. I was moved from Chatham to Portsmouth.

2824. At what period were you appointed to the chiefship of the staff in the Crimea?—In March last year, 1855.

2825. As that is entirely an unusual appointment in our army, what might have been the special object of that appointment?—I cannot tell that.

Not advisable to appoint a chief of the staff to an army,

2826. Do you find from your experience as chief of the staff that it is a better system than our former system, that of having a quartermaster-general and adjutant-general?—No; my opinion is that the chief of the staff of our army is an embarrassment to the general. So long as they have a quartermaster-general and adjutant-general and a military secretary I do not see the use of a chief of the staff. The orders that I had were to take my commander's instructions every morning, and to convey them to those gentlemen. I should like myself to assemble the staff—in command I mean—and hold them responsible for my orders in the morning, without anything to do with the chief of the staff.

but to retain the two separate departments as at present.

2827. Having the two departments separate as they were before?—Yes, if that is the system of an adjutant-general's and a quartermaster-general's department, those are the men who do the work. I used to make it my business in the camp to see that the work was done fairly. I found it was an extra link in the chain communicating orders to those gentlemen that had better have been given by the Commander-in-Chief himself. Such is the view which, after experience, I took of it, and I think so still.

2828. It was rather an embarrassment you think and unnecessary, was it not?—Yes. Having the heads of each of those staffs on the spot, I saw no object in the chief of the the staff going to the general and receiving his orders, and then communicating those orders to the quartermaster-general and the adjutant-general. The military secretary is a separate thing, and I never interfered with that at all.

2829. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Then it would be necessary where there is a chief of the staff that the staff of the army should be re-organized?—Completely so. It may work very well; I do not say that the French system does not work capitally well.

2830. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are there no such independent authorities in the French army as the adjutant-general and the quartermaster-general?—The chief of the staff is the man there, and that is excellent, I think, in their system.

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Duties in the trenches before Sebastopol.

2831. It has been stated that the system of purchase prevails more in the guards than in the line. May I ask you whether, as has been stated in the French prints, any inconvenience arose, in your knowledge as chief of the staff or commander of the forces from the high rank of the captains of the guards, as to trench duties, and whether any representations were made to you of certain inconveniences arising from their being so many field officers in those regiments as compared with the field officers of the line when they took trench duties?—I do not recollect any complaints. I never knew any complaints arise about the trench duty, every fellow went to that with the greatest readiness. I never knew any question arise. Nothing was ever referred to me on that subject.

2832. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) There was also a general in the trenches, besides, on duty?—Yes.

2833. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Does not the number of field officers as captains of the guards add to the roster, and thereby make the general duty of the division easier?—Yes, I dare say it does, but no question every arose upon those points.

2834. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) How many thousand men were in the trenches on the average?—I think 3,000 in the right attack, and about 2,000 in the other.

2835. That was out of a force at that time rather strong, I suppose; what might have been the amount?—It was stronger on paper than in the real number of the men that went to the trenches, that would come pretty nearly two or three times a week.

2836. Was it a third part of the force that was upon that line?—It was somewhere about that; it was very hard duty for them. The roster would strike a man sometimes in the evening that had come out of the trenches in the morning; that could not be avoided, every pains were taken to prevent it.

2837. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) It very often happened, that men coming out of the trenches were sent down to Balaklava to bring up stores?—Yes; when the infantry were low in number the duty was desperate upon them.

2838. Do you recollect whether the engineers ever got the number of men that they applied for for their working parties?—They could not; sometimes there were mistakes; it was so difficult to keep the roster for the various duties that regiments were called upon to give. There were mistakes that were explained afterwards that might have been avoided; but many times there were not the number to give them.

Men of fortune who enter the army to remain but a few years,

do their duty.

2839. (*Chairman.*) It has been stated to the Commissioners that it is an evil to the service that officers should come in, men of fortune, who intend to remain only a very few years with the regiment, and then probably to sell out, merely going in for the sake of fashion—do you think that that is an evil to the service?—I do not see what harm they do to the service: the public does not suffer by it in any way; they are men who do their duty.

They go on service with their regiments, and make very good soldiers.

2840. But men of that kind, who do not intend to make the army their permanent profession, when they are required for service are not so well fitted for it as men who are devoted to it as their profession?—They go out with their regiments; they could not retire then, and they go out, and make very good soldiers.

2841. You do not think that any evil arises from that?—No.

Habits of expense in a regiment not difficult to check.

2842. Do you think that any evil arises from rich men being in a regiment, and leading to habits of expense which are rather an inconvenience to their less wealthy brother officers?—Yes; but I think if there is a commanding officer who knows what he is about, he will not allow that; it is not difficult to check.

The commanding officer to blame where it exists.

2843. We have heard, whether it is difficult to check or not, that it has not been checked, and that there is a great increase in the habits of expense in the regiments?—Then I should hold the commanding officer to blame about it; there is only one man to blame about it in my opinion.

2844. Do you think that comparing the expenses of young men in the army now with what they were some 30 years ago, the expenses have not considerably increased?—Yes; I think the expenses are more difficult to weather, for many young men, than they used to be; still there are young men who live in the army, and who have nothing, and who are never in debt; there are instances of that in every regiment, I venture to say.

2845. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do not you consider it very desirable, considering the state of society and our constitution, that all classes of the British public should be represented by officers in the army, rich and poor, and that officers should be taken from all grades of society, those who have money and those who are not so wealthy?—Yes; I think there are no objections to that; but if I had a son who had nothing, I do not think that I would put him in the army.

Pay of officers very inadequate.

2846. Then you do not consider that the pay of officers in the army is sufficient for their subsistence?—Very inadequate, indeed.

2847. (*Chairman.*) You think from your own experience that a man should not go into the army without he has something of his own?—I think not; I think that a young ensign ought to have 60*l.* or 100*l.* a year to enable him to weather everything at the end of the year.

2848. It is a profession, as it exists in this country now, that requires young men to have some money?—Yes it does; but I say there are men in every regiment who have not a farthing, and some of them get on wonderfully; they drink no wine, and those men turn out very good officers; they study a great deal, and retire to their rooms at night, if they can avoid the horrid system of smoking and drinking.

2849. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to your answer, that if you had a son and had nothing to give him, you would not put him in the army. Did that refer not only to the allowance of 60*l.* or 100*l.* a year, but also to money to purchase?—Yes; I did not contemplate that when I gave that answer; but I should like to hvae money to purchase for him too.

2850. Now that you have considered it, do you include that meaning?—Yes; I should not like him to hang on and have people going over him.

2851. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) With reference to a question put to you just now, as to officers going into the army not intending to make it their profession, do you suppose that that ever occurs with an officer above the rank of captain?—I do not know any instances. If he got to the rank of captain I think he would continue on, and get fond of it then,—it is not very often in the line after that that you see a man just come in to pass away a little time—I have seen that in the household troops, and in the life guards especially.

System of cramming for entrance examinations.

2852. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you think that the examinations which youths go through when they receive their first commissions is sufficient to make it certain that they have received the proper standard of education?—I do not know; at that time they get crammed.

2853. It is not sufficiently a system of education, but rather a mode by which they get up a certain quantity of information previous to examination?—Yes, it is what they call being crammed; they go through a brilliant examination, perhaps, but there is not a great deal in them at bottom.

2854. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) A man may go through a brilliant examination without any great utility as the result of cramming?—Yes, that is what I mean.

2855. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Under the present system?—Yes.

2856. The system of cramming, to which you refer, rather occurs with those youths who go through a preliminary course under tutors, than those who go through the Military College?—Yes.

Exchanges to avoid colonies did not occur in the 29th regiment when it went to the Mauritius.

2857. (*Chairman.*) You were speaking of the 29th regiment;—when that regiment was sent out to the Mauritius, did many of the officers exchange into other regiments that stayed at home?—So far as I can recollect, I do not think that one of them did. When a regiment goes to the Mauritius it takes six companies. I had six regular old captains, and not one exchanged, and the subalterns, I think, all went. I do not think that there was any change in that regiment.

2858. It has been stated to this Commission that when young men enter the army, as soon as their regiment is sent upon any disagreeable service, either in India or the colonies, it is observed that those young men who have money shirk their duty, and try to exchange with other officers, who are sent out in their place?—It was not the case with the 29th, and more than that most of them came home with me at the end of 10 years.

It occurred in a regiment two years ago.

2859. In your experience, have you observed anything of that kind from the effect of having wealthier men in a regiment by the side of poorer men?—It is difficult to call to one's recollection any particular points, but I recollect one case that is fresh in my memory now. At Portsmouth, a regiment was ordered to the Mauritius, and I believe, at the Horse Guards, it can be shown that nearly every officer of that regiment wished to exchange, and I think that Lord Hardinge was extremely angry about it. That instance I remember quite well.

2860. When was that?—Not long ago, within two years, I think.

2861. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Was that before the war?—Yes; I think that can be substantiated. I am sure that Lord Hardinge would recollect it, he was very angry about it.

2862. (*Chairman.*) In that case they were not allowed to exchange?—No.

2863. Do you know at all who those officers were?—No.

2864. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Had you any opportunity of knowing whether, after they had gone out for any time, they succeeded in getting back?—I know that one came home in the same ship that took him out, after remaining in the Mauritius five or six weeks.

2865. Did he exchange or resign?—I think he resigned. I could mention that officer's name; he was a captain.

No objection to exchanges generally.

2866. (*Chairman.*) Do you think it would be injurious to the interests of the army, if the system of exchange were done away with?—I have no objection to exchanges; I think it puts a little life into a regiment, and causes promotion now and then. I do not see any objection to exchanges.

2867. There are some cases where exchanges are objectionable, are there not?—That was a very strong case that I mentioned. When men are ordered abroad, I think exchanges ought to be very carefully looked at indeed.

2868. Supposing they did this, that as soon as they got abroad they exchanged, and wished to get back again; ought not that to be equally looked to?—It is looked to; in some instances it might be allowed.

System of temporary half-pay.

2869. Do you think that the system of half-pay, by which officers give up service for a time, and then come back again, is a good system for the army?—I think that the principle of it is not good, but it depends much upon the individual case. I think it would be difficult to legislate upon it; if a man gives up the army and goes out on half-pay, he may have succeeded to some property, and he may wish to get married, or from his age, he may not be worth having.

2870. Do not you think it would be better, when an officer comes into the possession of money, or wishes to follow other pursuits, that he should give up the army altogether?—

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That depends so much upon the man himself, what his object is, and what he is fit for as an officer.

2871. Does not the public suffer when a man has been for many years unaccustomed to military duties, and then comes back?—Yes, I think it does.

2872. The public suffers for the advantage of the individual?—Yes; I think that a man who has been on half-pay for any length of time, can hardly be worth having back again into the service.

2873. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There are two classes of half-pay officers; those who have been put on half-pay by the reduction of the Government, and those who go voluntarily?—Yes.

2874. Do you think that it is a fair system towards the service and towards other officers, that a gentleman who has arrived at the rank of field officer should go voluntarily upon half-pay, and receive the difference, and that several years afterwards when he has become general officer by paying the difference back that he has received, he should be eligible to a regiment, and to all the advantages of the service?—I do not like that system, and there might be improvements made in it.

2875. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Could you point out the improvements which you wish made in it?—No, I think that it ought to be done away with.

2876. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) In the course of your service have you ever met with any field officer in command of a regiment that was very much below par in point of age, and who may have attained that rank by purchase?—I have known several officers who were unequal to the command of the regiments that they held. I cannot say whether they purchased or not.

Cases of officers unfit to command regiments.

2877. Generally speaking, you do not find that field officers in command of regiments are boys?—No, some are young men; but some that I have had to deal with are pretty old and useless, but whether they purchased or not, I cannot say. I have had to report upon cases of that kind several times.

2878. You would say, that taking the British army generally, without regard to purchase, the field officers may be generally considered as a very efficient set of men?—I think so.

2879. And generally, so far as age goes, quite capable of performing their duties?—I should say so.

2880. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You stated that you have had occasion to report cases where officers were inefficient?—Yes.

2881. Was your report attended to?—In two instances that I recollect, not very long ago; one man died and another is serving now; it is not very easy, I believe, for the authorities to deal with this subject.

2882. (*Chairman.*) Why?—I think it is difficult for the Commander-in-Chief just upon an inspection report of a general officer to score a man's name out of the army.

2883. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) But out of the command of a regiment?—Even to do that, they are more anxious to try them on a little while.

2884. (*Chairman.*) When an officer is reported even as unfit?—Yes.

2885. Then the public service suffers very much from that, does it not?—Yes; no doubt of it.

2886. Then the good nature of the commanding officer puts the public to great disadvantage in that case?—The officer may have redeeming qualities.

2887. The command of a regiment is a very important situation?—Yes.

2888. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) In point of fact that neutralizes the value of the reports?—An inspecting-general gets a new regiment into his hands, and very likely he has not had it more than two or three months before his inspection report becomes due, and then he finds an old gentleman in command of this regiment, not very acute, unfit and useless, and he is bound to notice it. In those two instances that occur to me now, I did notice it; one of those mentioned died and the other remains.

2889. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The man who died was not removed?—No; I think he would have been removed. I do not know how that might have been.

2890. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Would it not be very hard to remove a man from the command of his regiment, except upon some specific charges against him?—There is the thing. The Commander-in-Chief very likely says, "It is all very well, General Simpson, reporting this man as unfit, but I must have something more tangible than that; something that I can act upon."

2891. Or unless they increased the retirement very largely, you would send a man to poverty?—Yes.

2892. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The Commissioners have been told in evidence that there is great value in the reports of the inspecting general officer; but it turns out that, in point of fact, those reports are not regarded at the Horse Guards, and their value goes for nothing?—There is great attention paid to the inspecting-general's reports in most cases; but that is a very difficult point to deal with, that a man is to be ruined and scored off upon their mere *ipse dixit:* they would naturally wait until they had a second report from another general. I think that is the feeling at the Horse Guards.

2893. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Do you think that if retirements were increased, and an officer could retire upon the full pay of his rank which he held, it would be less objectionable?—Yes, only an officer would probably take offence upon a report. Those are

just the men who give trouble, and who would require a court-martial, and then it is very difficult to deal with them.

2894. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is it necessary to have a court-martial to remove an officer from the command of a regiment?—No, I do not say that it is, but most of those men value themselves just as highly as the best men do, and they would try to have an investigation into the reasons of their dismissal.

2895. In the case of the two reports commenting upon those two officers that you made to the Horse Guards, was any further inquiry made by the Horse Guards? was the adjutant-general sent down to inquire into the efficiency of those officers or otherwise?—I do not know.

2896. (*Chairman.*) In order to ensure for the public that the officers in command of regiments should always be the best for the situations that can be found, do you think it would be a good plan to introduce a system of selection for the command of regiments, and to say that no one should rise by purchase or by seniority and purchase to lieutenant-colonelcies, but that it should be a selection made through the army generally?—I think it would give rise to much difficulty and give great disgust to many who were passed over.

2897. For the interest of the public, if you could get a good selection that would be the best system?—Yes; there is hardly a regiment that one knows where we would not say, This is the best man to command this regiment; but to take that man and put him over the heads of others would be a very severe job, and of course they might quit the service.

System of selecting officers to command regiments.

2898. You think that it would be very offensive to officers generally?—I think it would indeed.

2899. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is supersession so very serious a matter that a man must quit the service if he is superseded?—I think so; I think for a man who has not those brilliant abilities, but who is doing his very best in the command of the regiment, to be superseded is enough to break him down.

2900. (*Chairman.*) Does not that happen under the purchase system that a man may be doing his duty and yet he is superseded?—In the command of a regiment he cannot be superseded by anything in the way of purchase.

2901. Can he not be superseded now under the present system; suppose he is a major and ready to take a lieutenant-colonelcy?—He may be superseded.

2902. But suppose he has nothing more to give than the regulation price, the lieutenant-colonel may exchange into another regiment in order to get more money in that regiment than in the one he first joined, in that case the major may be superseded, may he not?—Yes.

2903. He, though he has the regulation money and may be the fittest person to command the regiment, may see another come in and be placed above him?— Such a case might occur.

2904. Do you believe such a case does not occur every now and then?—I cannot recall anything of the sort to my recollection; but there is nothing to prevent it.

2905. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) When you exchanged from half-pay into the 29th regiment were the majors over whom you went your juniors or seniors?—They were majors.

2906. Were they your juniors in the army?—They had been both in the army before me, and they were both good friends of mine, and very distinguished men.

Not time always to drill young officers before they went to the Crimea.

2907. (*Chairman.*) It has been stated to the Commissioners that the young officers who were sent out to the Crimea were very ill qualified to perform many of their duties, and that they had not been properly prepared for them in this country; did it appear so to you?—Their commanding officers would be more likely to know that than I; but from my own knowledge, having had to do with two of those large depôts under me at Portsmouth, one at the Isle of Wight and the other at Winchester, the influx of young officers at those depôts was enormous, and there was not time to drill them; they were very nice young men, just come from school.

It takes three or four months to drill a young officer to make him efficient.

2908. How long, supposing there was an emergency as in the last war, would it take to teach a young officer those duties which would fit him to join his regiment?—It would take him three or four months (some are much quicker than others) to put a young officer through a course of drill at the depôt to make him efficient, and in the case of the last war a great number had not that time.

2909. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If there really was not time, from the great influx of young gentlemen that went to those depôts, to give them instructions, they arrived, therefore, in the Crimea rather unfit for practical duties, did they not?—Yes, many of them I have no doubt did.

Lieutenant-colonels anxious to get the young officers with their regiments.

2910. Were there any complaints made to you as commander of the forces or chief of the staff of the inadequacy of those young gentlemen to direct the practical duties in the trenches after their arrival?—No; I never recollect any complaint of that kind being made. The commanding officers were too happy to get them, there were so few to do the duties; a commanding officer would soon drill the young men, in a few weeks, to make them fit for any duty.

2911. Was their average age 17 or 18?—Yes, some were very young.

2912. Were there any of them younger than that, 16?—Yes, I should say some of them were as young as that.

2913. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Were they not kept at Portsmouth before they were sent out?—The colonels of regiments abroad were constantly writing home for more officers to supply their number; they said that they had no ensigns.

Gen. Sir James Simpson.

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2914. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Were there not some companies of every regiment at the depôt at the time?—Yes, either two or four companies.

2915. They kept those companies and sent the youths from the depôts?—Yes; but there was a great press upon those depôts.

Col. S. R. Wesley.

Colonel Samuel R. Wesley, examined.

2916. (*Chairman.*) You are adjutant-general in the Royal Marines?—I am deputy adjutant-general.

2917. How long have you been in that situation?—Two years.

2918. And before that?—Lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general.

The First Lord of the Admiralty nominates to the marines.

2919. The commissions in the marines are all given by the First Lord of the Admiralty?—The First Lord of the Admiralty gives commissions.

2920. Will you state how a person enters into the marines?—There is an establishment for 25 cadets to be borne in the "Excellent;" they pass an examination previous to admittance.

2921. Did you say that 25 are appointed every year?—They keep up the number to 25; I think on an average about 12 pass out every year.

2922. There are 25 on board the "Excellent" going through their course of study?—Yes.

2923. Who appoints them to the "Excellent?"—The Board of Admiralty.

2924. The First Lord?—Yes.

Examination for admission as cadets to the "Excellent."

2925. After they are appointed is there an examination previously to their going down to the "Excellent?"—Yes, a short examination in arithmetic; geometry as far as the first book of Euclid; algebra to simple equations, geography, and competent knowledge of Latin or French.

2926. At what age are they appointed?—From 15 to 17.

2927. They are appointed by the selection of the First Lord of the Admiralty?—Yes.

Generally selected from the sons of naval and military officers.

2928. Are they generally selected from the sons of officers?—Generally; a few sons of private gentlemen are appointed, but principally they are the sons of officers of the marines, the navy, and army.

2929. Very generally they are their sons?—Generally they are.

2930. Then when they have been appointed to the "Excellent," for how long do they study there?—It depends upon their abilities—some pass out in six months, some in 12.

2931. Then where are they sent?—Then they are appointed to commissions.

2932. What becomes of them if they are rejected at that Naval College?—They rejoin the "Excellent" for further study.

2933. Are they not given another chance?—Yes; and if they fail at the expiration of the second year they are discharged.

2934. Practically do many fail?—No, very few; the first examination is a test of their ability to undergo the study; the most intelligent are recommended for the artillery companies.

2935. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) As second lieutenants?—Yes.

2936. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are they selected from the corps in point of promotion?—No; they take their promotion in routine.

Constitution of the marines.

2937. (*Chairman.*) The whole of the marines constitute one regiment?—One corps of four divisions.

2938. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are there battalions?—Only when formed for particular services; there are 110 infantry companies, and 14 artillery companies.

2939. That is 124?—Yes.

2940. How many companies are there in each division?—The Portsmouth division has 29, the Chatham 27, Plymouth 28, and Woolwich 26.

2941. Then a great part of those divisions may be on board ship at that time?—Yes, more than half; our establishment is 16,000 officers and men.

Promotion by seniority,—

2942. When once a young man is appointed to a commission, his progress afterwards depends entirely upon seniority, I believe?—Yes.

2943. There is no selection?—No.

2944. And no purchase?—No, nothing of the kind.

2945. There is no other way than by seniority to rise?—Only by seniority.

2946. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are brevets occasionally given?—Yes, for services.

2947. If an adjutant-general has that, of course it does not increase his regimental rank but does it benefit him eventually?—No, it is no eventual benefit.

at present not very slow, in consequence of increased retirements.

2948. Is promotion very slow in the marines?—At present it is not, in consequence of there being an outlet for retirements.

2949. Has the pay on retirement been increased?—No; officers retire on the full pay of their regimental rank.

2950. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) What is the retirement per annum to each officer?—The colonel-commandant gets 702*l.* 12*s.*, and the second commandant gets 365*l.*; lieutenant-colonel, 310*l.* 5*s.*

2951. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) How many colonels-commandant are there?—Four colonels-commandant, four second colonels-commandant to each division.

2952. How many divisions are there?—Four.

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2953. Then there are four colonels-commandant?—Four colonels-commandant, and four second colonels-commandant, 16 lieutenant-colonels of infantry, and two of artillery.

2954. (*Chairman.*) This 35,000*l.* is applied for full-pay retirements, is it not?—Yes.

2955. As far as it will go?—Yes, we are now within that sum; the measure not having come into full operation yet.

35,000*l.* applied to full-pay retirements.

2956. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What is the object of keeping within that?—In case of the colonel-commandant or other senior officer suddenly breaking down.

2957. As you have only four colonels-commandant, it would be hardly necessary to retain 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*?—But other ranks benefit by that also.

2958. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) What does that 35,000*l.* come from, is it an annual grant?—Yes, for retirements.

2959. For all ranks?—Yes, for all ranks.

2960. What retirement had you before that?—We had a fixed list before, of eight colonels-commandant, four second colonels-commandant, six lieutenant-colonels, and about twenty-five captains, ten first lieutenants, and seven second lieutenants; with an annual retirement for two lieutenant-colonels and two captains.

2961. Have you any idea what the annual sum required for that list was before?—I cannot tell exactly.

2962. But it was less than 35,000*l.*, was it not?—Yes, the difference was given in compensation for the annual retirement of two lieutenant-colonels and two captains.

2963. Will you be good enough to fill that up?—30,000*l.*

2964. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) After what period of service does an officer in the marines get full-pay retirement?—Not under 20 years' full-pay.

2965. There is no fixed limit, is there?—No.

2966. The seagoing time has nothing to do with the claim for retirement, has it?—It increases the claim.

2967. He would only get full-pay retirement from being passed by the medical board as inefficient?—A medical report from the division establishes the claim.

2968. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do you consider that the increase in the retirement has been the sole means by which the promotion has become more rapid in the marines?—It has tended to promote the corps' efficiency.

2969. Have you had no increase of companies?—Yes.

2970. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Has there not been an augmentation of the corps generally since the war broke out?—500.

2971. So that the corps remains at 16,000, which it was before the declaration of war?—Before the declaration of war the corps establishment was 15,500.

2972. (*Chairman.*) How is the system of the service arranged, is there a roster for men going to sea?—A regular roster of officers and men of every grade is kept.

A roster for sea-service.

2973. So that they take their turn of service at sea in regular rotation?—Always by roster.

2974. When on shore have they a mess?—The officers have a mess.

Messes on shore.

2975. Are not the officers of marines for the most part poor men?—Generally sons of gentlemen of large families.

2976. Are they men who live on their pay?—Yes, in a great measure.

2977. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Then the messes are rather numerous?—It depends upon the number embarked or detached; I think they average from 20 to 25.

2978. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you mean to state that the whole of the officers at Portsmouth and the whole of those at Plymouth, have on the average in one mess 20?—Yes, not including married men.

2979. The number of officers remaining on shore at each of those stations must be very considerable?—About half are embarked.

2980. What proportion in the mess are married?—I should think about one-third.

2981. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Is not an officer that has embarked better off than a man who has remained on shore; and is it not an advantage to be on board ship, so far as financial concerns go?—Yes, for a single, but not a married man.

Being at sea, a pecuniary advantage to a single, but not to a married, man.

2982. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Are they not charged for their rations?—Not now.

2983. Does the mess derive any benefit from the canteens?—We have now adopted the army regulation, and the mess does not derive any advantage from canteens.

2984. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) What is about the average price of the mess, on shore?—About 2*s.* 6*d.* a day for dinner.

2985. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does that include any beverage of any kind?—It includes perhaps light beer.

2986. Is it usual to have wine consumed at the mess table?—Yes, but on public days, when every officer is supposed to take a proportion of wine.

2987. That depends upon the rank, does it not?—Not on public days.

2988. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) Have you Regent's allowance in the marines?—Yes.

2989. What is the pay of a second lieutenant?—Five shillings and threepence per day, the same as the infantry, and the artillery companies 5*s.* 7*d.*, the same as the royal artillery.

2990. Do you think that an ensign paying 2*s.* 6*d.* for his dinner can live upon the remainder?—Very badly; he has his breakfast to provide, a servant, and washing also.

2991. (*Chairman.*) Do they live better by living in a mess, or would it be cheaper if they had none?—Living in a mess is more respectable and comfortable for an officer.

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2992. It would be a misfortune for the corps to do away with the mess?—Certainly, it would have the worst effect; and might lead to excesses in their barrack rooms.

2993. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) It is not customary for any officer to absent himself from mess unless he is married?—Except he is sick.

Abolishing the messes would have the worst effect.

2994. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) Have married officers any benefit in their subscriptions?—They subscribe to the mess, and dine there whenever they please.

2995. Does he pay the monthly subscription?—A married officer does not pay anything beyond the entrance subscription.

2996. Do all the officers of marines pay a monthly subscription, as in the line?—They do not.

2997. Do they pay anything to the band?—Yes, a day's pay.

2998. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is that monthly or annually?—Annually.

2999. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) The instruments are not found by the Government?—No, by a fund.

3000. You stated that the promotion is very good now?—It is fair.

3001. Will it continue? Do you think that you have established a system by which you will carry on the stream of promotion, and take away the old officers?—It is hoped that the present system, when fully applied, will maintain a fair promotion.

3002. (*Chairman.*) An officer enters as second lieutenant?—Yes.

Rate of promotion.

3003. How long would he be rising to a lieutenant-colonel?—I think about 29 years.

3004. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) How long used it to be?—About 40; many were 18 years as second lieutenants.

3005. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That was about 25 years ago?—Yes; it has improved greatly since.

3006. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) In what length of time do they get their companies?—From 12 or 14 years.

3007. You have no rank of major?—No, it was abolished in 1837; the promotion being so slow.

3008. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) When the majorities were abolished, was there any addition to the upper rank of lieutenant-colonel; was the number of lieutenant-colonels increased?—Yes, by the majors being made lieutenant-colonels.

3009. Therefore there must have been an augmentation of the number of lieutenant-colonels?—Yes, but not generally of field-officers.

3010. That was considered by the corps as a boon?—Yes.

3011. Was not that thought to be a permanent benefit?—Yes.

3012. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You were so long second lieutenant that there must have been a number of officers placed on half-pay?—A great many by the peace reduction.

3013. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) Is there any voluntary half-pay?—No.

Sale of commissions on one occasion.

3014. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Have you ever had the benefit that was extended to the artillery and engineers of the sale of commissions?—On one occasion only.

3015. Was not that considered a boon?—Yes; some took advantage of it, it gave promotion.

3016. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) When did that occur?—I think in 1824.

3017. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There were 28 companies in one of those stations, and 27 in the other?—Yes.

3018. That is not quite half of the whole corps, where are the other companies?—There are four divisions, and Portsmouth has the greater number of companies; the other head quarters are Chatham, Woolwich, and Plymouth.

Appointments to the artillery companies.

3019. Is there at those places nearly a similar number?—Nearly so.

3020. (*Chairman.*) Is it an advantage to an officer to be moved into the artillery company of the marines?—He gets artillery pay.

3021. How is he moved into the artillery company of marines; is it by selection?—Those cadets who pass the best examination are recommended for the artillery, and are appointed to those companies as fast as vacancies occur.

3022. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) It may happen that a vacancy may occur, and you promote an officer not in the artillery?—Yes, in corps routine.

3023. When once an officer is appointed to the artillery he is always there, is he not?—As much as possible.

3024. It might happen that you would have several vacancies for captains that you could not fill up, might it not?—Promotion would go by corps seniority.

3025. But vacancies in the artillery companies would remain open till artillery officers came up—do you find that work well?—We cannot manage it otherwise, the officers of both branches being on one list.

Present system of first entry satisfactory, and preferable to a system of competitive examination.

3026. (*Chairman.*) From your experience of the corps, do you think that the mode in which the officers are appointed when they first enter has worked satisfactorily?—I think it has; it has brought in a more intelligent class of officers than when no examination existed.

3027. Supposing it was proposed that you should have for the marines an entry by competitive examinations, such as we hear of in the ordnance corps, do you think that it would tend to improve the corps?—I should rather advocate our present system.

3028. You perceive that it is a different system from the competitive system; the latter is open to all the world?—I think a test examination of cadets sufficient.

3029. You think that this system, though it is one of selection in the first instance, has worked very well?—I think so; I should be very sorry to see it disturbed.

3030. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Have you ever heard any complaints made of favouritism in the first appointments?—No.

3031. Generally they are really given to the sons of officers in the marines, the navy, and the army?—Principally to the sons of officers in the services.

3032. (*Chairman.*) When they have once got a commission there is no subsequent examination?—Not afterwards.

3033. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Have you ever known a case of the son of an officer of marines being refused a commission?—No; if properly supported by claims of service.

3034. (*Chairman.*) There are a great many candidates at present anxious to enter the marines?—I believe there are.

Power of selection for the commandantship.

3035. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) Has this power of selection which has lately been given you of selecting for the commandantship ever been practised?—It has not yet been found necessary.

3036. How will that be received in the marines, will it cause any great heartburning?—Selection would doubtless be exercised with great caution, and in a case of *evident* necessity.

3037. At what age do they generally arrive at the commandantship?—60 at present.

3038. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) He commands the whole division?—Yes.

3039. It is quite a stationary duty?—Yes; but arduous and responsible.

Generals of marines.

3040. (*Colonel Wetherall.*) Have you any generals of marines?—Yes; we have now a fixed list of generals of marines.

3041. How are they employed?—They are not employed, but are eligible for general officers' commands.

3042. What retirement have they?—They get the pay of colonels commandant, their last regimental rank.

3043. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are there not some staff appointments that they hold at the same time; does General Owen hold some appointment?—Not now; he is on the fixed list of general officers, but held the appointment of deputy adjutant-general until December 1854.

3044. Why did he retire?—At his own request.

3045. By his own desire?—Yes.

3046. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) How many are there on that fixed list of general officers?—Two generals, three lieutenant-generals, and five major-generals.

3047. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are they all eligible to command divisions?—No; but may be deputy adjutant-generals.

3048. Is that the principal appointment?—That is the principal appointment on the staff.

3049. That is the commanding officer of the whole corps?—The deputy adjutant-general conveys the commands of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and conducts under their Lordships' authority all matters connected with the military details, clothing, arming, and equipment of the corps.

3050. Is there a special staff pay?—The pay of the deputy adjutant-general is, being a colonel-commandant, 2*l.* 10*s.* a day.

3051. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Was not there a general of marines?—what was Sir James Cockburn?—He was inspector general, but did not belong to the corps.

3052. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is the 2*l.* 10*s.* a day independent of his regimental pay?—No; it includes the regimental pay of colonel-commandant, namely, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

No temporary half-pay.

3053. (*Chairman.*) Is there any half-pay in the marines? can an officer go on half-pay and come back again?—No, he cannot come back again; they are generally put on half-pay under medical survey and do not return.

3054. Has there been any augmentation in the marines?—500 men in February 1855.

3055. There has been no reduction?—No reduction.

3056. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You have no position in the marines at all corresponding to our colonels of regiments, or in the artillery to colonels of battalions?—No.

3057. The colonels-commandant have not the off reckonings,—no clothing allowance?—Nothing but their regimental pay, clothing is done entirely by contract.

3058. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There are about 2,500 men at each of the stations on the average, how do they carry on the duty if there are no lieutenant-colonels, or no officers commanding? Are the officers distributed amongst a certain number of companies, and has one officer charge of those companies as superior officer?—At each of the head quarters there is a colonel-commandant, colonel second commandant, and lieutenant-colonels; the captains and subalterns present are posted to "parade" companies.

3059. What class of officer is it that commands that great division?—The colonel-commandant.

3060. The senior captain commands four or five companies?—The eight senior captains command the portions of the several companies that are left on shore.

3061. With regard to the senior captain who takes charge of the great division, who takes charge of his company?—Each of the eight senior captains commands portions of two or three companies, besides his own, who may be left on shore.

3062. Do you find, under the present system of promotion, that those officers on shore are competent to do their duty?—Quite so.

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3063. What is the number of marines that are on board a first-rate man of war?—156.

3064. What officers are with those 156?—A captain and three subalterns.

3065. Do you find any difficulty in appointing perfectly competent officers for those other duties on board ship?—There is no difficulty.

3066. In point of fact, it is but upon rare occasions that any considerable body, such as a battalion or two of marines, are got together to act as battalions?—Perfectly acquainted with, and accustomed to, battalion drill at the several head-quarters.

3067. For all the ordinary duties, whether afloat or on shore, you find that your officers are competent to the duty?—Perfectly.

3068. Do you suppose that it would be agreeable to the corps to have the system of purchase introduced?—I am sure that it would not.

3069. But suppose that some few might be able to purchase?—Such might retard the promotion of deserving officers.

3070. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You have nothing like a purse being made up to induce senior officers to retire?—Nothing of the kind.

3071. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Have you any full-pay retirement for officers?—Yes; 35,000*l.* for officers of all ranks.

3072. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In case an officer is obliged to retire from the loss of a leg, he does not come upon that 35,000*l.*, but he receives his pension as a wounded officer?—Yes, if obliged to retire from subsequent ill health.

3073. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) He would receive two pensions, would he not—his retiring pension and his pension for wounds?—Full-pay retirement would depend upon his length of service.

3074. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) If an officer in the course of his service was obliged to retire from ill health, would his retired allowance come out of that 35,000*l.*?—Yes.

Any extension of the system of selection would create dissatisfaction.

3075. (*Chairman.*) Do you think if any further system of selection were introduced into the corps, and the officers who were considered competent were selected, and put over the heads of others, that that would create much dissatisfaction?—I should think it would create very great dissatisfaction, except for brilliant service.

3076. You think that a strict system of seniority is best for the interest of the corps?—Yes, generally.

3077. Do you think it best also for the public interests?—Yes, except in a selection for responsible command.

3078. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It works very well, in fact?—Yes, with the above exceptions.

3079. (*Chairman.*) For distinguished service is an officer promoted over the heads of others?—The Admiralty have the power of promoting officers for brilliant service.

3080. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In the old war, did you ever hear of any officer getting promotion for distinguished conduct?—No; the power only has existed since September 1854.

3081. Certainly none have been so promoted during this war?—No.

3082. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) In the Crimea there were some officers who got brevet rank, were there not?—Yes, several.

3083. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You state that the Admiralty has never exercised that power?—Not yet.

3084. So that an officer who obtained brevet rank for distinguished conduct in the field might remain so for ever?—On no occasion has it yet been thought necessary to convert brevet rank into substantive rank.

3085. Supposing a young captain obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and he remained with his company, and obtained the rank of full colonel, and it came to the turn of that company to embark—would he go with it?—Yes.

3086. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Do you send any field officers with a fleet?—There is one field officer always attached to the Mediterranean fleet, and we had five field officers in the Crimea, also one in the Baltic fleet.

3087. Are they on the ship's books?—Yes, borne on the ship's books.

3088. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) They are borne on the books of the flag ship?—Generally.

3089. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What was the strength of the force that was disembarked connected with the troops in the Crimea?—About 1,600.

3090. Where were they chiefly posted?—Principally on the heights of Balaklava.

3091. They were all together, were they not?—There was a wing of one battalion at Inkermann.

3092. At what period did they go there?—They went there a few days before the action of Inkermann; they were attached to the Light Division.

3093. There was that half battalion; were all the rest at Balaklava?—Yes.

3084. There were about 1,200 at Balaklava?—Yes, I should think so; they were posted in several batteries there, and our men being all practised at heavy guns, were put into the batteries to work them.

3095. They were detached in different batteries?—They were in position at Balaklava on the heights; the greater part were acting as infantry, and served the guns at the attack on Balaklava on the 25th October with the marine artillery.

3096. There were no complaints made of inefficiency on the part of any of the officers there?—Not the slightest.

3097. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is it considered preferable by the officers or the men, or both, to be at sea, or on shore?—They are always ready for service afloat or on shore.

3098. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) A married man would naturally prefer being on shore?—Perhaps, yes.

3091. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If a man is a married man is there any possibility of exchanging?—They are allowed to exchange.

3100. Then the greater part of the married men are generally on shore?—Officers and men are only allowed to exchange once.

Frequent exchanges prohibited.

Adjourned to Friday next at One o'clock.

Friday, 4th July 1856.

PRESENT:

Mr. E. ELLICE.
Lieut-Gen. WYNYARD.
Sir De LACY EVANS.
Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Mr. G. CARR GLYN.
Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.

Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK in the Chair.

Major-Gen. Sir J. Scarlett, K.C.B.

4th July 1856.

Major-General the Honourable Sir JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B., examined.

3101. (*Chairman.*) What rank do you hold?—I am a major-general.

3102. How many years have you been in the service?—This is the 39th year; 38 years last March.

3103. You have always been in the cavalry?—Yes; always on full pay, with the exception of about 18 months on half-pay.

3104. What service have you seen?—I saw no service before the Crimea.

3105. You are aware of the object of this commission, which is to inquire into the system of sale and purchase in the army. Will you state whether you have formed any opinions upon the subject, and what those opinions are?—My opinion upon the system of promotion by purchase is, that it is a system which I should never have thought of beginning *de novo*, but it has some great advantages as well as some disadvantages.

Objections to the purchase system;

3106. Are there any objections which occur to you particularly with regard to the system of purchase?—Yes. It certainly excludes some men of talent that would be a great honour to the army, and would be useful in it.

3107. Do you think that it excludes a class of persons without money whom it would be advantageous to have in the army?—I think on the whole that it does: I think there is a sufficient number of men capable of purchasing, having received the necessary instruction, to supply the wants of the army.

3108. That observation applies to their first entry?—Yes.

advisable that it should stop with the rank of captain, and then promote by selection,

3109. Afterwards, have you any objection to the sale and purchase of commissions?—I have thought upon the subject. I do not know that I have thought upon it very accurately, but it has occurred to me that purchase might be allowed up to the rank of captain inclusive, but that after the rank of captain, field officers might be selected from the rank of captain without purchase, being allowed to sell their troops or companies.

3110. You think the system of selection is preferable to purchase in the higher ranks beyond that of captain?—Yes, in the higher ranks of the army.

by examination throughout the army.

3111. How should the selection be made, generally from the army or regimentally?—Generally from the army by examination.

3112. What description of examination would you recommend?—An examination of a general description, but chiefly military.

3113. Do you think that the promotion of individuals from one regiment to another would be satisfactory?—It might certainly not be so satisfactory as the present system to individuals, but to the service I think it would be beneficial; I think that the nation would benefit by it.

3114. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Your observations apply to the army generally, and not to the cavalry only?—To the army generally.

3115. (*Chairman.*) In your own service have you found any inconvenience arise from the system of purchase?—We have power certainly, as colonels of regiments, of withholding our recommendation from any one that we consider unfit for purchase; but it is a very invidious thing, and it requires a great deal of discretion, and I think it is rather unfair upon a colonel of a regiment to be saddled with that. I have known instances of majors whom certainly I should be unwilling to recommend.

3116. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) If the colonels of regiments did not supply that information, from whence could the Horse Guards obtain it?—I think that an examination would be a fair test,—fairer than the colonel's recommendation.

3117. (*Chairman.*) That does not particularly refer to the question of purchase, does it?—No.

3118. It relates merely to the advancement of an officer to a higher rank. You object to a commanding officer being placed in the invidious position of having to find fault with the officer?—Yes.

Few cases of hardship from the purchase system.

3119. As to purchase, do you think that many individual cases of hardship occur on account of men purchasing over the heads of others by the leap-frog system, as it has been

called?—No. I do not think a great many cases,—some do occur,—but I think very probably that those who cannot purchase derive an advantage by the purchase of others.

3120. By being moved up in the rank?—Yes.

3121. Do you think that there would be a great objection if purchase was done away with to the system of seniority?—The system of seniority was tried in the engineers and in the artillery, and I believe that promotion was found so slow that it was very difficult to get officers of high rank, and with sufficient youth. I think it would be objectionable to go by senicrity alone.

Promotion by seniority alone,—objectionable.

3122. With regard to the composition of the officers generally in the cavalry, are you satisfied with the style of persons who enter the cavalry?—Yes; upon the whole.

Style of officers who enter the cavalry,—satisfactory.

3123. Have you any objection to a man of high rank coming in for a short time and going out after remaining for a limited period?—Not the slightest objection.

3124. You think that no inconvenience has occurred to the service from that practice?—No; provided they attend to their duties. On the contrary, I should prefer men of high rank in the service.

No inconvenience from officers serving for a limited time,—

3125. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Does not it, on the contrary, accelerate promotion, an officer coming in for a certain time and going out again; makes a movement in promotion, does he not?—Yes, he does. There are certain officers who are very fit to do all the duties up to the rank of captain; I conceive that those officers very often come in to remain till they obtain that rank, and then they sell out or retire, and it is beneficial to the others who rise from the lower ranks.

it is, on the contrary, beneficial.

3126. In that way it is generally beneficial to the service as accelerating promotion?—Yes.

3127. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Would you say that the number who sell in that way forms a large proportion?—Yes, a very large proportion to the number of officers.

3128. And is it principally confined to the rank of captain?—Yes; captains and lieutenants. There are more captains that do so than any other rank.

3129. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Does not the introduction of officers of that description tend very much to increase the expensive tone of the regiment?—Yes. No doubt men of fortune always make the service to a certain extent more expensive than it otherwise would be.

3130. That is rather a characteristic of the cavalry regiments?—I think it is necessary to have a larger income in the cavalry than in some of the infantry regiments, but I think that a prudent man, with a very moderate income, may live in the cavalry—a man having from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a year.

3131. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is it not in the power of the commanding officer to control the expensive habits of the regiment?—Yes; I think a good deal depends upon the commanding officer.

Expensive habits may be controlled by commanding officers.

3132. And by the interference of the commanding officer, any bad example set by young men of large fortune in habits of expense may be controlled?—Yes; I consider that the commanding officer has very great influence in that respect.

3133. If he is a firm officer he can prevent that bad example being injurious to the other officers in the regiment?—Yes, he can. I consider that if he is an officer of rank himself in civil life, he will have more influence than if he had been a person in a lower rank of life originally.

3134. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Are the Commissioners to assume then that upon general grounds that you think it always an advantageous thing to have the officers composed generally of all classes of society in this country?—I think, from the aristocratic and higher classes,—the same classes of men that send their sons to the law and to the profession of the church,—it is desirable to have that class of men in the army.

Class of men desirable for the army.

3135. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In short, the army must, more or less, bear the tone, and have the character, of the social condition of the country?—Yes.

3136. It would be impossible by any regulations to prevent the habits of military life being in sympathy with those of the civil life of the country?—I consider whatever the life of civilians is, to a certain extent it must influence the army.

Influence of the habits of civil life on the army.

3137. As the habits of expense in the country increase, however unfortunate it may be, still it must have an influence upon the habits of officers in the service?—No doubt; I do not think that you can separate officers from civil life.

3138. (*Chairman.*) Have you heard of many non-commissioned officers being promoted to the rank of officers in the cavalry?—Yes; lately.

Promotion from the ranks.

3139. Does it answer?—I do not see that it is a great benefit to the men.

3140. Are they able to bear the expense?—No; I do not think they can without some small income, unless they become adjutants or riding masters.

3141. To that extent do you think it is advisable?—Yes.

3142. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do not you suppose that the expense of the messes has arisen in a great measure from the hospitality and attentions which officers have received in different garrisons or stations where they have been placed, and their wish to return them?—It has in some measure, but I never, as colonel of a regiment, believed that any man was injured by the legitimate expenses of his regiment; I believe that neither the dress nor the mess, nor the subscriptions of the regiment ever really injure a man with a moderate income; but where young men are injured, it is by indulging in pleasures with the rest of the people of their own age in civil life, such as races, operas, balls, and running about the country, which things are not at all connected with the profession.

Injurious expensive habits are those belonging to civil, not military, life.

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3143. It would be impossible for a colonel to remain in command of a cavalry regiment without something considerable beyond his pay?—I think that a colonel might command a cavalry regiment very well with £300 a year, besides his pay.

3144. There is a considerable deduction from the pay of a colonel of cavalry, such as income tax, forage for horses, mess subscriptions, and the band?—Yes; there is 12 days' pay for the band, and 8 days' pay for the mess.

3145. The pay of a lieutenant-colonel in the cavalry with a non-effective allowance amounts to about 339*l.* 15*s.*, does it not?—Yes. The pay of a lieutenant-colonel is 1*l.* 3*s.* per diem, with £20 non-effective allowance.

3146. Then there are deductions for income-tax, and forage for four horses?—8½*d.* a day for each horse.

3147. Then mess subscription and band subscription amount to 104*l.* so that the available pay is about 235*l.* 15*s.*?—Yes, about that.

3148. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You stated, did you not, that up to the rank of captain you were in favour of purchase on the whole?—Yes.

3149. But that for field officers you thought that the principle of selection ought to be adopted?—Yes.

3150. You would accompany that, would you not, by a previous examination of a military nature?—Yes.

3151. How would you conduct that examination; in what way?—It might be done by commissioners appointed by the Horse Guards or by the Minister of War.

3152. A permanent commission?—Yes.

In the cavalry, stopping purchase at the rank of captain would not much affect the promotion,

3153. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Have you considered how far your recommendation that purchase should stop at the rank of captain inclusive, or in what respect it would affect general promotion in the cavalry?—I do not think it would affect it at all. I think it would be the same as it is now. I think that in the cavalry a vast number come in who never intend to remain beyond a certain period, and that when they arrive at the rank of captain they then begin to think whether they will pursue the profession as a profession or not, or whether they are ambitious of higher rank. You will find that a great number that come are not ambitious of higher rank, and they will sell at that time. I think that the promotion will go on between cornets, lieutenants, and captains in the same ratio as now.

3154. You would propose, not that the officers should be selected for purchase in the higher ranks, but that no purchase should take place?—That no purchase should take place, and that a captain, supposing he was selected as a field officer, should be allowed to sell his commission, but he should then not be obliged to purchase, or be allowed to sell again.

Not advisable to fix a limited period for the command of a regiment.

3155. How long would you propose that such an officer should remain in the command of a regiment; would you allow him to remain until he was unfit for service by reason of age or place any limit to the period of his command?—That must be dependent upon what retiring allowance you give him; if it is a good one, I should then say after a certain age a man had better accept that allowance, and perhaps be forced to accept, it and retire.

3156. Should you be of opinion that that allowance should have reference to the price at which his commission would have sold under other circumstances, or that it should be merely an allowance equivalent to his pay at the time he retired?—That it should be an allowance equivalent to his pay, as he would have sold his troop or company on becoming a field officer.

3157. You would propose that he should retire on full pay until he was called upon to be placed on the staff either as major-general or in any other situation?—Yes, but I consider that a man who is too old to command a regiment, is too old for any active duty.

3158. You would place no other limitation upon his service in command of a regiment except his being too old?—No.

3159. You would let him remain there?—Unless he was removed by promotion, I would let him remain there as long as he was capable, unless promoted.

3160. Do not you think that an officer who might be supposed by the Commander-in-Chief not to be quite competent in point of age or activity, to command a regiment might find great fault with his being removed against his own opinion of his competency?—I think the higher authorities ought to have the power of doing that; they must be subject to the general opinion of the service. I dare say that many a man might think it hard and think he was more fit than he really was.

3161. Is it not found now very difficult for the Commander-in-Chief to interfere, and to remove an officer from the command of a regiment?—No doubt, as a matter of feeling, it is a difficult thing.

3162. Is it frequently done?—No.

3163. Do you know any instances in which it has been done?—No, not any instance in which a man has been forced to retire from infirmity; hints have been given, but I do not know a case of a man being actually removed.

3164. Are you not of opinion that to prevent such difficulty on the part of a Commander-in-Chief, or such feelings on the part of an officer, it would be better to limit the period during which an officer should command a regiment?—It would prevent such difficulty.

3165. It has been recommended by a late commission that an officer should be only appointed for five years upon the staff; in the navy an officer is only appointed to command a ship for a certain period, and if an officer did not purchase his commission in the army,

as you propose, why should not the same regulation be applied to his command of a regiment as is applied to a station on the staff or to the command of a ship in the navy?—It might be applied. I do not see why it should not; but I am not sure that applying that rule to the staff would be the very best. I think the Duke of Wellington, when he went to Waterloo, was vexed at not having his old staff with him, men who having been on the staff for years had gained a knowledge which probably younger men did not possess.

3166. But no such rule existed at the time of Waterloo?—No; the Horse Guards appointed whom they pleased.

3167. Or the Duke of Wellington appointed, and the Horse Guards approved?—I believe he recommended, but the Horse Guards did not appoint.

3168. My question had reference to a limitation of the period of command in time of peace; in time of war, of course, all regulations must give way to the good of the public service, and fit officers must be appointed to such situations as the Commander-in-Chief may think them eligible for?—Yes.

unless other employment could be given afterwards.

3169. You think that during peace there might be no objection, supposing a cavalry officer was not obliged to purchase field rank, to limit the period of his command?—I think there would be no objection to limiting the period of his command, suppose he was placed in such a situation, that he was not entirely put on the shelf, and that he might be re-instated in some other employment.

3170. (*Chairman.*) Would not that have the effect of enabling the Commander-in-Chief to employ the efficient men, and altogether to drop the inefficient men without their having anything to say against it?—Yes.

3171. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do not you think that one of the causes of the difficulty of removing an officer who was thought not to be altogether efficient, is the fact that the purchase system gives that officer additional pecuniary claim upon the service beyond what he might have otherwise?—No doubt that does give an officer a claim, his having a vested interest in the service.

3172. (*Chairman.*) You wish to continue promotion by selection after the rank of captain?—Yes.

3173. Officers not then having the power of selling, even where they had served 21 years; would not that stop promotion very much?—No; particularly if you remove them in the way that has been suggested.

3174. But supposing that the rule was not enforced, do not you think that promotion would be stopped?—I think it would go in the lower ranks in the same way.

Difficult to prevent money being given underhand for promotion.

3175. Would it not be stopped in the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel; would the same system of sale go on as now takes place;—The only thing that I should be afraid of is, that the colonels might get occasionally, underhand, something from the majors to vacate, but in point of fact I do not think that promotion would be much stopped by it.

3176. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) It would have a tendency to encourage what now takes place in the Indian army, the promotion being so slow that the officers in the regiment below them make up a purse to induce the senior officers to retire?—I believe it is very difficult to prevent that.

3177. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) But the country must be prepared to make a much larger retiring allowance in such a case?—Yes.

3178. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have you turned your attention to the advantage or disadvantage that might arise if what is practised in the French service were adopted in ours, that of making the promotion of field officers in the line altogether, instead of in regiments?—I have just mentioned that I think it would be better not to select from regiments, but from the line.

An acknowledged system of purchase better than an underhand one.

3179. (*Chairman.*) Which would be preferable in your opinion an acknowledged system of purchase, or as in the Indian service, the system of making a purse, and inducing men to retire?—I would rather have an acknowledged system, and have it above board.

Limiting the period for commanding a regiment not applicable under the purchase system.

3180. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) With regard to the system proposed just now, of appointing officers for a certain period to command a regiment, could not that be made applicable under the system of purchase?—No; I do not think it could be made applicable under the system of purchase, because an officer would lose the whole of his purchase money if he was taken away from his regiment. He loses it as it is if he is made major-general. If he has purchased it, and is moved, he loses all the money that he has spent on the service, and has nothing but an annuity in the place of it.

3181. (*Chairman.*) He would only be in the same position that many commanding officers are in now?—Yes. I was made a major-general, and I lost all my purchase money.

3182. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In fact the army in that respect is a little better off than it used to be, because now a major-general receives greater pay than in former times, when he only received the half-pay of the rank from which he retired?—He receives the full pay of the rank now.

3183. (*Chairman.*) Taking officers in command of regiments under those circumstances, would they not be similarly situated to what they are now with regard to their future promotion as major-generals?—Yes, provided that purchase went on.

3184. An officer would then make up his mind whether to realize money by quitting the service or be promoted to the rank of major-general?—Yes.

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3185. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) I think on several occasions in the past year I have observed that lieutenant-colonels of cavalry have exchanged to half-pay in the infantry?—Yes.

3186. And they received the difference?—They exchange to full pay in infantry sometimes.

Exchanges from cavalry to infantry half-pay.

3187. I allude to cases of officers who go on the half-pay of the infantry receiving the difference?—Yes.

3188. Then it appears that afterwards, notwithstanding any number of years that may intervene while they are on the half-pay of the infantry, when they come to be promoted they are eligible if they pay back a sum of money to be colonel of a cavalry regiment?—Sir James Jackson is a case in point; he goes on half-pay, he exchanges with a man on half-pay, that man from half-pay agrees to sell, and therefore General Jackson receives in the regiment a portion of the money, and being on the half-pay of the infantry he has no right then to have any cavalry promotion; therefore he must repay the money according to the rule of the Horse Guards before he is eligible to cavalry promotion; he might be eligible to a regiment of infantry but not to the cavalry, unless he pay the difference between the cavalry and the infantry. The only case that I recollect of an officer of cavalry being appointed to the infantry, is the late General Hay.

3189. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) Was not Sir George Cathcart's a similar case?—He had been in the infantry.

3190. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Sir James Jackson repaid the difference, did he not?—Yes; the difference between the cavalry and the infantry.

3191. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) Do you propose that the system of purchase should stop altogether at the rank of captain?—Yes.

3192. How would you now make up the difference between the value of a majority and a lieutenant-colonelcy?—It could not be done unless you purchased up field officers' commissions.

3193. Have you any idea of what it would amount to?—Take the infantry alone, 100 regiments, there would be 300 field officers; take the average of their commissions at 4,000*l.* that would be 1,200,000*l.*

Class of officers who enter the cavalry.

3194. The class of officers that you get in the cavalry are generally speaking from the wealthier classes, are they not?—Yes.

3195. How do you find them with regard to military education?—We have fewer men from Sandhurst; but boys, who come from Eton or Westminster, are just as good in education as they need be for cavalry, if that education is continued afterwards voluntarily. Most men learn after they are 20 more than they ever learn before that, but unfortunately they are not addicted to study afterwards.

3196. Does any inconvenience arise from their total ignorance of military affairs?—Not the least. I would just as soon have a boy from Eton or Westminster as from Sandhurst for cavalry.

3197. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) What objection do you see to the same rule being observed in the army as in the navy, and an officer satisfying the military authorities of his proficiency in his professional education, after he has been six years in the service, or before he attains field rank?—It is my plan that before he attains field rank he should satisfy the authorities that he is efficient.

3198. That is the rule in the navy, where a young man undergoes a similar examination to that which is required for a first commission in the army, and after he has been six years in the navy as midshipman or mate, he is obliged to undergo another examination before he is raised to the rank of lieutenant or captain?—The rank of captain in the navy is equivalent to that of field officer, and I would not require it of him before he was put forward for his rank as field officer.

3199. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It is the same system, only you would bring it to bear at a different period?—Yes.

Selections for the staff.

3200. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) Do not you find it difficult to select officers for the general staff of the army from men who have received no special military education?—No officer ought to be selected who has not received a military education. I conceive that all officers ought to receive a military education sooner or later, and I conceive that that education for military purposes should begin after the officer selects the army as his profession, and be continued after he joins.

3201. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You would separate the education in the public school from the military education in the regiment?—Yes.

Military education.

3202. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) Then there must be some facilities afforded to officers to acquire that knowledge?—If I entered into the subject a little more at large I should say that any young gentleman who was well educated as a gentleman upon general subjects up to the age of 16 years, at a good school, and then if he had inclination for the army, was sent for two years to a military academy before he joined the army, and after that he was obliged to continue his studies for some period, it would be a very great advantage to the service. But I think that many boys are very much disgusted who are sent to Sandhurst and even to Woolwich in early life, and enter their professions disliking it excessively.

3203. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do not you conceive that it would be better to allow those young men, after having been to an English school, to obtain a professional education at any of the military academies either on the continent or in England, which they pleased, and then to come before a board of field officers, or a board that might be constituted partly of the heads of Sandhurst, or of field officers for their examination, rather than to require that

they should attend one military college in England?—I think either plan might succeed, but I should say that having one military college, or two colleges, you would get a more uniform system of education for our service. Still, if a man bring a certain amount of military knowledge, I should consider that sufficient; as much as he could get at any of those English military academies, I should be quite content.

3204. If he obtained the same amount of military knowledge at one of the foreign academies, either in France or in Germany, would he not be equally capable to perform his duties, as a young man educated here?—No doubt; I would rather educate him at one of our own academies, but as far as the amount of knowledge went, if he got the same amount of knowledge at a foreign academy as at an English one it is the same thing.

3205. Would it not be better upon general principles that the means of education should be as widely spread as possible, if it led to the same result of qualifying young men?—Perhaps Sir Harry Jones can give a better opinion upon that than I. If there were two engineers brought up in two different schools, they might seek to obtain the same result by different modes of working, and whether that would be an advantage in the trenches I doubt.

3206. I am not talking of the scientific corps, but of the education generally required for regimental officers and the staff of the army?—I think that a mere regimental education, such as drill, is perfectly gained in the regiment. I think that the higher branches may be obtained in Germany, France, or any part of the world.

3207. Quite as well as at schools in this country?—Yes; perhaps in some foreign schools the education is better, but if our schools were improved, I should still prefer an English education.

3208. You stated just now that there was an advantage in a uniformity of education, will you have the goodness to state your reasons for that?—It is a well known military principle, that a uniform method is best, and that people should work by a uniform method to obtain a result.

3209. People educated differently may practise a uniform method afterwards in life, applying the knowledge which they have acquired to the performance of the duties of their profession?—I consider it of more consequence in the scientific branches, such as artillery, than in the general service.

3210. In the general service, provided young men could go through an examination supposed to be sufficient to qualify them to perform their duties, it would be advisable, would it not, to take any young man sufficiently educated?—I think any young man who was sufficiently educated, wherever he was educated, I do not think it necessary to tie him to any particular spot.

3211. (*Chairman.*) With the exception of languages, is there any great advantage gained abroad?—No other great advantages.

3212. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) It has been stated that very large sums are given in the cavalry over the regulation price, is that the fact?—Yes. Large extra sums given for promotion very objectionable.

3213. Do you find that there is any objection to that?—I think there is a very great objection.

3214. How could that be remedied?—I do not know, because the market value of a thing generally will be given.

3215. Would not this remedy it, by retaining the present system of purchase, but for a major or captain taking the senior major or captain for purchase in the cavalry, and making the promotion general for those two steps, instead of regimental?—Yes.

3216. You see no objection to that plan?—No, I do not, but I would not promote by seniority in those ranks; you would stand a great chance of having young men by selection from the regiments. If you took the senior man in the cavalry, probably the senior captain would be rather too old for purchase; I think there are many captains who grow too old, and if an officer were quite certain when he became senior captain of being promoted he would remain; I think it is desirable that many should sell before they arrive to be seniors.

3217. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) If the system of purchase was continued, would it be advisable or desirable to make any alteration in the price of commissions?—I think that the price of commissions is too high. Price of commissions too high

3218. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) It has been stated that giving large sums was no disadvantage, but on the contrary an advantage, for it caused promotion, you do not concur in that?—No, I do not; I think that men are led on to do imprudent things and ruin themselves by it. A man spends perhaps his whole patrimony in the purchase of a lieutenant-colonelcy, and if a man is made major-general he has no other means. I have heard of 17,000*l.* being given for a lieutenant-colonelcy of cavalry.

3219. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There are several instances of that kind in the cavalry, are there not?—I suppose there are.

3220. Men who have spent nearly the whole of their patrimony?—Yes; commissions sell for very high prices.

3221. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Are you aware of any officer having risen to any rank in the cavalry without purchase?—Yes, I think there are some, it is not common.

3222. Who would not have arrived from their age at that rank except from the system of purchase?—No.

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3223. Which you think assisted them?—Yes.

3224. Though they did not purchase themselves?—Yes; others were induced to retire. A man who has served 21 years, though he has not purchased his commissions is permitted to sell them, and very often it is a very great inducement for a man at that time of life to retire.

No difficulty in allowing officers intended for the staff to serve with cavalry and infantry.

3225. (*Chairman.*) It has been stated that it might be advisable in the appointment of staff officers, supposing a staff corps to be established, that those officers should previously have done certain duty in the infantry and in the cavalry. Do you think that that could be done?—Yes, undoubtedly; you might make them supernumeraries in the regiments. I see no difficulty in it.

3226. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Without the appointment of any special staff corps' officers selected for the staff might be taken from those of different regiments who had proved themselves the most qualified for the duties of the staff, and their places be filled up by supernumerary officers?—Yes, they might be taken from different regiments. The only thing is to ascertain their qualifications. I hold it to be a matter of very little consequence where they come from.

3227. (*Chairman.*) How long should an officer of infantry do duty with the cavalry to make himself sufficiently acquainted with that service?—He must serve a considerable time with the cavalry. He should not join the cavalry till he has some little knowledge of the movements.

3228. How long might it take to make an officer sufficiently acquainted with that service?—Between two and three years.

3229. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You do not think twelve months would be enough?—No.

3230. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) A general knowledge of the duties and employment of cavalry would not be enough, and could not be attained in one year?—I think if he came at a certain time of life as a captain and had opportunities he might do it in 12 or 18 months.

Staff officers should serve with the different arms.

3231. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Whether a special staff corps were established or not, you would be of opinion that no officer should be appointed to the staff who had not served a sufficient time in some regiment to give him regimental experience, and who had not beyond that proved himself possessed of such a sufficient education as all staff officers should possess?—Yes; I approve of his serving with the different arms (that is the French system, and I think it a good one) before he becomes attached to the staff;—in the artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

3232. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) The style of living being so much more expensive in the cavalry than in the infantry, would it not be necessary to make some allowance to the officer?—I think that some young gentlemen in the infantry spend quite as much as they do in the cavalry; he must have an allowance for his horses; the mess, from the smallness of the number, is a little more expensive, it is about 3*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.* in the cavalry.

3233. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do you know whether under the system in the French army officers can get horses at the regulation prices?—I believe they can. I am not quite certain of it.

3234. Do you think that that would be a good system for our service?—Yes; I think it would. Generally speaking officers pay very high prices for their horses. I think it might be convenient to mount themselves from the remounts; they do that in India, I believe.

3235. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) At the contract price?—They might be made to pay something more, but it would be a great advantage.

3236. Am I right in supposing that comparatively speaking there are but few cavalry officers on the general staff, especially on the quarter-master-general's staff?—I think there are not many.

3237. Do you think that in the cavalry there is in fact more detailed knowledge required from the officers than from infantry officers?—I do.

3238. Therefore, as there is a great deal more knowledge required with respect to stable affairs, and in the management of horses, both in the stable and in the field, independently of other duties, the fact that you alluded to, that a great proportion of the officers, up to the rank of captain, are still uncertain whether they will make it their profession or not, must very much interfere with their qualifying themselves for the really efficient performance of their duty?—I think it may diminish their interest in the profession, certainly.

Cavalry officers generally very attentive to their duties.

3239. And their capability of following it usefully?—Yes. I have no complaint to make of the cavalry officers. I think generally they are very attentive, and more so, I should say, perhaps than in any other regiments.

Men of fortune evince as much zeal as the poorest officers.

3240. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Have you found them deficient?—I have not found them deficient. On the contrary, they exert themselves, even those who are men of fortune, with not the slightest intention of remaining in the army, with as much zeal and promptitude as the poorest officer. Up to the rank of captain it does not require a great deal of science. It requires attention and knowledge of regimental drill and regimental detail, which they acquire. I have no fault to find; and I have commanded a regiment for 14 years.

3241. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) Is it your opinion that most men who join the army join with the *bonâ fide* intention of making it their profession?—No. I think, on the contrary, you would find very few who did so.

3242. Are you speaking of the cavalry?—Yes.

3243. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There will be a good many officers at present, will there not, who will leave the service?—There will be some, no doubt.

3244. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) And the promotion will be rather benefited by their leaving the service?—Yes; of course younger officers will be brought forward, but the army will lose the benefit of the experience of the others.

3245. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) The adjutants of cavalry have generally risen from the ranks?—Yes, they have.

Adjutants from the ranks preferable.

3246. You have always been well satisfied with them?—Yes. I prefer adjutants from the ranks.

3247. Do they live at the mess?—They may if they like. Very often they are married, and they do not live at the mess, nor do I think that their pay is sufficient to enable them to do so, if they have nothing but their pay.

3248. They are much older, than the generality of the subalterns in the regiment?—Yes, much older. They have generally been men who have risen to the rank of regimental sergeant-major.

Condition of the cavalry adjutants should be improved.

3249. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Would it be any material advantage to the service if the condition of the adjutants was improved?—Very much indeed. I consider the adjutants to be the most hard-worked and most ill-used men in the service of the cavalry.

3250. Have you turned your thoughts as to the best mode of doing it?—I would increase his pay and give him the rank of captain.

3251. Would you do so on his appointment as adjutant?—A year or two afterwards.

3252. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Without purchase?—Yes.

3253. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) If an adjutant were promoted from the ranks to regimental sergeant-major, you might give him the rank of captain at once with the understanding that he must not expect to have any higher rank?—I think it would be perhaps better to hold out the inducement that if he behaved well in the rank of adjutant he should be promoted to the rank of captain after a certain time. A good sergeant-major does not always make a good adjutant, and if he gives up the adjutantcy I would not bar him from further promotion.

3254. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) So long as he remains adjutant you would propose that he should remain as captain?—Yes.

The pay of the army should be increased, to induce men of talent to enter it.

3255. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Have you anything more to add to your evidence?—I should wish to say that it being very desirable to induce men of talent to join the army, the most useful way would be to hold out greater inducements. If you go into the market, and you want the best article, you usually say, I will give a good price, and not, I want the best article at the least price; and therefore I consider that if you were to increase the pay, and increase the emoluments of the army, that would induce a higher class of men, of more intellect, men who now pursue other professions, because they cannot afford to live upon the small pittance given to officers, to come into the army.

3256. You mean rather by increasing the prizes of the army, instead of the general advantages?—I think that the general pay of the army is too low, no man can live upon it.

Retirements larger in the British than in other services; but not in proportion to the money sunk in purchase.

3257. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are not the rewards or compensations lately given to the officers on retirement from the English service larger than those of any other service in the world?—Perhaps so; but then the officers in the English service purchase their commissions. An officer when he retires gets an annuity of 300*l.* or 400*l.* a year, he may have spent 10,000*l.*, and when he retires he exchanges a principal of 10,000*l.* for an annuity of 400*l.* a year at the age of perhaps 60.

3258. According to your experience few officers of the cavalry have received in compensation on retirement from the service, that which their position in the service has cost them?—No.

3259. Until they arrive at the command of regiments?—Then they will not get the money back unless they are lucky enough to get the command at a very early age.

3260. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Whether an officer has purchased or not, do you consider 400*l.* a year a sufficient reward for a man who has passed 40 or 50 years in the service?—No. A war office clerk would not consider 400*l.* a year a sufficient reward for equally long service.

3261. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) 400*l.* a year is the least sum now given to a general officer. There are 103 battalions of infantry, the guards, and the cavalry regiments, besides the annuities paid in the artillery and engineers beyond the 400*l.* a year to the lowest rank of general officers?—Yes.

3262. And those must be taken with the 400*l.* a year to the lowest rank of general officers, as the compensations generally given to the army for their services?—But there are very few to whom those benefits are extended beyond the 400*l.* a year.

3263. By the provisions of the last order in council the number of general officers, I think, is to be limited to 234, of whom the largest portion will have regiments.

3264. And, therefore, less than one half of the general officers upon the list will have only 400*l.* a year?—Yes.

3265. The greater proportion having the emoluments of different regiments?—That is very true, but most of those occur at a late period in life. I do not compare ourselves with

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other services; I do not think it is fair to compare what English officers receive with what they get in other services; I think you should compare them with reference to the general habits of living in the respective countries.

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3266. (*Chairman.*) How many years have you been in the service?—Thirty-one years.

3267. Always in the infantry?—Yes.

3268. What regiments have you been in?—In the 10th only. I am senior lieutenant-colonel of it now.

3269. Have you given your attention to the system of purchase in the army?—Yes.

Opinions strongly against purchase.

3270. Have you formed any opinions upon that subject?—My opinions are very strongly against purchase.

It prevents good education.

3271. Will you state your reasons?—Because I am perfectly satisfied that as long as money is made the chief means of advancement in the army in place of merit, parents will not give their sons so good an education as for other professions.

Young officers in the Queen's regiments in India inferior to those in the Company's service.

3272. In consequence of having to purchase their commissions?—Yes; I have observed that the young men admitted into Her Majesty's regiments in India, were generally inferior in education to those of the East India Company's service, and this I attribute, in a great measure, to the encouragement held out to the latter in the way of staff appointments for well educated and meritorious officers.

3273. Was that previously or subsequently to the examination for commissions in our army?—I speak with reference to the whole time of my experience in India, and I may add, that several commanding officers there, with whom I have conversed on the subject, were of the same opinion;—that we have not improved in the style of young men who have joined Her Majesty's army of late in that country.

Staff appointments in India encourage merit.

3274. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do the young men entering the East India Company's service undergo examination?—I believe they do; but as I have said before, encouragement being given and merit generally rewarded, it is worth the while of parents to give their sons a good education, and it is worth the young man's while to improve himself afterwards. In India, owing to the climate there is a proneness to indolence, which particularly requires some strong inducement to counteract.

3275. By what authorities is patronage exercised in India; how is the promotion of officers regulated?—The patronage is by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, but I still say that there is no officer in the East India Company's service of good education, of good character and talent, that is not certain to get on; merit is rewarded.

3276. Do they get on faster than officers in our service?—Not in their promotion, but in obtaining appointments; I beg to correct myself. I think their colonels are now superseding ours, as some of those promoted in 1854 have lately been advanced to major-generals.

No similar opportunities for Queen's officers in India.

3277. Are there the same opportunities of holding out inducements to officers in our service, by appointments not only upon the staff but civil appointments, as in India?—There certainly are not. In India there are a greater number of appointments open to patronage than there are here, but I do not think that placing officers in civil appointments and keeping them away from their regiments for several years is a great advantage to them.

3278. Are not those the inducements you have referred to, which have led to the better education of young men in India?—Civil appointments are certainly open to them, but I particularly alluded, previously, to military staff appointments.

No encouragement given to junior officers to fit themselves for staff employment,

3279. Could you suggest any similar encouragements which the government of this country could hold out to young officers?—If there was confidence that the recommendations by commanding officers of regiments, of the fitness of their junior officers to hold staff, or other military appointments, would be attended to, I think more zeal to prepare and qualify themselves for such would be evinced; for instance, in my own corps, an officer who had passed most brilliant examinations, both in the junior and senior departments of the Military College, and was an intelligent and meritorious officer, failed in obtaining military staff employ, for which I strongly recommended him, and thus an example was lost from the insufficiency of such influence.

3280. That is the only inducement you can mention?—All that suggests itself at present.

3281. But that officer would be placed in the same situation, whether he had bought his commission or had not?—Certainly, he would be placed in the same situation.

3282. Will you state in what respect the system of purchase interfered with that officer's advancement?—I do not think that the system of purchase interfered with him.

but this does not bear on the purchase system.

3283. Would not his appointment to any situation on the staff have depended upon the discretion of the Commander of the Forces, whether the system of purchase had existed or not?—Yes, not a doubt of it.

3284. What other objections have you to purchase, than that it either interferes with the education of young officers or their prospect of advancement in their profession?—I think if parents, as I said before, had the encouragement of merit being rewarded, and also having the money which they lay out in the purchase of commissions, it might be an inducement to spend that money, and it would be spent in better educating young men previously to entering into the service.

3285. Supposing that good education, and an examination to satisfy the military authorities, were the conditions of promotion in the English army, then whether there was purchase or no purchase would make no difference?—As long as commissions are purchased, money will have a superior influence in advancement.

3286. Do you think that money, Parliamentary influence, aristocratical influence, and various other influences would be brought to bear upon selection, if no system of purchase existed?—As long as these different influences exist to which you allude, the officers without them could only trust for quick promotion to purchase.

The officers of the army generally indifferently-educated men.

3287. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You have probably heard the remark among families, "Such a boy we will put into the army, he is good enough for the army, but the other "boy will work himself into some other profession?"—Yes; there is not the slightest doubt that we have got, generally speaking, in the army, indifferently educated men, and I conceive that ours is a profession which, as much as any other, requires intelligence and education; for instance, an ignorant subaltern commanding a picquet before an enemy, risks the lives of his men as much as an ignorant doctor those of his patients.

3288. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is not the proper remedy for that difficulty to require that persons entering the army should be sufficiently educated for the efficient performance of their duties?—Yes.

The class of men who have lately entered our service, inferior.

3289. And may not those persons who it is supposed are thrown upon the army, because unfit for other professions, be prevented from entering the army by a better examination?—Yes; but I do not think the present system has succeeded, if I am to judge by the class of men whom we have lately got into our service,

3290. It was objected that young men unfit for other professions were often sent into the army;—might not that objection be met by requiring a sufficient examination to satisfy the military authorities that they were competent for the duties that they would have to perform?—It ought to do so.

In foreign armies the officers are generally younger than ours, and more useful, active, and intelligent.

3291. Have you ever reflected upon what might be the consequences upon the service generally, if the system of purchase which has existed so long were entirely abrogated? What influence would that have upon the promotion in the army, would promotion go on as rapidly as it does now?—I must say that I have seen other armies, and I think that the officers are generally younger than ours. If in other countries they can manage to have promotion without purchase, and have young, useful, active, and intelligent officers, I do not see why we should not have the same.

The French army very perfect,—their system preferable to ours.

3292. The system of other armies is essentially different. In France, two thirds are promoted by seniority, and one third by selection, would you propose that that system should be introduced into the English army?—I have seen a good deal of the French army, and I look upon them as a most perfect army for service. I should say that I prefer the French system.

3293. Would you propose that that system should be introduced here?—It works well in the French army, and under those circumstances, I should certainly prefer it.

3294. Do you think the state of society in France is the same as in England?—No.

3295. Is it desirable to separate the army from the state of society existing in the country?—No.

3296. Then how would you apply the French system in this country if you admit that the state of society in France is entirely different?—I do not see what difference it could make in the case of a good soldier advanced by merit in this country, or in any other.

3297. Do you mean that we can depend upon any authority in this country to make selection depend solely upon merit?—Yes.

3298. Are there no other influences which have hitherto prevailed, and which are likely still to prevail, in preventing selection being regulated by merit?—But that ought not to be.

3299. Is not the fact so now, and has it not always been so?—Influence has done a good deal, I believe. I believe that the general feeling of the service is, that influence does a good deal in advancing them, but that ought not to be, and it may be done away with.

3300. In what way would you do away with influence?—By rewarding merit, and merit alone.

3301. In what way do you think we shall arrive at that happy state of things when merit alone shall be rewarded in this country, looking at the present state of society?—You cannot have a good army until merit is fairly rewarded.

3302. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Or, at least, better rewarded than it is now?—Yes.

3303. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) What would be your scheme for promotion in peace; by merit you mean, I presume, an officer who has distinguished himself in the field?—No. In time of peace an officer should be promoted who had prepared himself for a time of war by education, and acquirements, and attention to the service.

3304. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do you think that a British regiment of infantry is a much worse instrument than a regiment of infantry in any other service?—I believe that in the field

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our infantry is perhaps the finest infantry in the world when it has gone through the ordeal of service; but I think, on going into the field at first, both our infantry and our cavalry, in consequence of the ignorance of our officers, appear to a very great disadvantage. I am speaking generally of our young officers. I have seen two armies in the field, as fine armies as ever I saw, and I saw one battle disorganize them. I do not think there was a good system. I have served in the Punjaub campaign, and I served in the campaign on the Sutledj, and in both instances I saw those armies completely disorganized. I have heard foreigners who were in the field remark upon their condition, and the Prince of Prussia, who was serving with us, also made a remark upon it.

Bad effect of the ignorance of our officers,—saw two armies in the field disorganised by one battle.

3305. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The regiments were disorganized, were they?—Yes, perfectly.

The regiments perfectly disorganized.

3306. (*Chairman.*) Are you alluding to the British regiments?—Yes; they fell into a state of looseness in consequence of the officers not learning previously to the war their duty, which would have been perfected by the experience of the war.

3307. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do you mean to say that the general officers knew nothing about their business?—No, I do not say anything about them. Very often the commanding officers did not know their duty. I believe myself that generally speaking general officers are blamed when it is the want of discipline in the army. I think that the best general that ever was could not fight with the same advantage against an equally talented general, unless he had equally well disciplined troops.

3308. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You are of opinion that after the British troops have gone through the ordeal of active service sufficiently, they probably are superior to other troops?—Yes.

3309. Do you suppose that that is attributable rather to the superiority of the British national character, both physically and mentally, than to any superiority of our regimental organization?—I think that it is the want of organization which caused what I mentioned at the commencement of the war.

3310. (*Chairman.*) What was the peculiar instruction that was deficient in those regiments which you say became disorganized the moment they came into the field?—I said after a battle.

3311. You stated that they were not properly instructed previously; what was the instruction that was deficient in those regiments?—The want of knowledge in the regimental officers in outpost duty, picket duty, and all that sort of thing.

Our army an army of battalions—never formed into brigades and divisions except when going on service.

3312. Have you not heard it stated, that during the late war, the general remark was that our regimental organization was most perfect, and that great fault was thrown upon the general officers, who did not know how to handle the regiments?—Yes; but I am of opinion it has been rather the system than of the generals. Our army heretofore has been an army of battalions, seldom or ever formed into brigades or divisions, except when required for immediate service; their commanders, officers, and men, unknown to each other; the staff, perhaps, inexperienced in the duties of their various appointments; with an army thus constituted how can a general be expected to succeed at the commencement of a war?

3313. Were there means of instructing those regiments properly beforehand?—Yes, as battalions, but not in masses.

The 10th regiment served two campaigns under Lord Gough, who knows whether or not it was efficient.

3314. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) We were talking of a regiment. How long have you commanded a regiment?—For 11 years.

3315. Was that regiment well organized and in good order?—I had rather not give an opinion. I intended my remarks heretofore, with one exception, as general, and not to my own corps in particular. We served under Lord Gough during two campaigns; to him I refer you as to its efficiency or otherwise.

3316. You state that you commanded a regiment for 11 years?—Yes.

The officers generally had purchased.

3317. (*Lieut.-Gen. Wynyard.*) In your regiment generally, had the officers purchased?—Yes.

Officers who have purchased not so efficient as those who have not purchased.

3318. Do you consider that officers who have purchased are not so efficient as those officers who have not purchased?—Yes; I think if a man knows that with very little attention and a little smattering of knowledge, and lots of money, he is certain to get on, he is not likely to pay proper attention to his duties.

3319. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Did you find the officers who purchased in your regiment inefficient?—An officer who knows that very little attention and a large fortune will enable him to rise regimentally to the head of his regiment, is not likely to trouble himself much about increasing his own professional knowledge.

3320. You have commanded a brigade in India?—Yes.

3321. And you have seen other regiments in India?—Yes, I have.

After the battle of Moodkee, want of discipline in our army;—all our infantry fired in the air;—the army was in a loose and disorganized state.

3322. You stated that some of those regiments having been in action were disorganized?—Perhaps I made use of too strong an expression in saying they were disorganized; but I will repeat what I heard took place at the battle of Moodkee, I was not present at the time. I came up after the battle of Moodkee, but I was at the battle of Sobraon; the Prince Waldemar of Prussia expressed himself astonished and surprised at the want of discipline in our army in the field. He said that all our infantry fired in the air. I was particularly struck with the looseness and disorganized state in which our army was.

3323. What did your brigade consist of?—Two regiments of native infantry, one of Europeans (a Queen's regiment), one troop of horse artillery, a light field battery, and a regiment of light cavalry.

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3324. There was only one British regiment?—The artillery were British. I say that after the battle there was a looseness among the troops, from the bad system and the want of knowledge of their profession on the part of the officers. I think it all originated in the officers not being properly instructed. They were the bravest men in the world, but they did not know their duty as they ought to have done in going into the field, and the consequence was that those regiments and brigades went to pieces, because our army is an army of battalions, which it ought not to be, and our officers are not instructed, generally speaking, as they ought to be.

In consequence of the ignorance of our officers, the regiments and brigades went to pieces.

3325. What do you most complain of?—I think, in the first instance, our regimental system is bad because the officers are not sufficiently instructed, they have not such a love of their profession as they ought to have, and they do not pride themselves upon being officers.

Our officers uninstructed—without love of their profession.

3326. Do you make any difference between the men who purchased, and the men who did not?—I found that the men who did not purchase were of course under a very great disadvantage.

3327. I mean as to their efficiency or inefficiency?—I think that from the bad system there was a general failing.

3328. There was no marked difference between the men who had, and those who had not purchased, as to their efficiency or inefficiency?—No, except that the officers who had not purchased considered themselves more unfortunate.

Officers who had, and had not, purchased generally on a par.

3329. Were they equally instructed?—I think, generally speaking, that the men who come into the army are generally upon a par as to education.

3330. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You think that the standard of education altogether is not high enough to qualify them for their profession?—Decidedly not. I conceive that as long as men think, as a general feeling, that money and interest will forward them in the service, they will not devote themselves to their profession. I never heard an officer yet in the British army talk of getting on, or of his prospects getting on, that he did not end by speaking of the interest that he had. As long as that feeling exists, the feeling that money will get a man on, I say that our young men have not that encouragement which they ought to have.

Feeling that money and interest will advance them in the service, they will not devote themselves to their profession.

3331. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is there any other means of correcting the bad effect which money and influence have, according to your opinion, upon promotion in the army, than by requiring proofs from the officers admitted that they are well qualified for their duties?—Yes, when a man passes his examination, it ought to be proved to him that it is an advantage to him his having been able to do so.

3332. If he is compelled to pass such examinations as to satisfy the military authorities that his professional education is sufficient, would not that be a most efficient remedy against having incompetent officers in the service?—Yes; I know exactly what you mean, but still I remain of the same opinion; that it will never succeed as long as a man feels that money and influence are the chief means of his getting on.

3333. Do you think, then, that in this country it will ever be possible to prevent influence interfering with the promotion of officers in the army by merit?—It ought to be so; but so long as the present system continues, and men of merit see that men inferior to themselves are put over their heads, it will always have an influence upon our army.

3334. But has not that been the complaint at all times, and in all ages?—It may have been so, but in my opinion, as long as the abuses alluded to exist, you cannot have an army fit for the field, and without such a one, with the best generals in the world, you cannot win battles.

3335. Will you have the goodness to inform the Commissioners whether you can suggest any practical remedy against influence interfering with promotion by merit?—That I beg to decline. I certainly cannot.

3336. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Is it not the duty of the commanding officer of a regiment to instruct his officers in outpost duties and every other branch?—Of course it is.

Duty of a commanding officer of a regiment to instruct his officers in out-post and other duties,—

3337. Is it not the duty of the commanding officer to ascertain that all his officers are fit for any duty that they may be called upon to perform?—Yes. Yet there are a great many in the army who are not fit. I think there is generally an objection to make known the defects of officers, through "confidential reports;" I think if it were required to be done more publicly, it would be done oftener.

and to ascertain their fitness for any duty.

3338. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You stated just now that a young man with money and interest considers himself in the more fortunate position than other officers. Suppose that a young man purchased a lieutenancy, and had great interest and command of money, he could not get on faster than a man without money?—There is way of obtaining promotion over the heads of others by purchasing into another regiment, but an officer could not do this in his own corps as long as there was one above him for purchase.

3339. That would not assist him in the lower ranks?—He may get unattached promotion.

3340. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You never served with the French army?—Never; but when I was on leave of absence in 1850, I saw a French army of 12,000 men at Rome, and an Austrian army of 80,000 in the neighbourhood of Milan; I not only saw them, but inquired minutely into their interior economy and system.

Never served with a French army.

3341. Do you think, as a general rule, that the officers of those armies are better educated than the officers in the English army?—I think they are, professionally.

French and Austrian officers better educated professionally than ours.

Colonel T. H. Franks.

4th July 1856.

3342. What opportunities has an officer in the English army of acquiring any knowledge of his profession except purely regimental knowledge?—I do not think they have opportunities sufficient; there ought to be in each regiment a captain or subaltern capable of assisting the junior officers, if so inclined, in their professional studies; he might also superintend, with great advantage to the non-commissioned officers and privates, the regimental adult schools; but for this he should, of course, receive extra pay from government; such is, I believe, the system in the French and Prussian armies.

3343. Those armies are collected in masses periodically for instruction?—Yes.

3344. It would not be fair to compare the qualities of English officers with officers in continental armies in the field, because English officers have less opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of their profession?—No; but that cannot apply to India, which ought to be a first-rate school for our troops; there is as fine material there as any in the world, European and native, to make a good army, but sufficient advantage is not taken of it; the army in that country is far from what it ought to be.

3345. Is not that the fault of the superior officers in that army?—I believe it to be the fault of the system.

Has not much associated with French officers.

3346. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have you associated much with the French officers?—I have not.

3347. Do you know what their feelings are as to the system of selection?—I do not.

3348. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is it not the system of the Indian army to keep the troops very much in masses?—In brigades; seldom in larger masses, except for war.

3349. You have stated that, in spite of the opportunity, the system does not seem to have been carried out efficiently?—I think they ought to be brought together in larger masses periodically for instruction, but I believe the government has generally objected to it in consequence of the expense.

System of the Indian armies.

3350. From your acquaintance with the Indian army, do you know what examinations the officers undergo before they are appointed?—I believe it is the same as in our service, but I do not exactly know.

The Company's regiments relaxed in discipline after battles.

3351. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) After those actions, when you found the British regiments in the state that you describe, what was the state of the Company's regiments, the Sepoys? They also were more relaxed in discipline than they ought to have been. Many of their officers, although intelligent and well educated, had become ignorant of their military duties by long absence, in civil situations, from their corps, to which they were only recalled on the army taking the field.

3352. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Those are the very situations which you say are an inducement to them to educate themselves better than the officers in our service?—I now allude to civil appointments, which I have already objected to, as removing officers altogether from military affairs.

3353. Still, although that has a bad influence upon the organization of the regiments in the East India Company's service, those are the inducements which you think lead gentlemen to educate their sons better for the East India Company's service than for the Queen's service?—I also named military advantages;—staff employments.

Officers of merit should be rewarded by staff or other appointments.

3354. Will you explain what those military advantages can be in the English army in time of peace?—Staff or other military appointments occasionally earn promotions when strongly recommended by commanding officers of regiments.

Lord Hardinge, the present Commander-in-Chief, rewards merit to the best of his power;

instance of his doing so.

3355. Is it not the duty of the Commander-in-Chief now to select persons who are the best qualified and whose conduct has displayed most merit for those situations?—Yes; and I believe there is not a more just man than our present Commander-in-Chief, nor one more likely, as far as in his power, to reward merit. I have reason to speak of him as regards myself with gratitude; unsolicited, when thousands of miles away, he recommended and obtained a pension for me for distinguished conduct; but I believe the impression of the army is, that the best men are not always rewarded, and that Lord Hardinge has not the power to prevent these abuses.

3356. The fact being so, that the Commander-in-Chief does his utmost now to give staff situations to officers of merit, what means can you devise by which the influence which every now and then interferes with the appointment of officers of great merit might be done away with?—I cannot; but there ought to be some means devised.

3357. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Will not this remark always apply to a system of selection, that if you select one man for promotion you will probably offend nine?—I believe the general feeling of the service is as I have described; and for years I have found it act disadvantageously.

3358. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You have led the Commissioners to suppose that the Indian officers are better educated than the Queen's officers; are you aware that at Addiscombe every half-year an examination takes place for the staff corps, the artillery, and the engineers?—Yes.

3359. Those officers who are at the bottom of the list are sent into the Company's army. The next consequently are highly educated; but the other candidates who go out and are examined for commissions are not required to pass a second examination as the artillery and engineers do?—Yes.

Officers in the Company's service better educated than those of the Queen's service.

3360. Therefore all those officers who go into the Company's infantry from Addiscombe must have a superior education, and would not that account in some degree for your finding them better educated?—Generally speaking, whether they were educated at the military college or not, I considered them better educated than our officers.

3361. (*Lieut.-Gen. Wynyard.*) Are not the appointments more thrown open to the Queen's troops now than they have been?—Yes; but I do not think (professionally speaking) they are likely to be of much advantage to our officers; most of them have become nothing more than mere road inspectors.

3362. In the Company's service, when you take an officer away from his regiment you take the best men away, and they are away for years and years, and of course you as a zealous commanding officer would very much object to that system?—I do not object to military staff employ, provided there are sufficient officers remaining with the regiments to perform the duties.

3363. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) With respect to the disorganization that you spoke of after the battles in India, what was the nature if it; were you unable as commanding officer in 24 hours after the action to collect your regiment?—I did not speak of seeing regiments dispersed; I spoke of the looseness of the army generally.

3364. I want to know whether in 24 hours after a general action you could not muster your regiment at the colours; whether the men were dispersed, or whether it was that when you came up, finding the army in difficulties, you could not get assistance to do what was required?—My regiment was never dispersed, nor even checked.

3365. How long after an action would it be before you got your regiment into anything like order?—My regiment was always in as good order in the field as out of it; for this there is no credit due to me, but is rather to be attributed to the system which we followed, and which had been established by my predecessors in command, distinguished Peninsular officers. I think we have deviated too much from the Peninsular system, which was one for making good officers and good soldiers.

The 10th regiment always in good order in the field or out of it;—due to following the Peninsular system.

3366. (*Chairman.*) Is it the fault of the system, or that the system has not been sufficiently attended to?—The system laid down by the Duke of Wellington has been deviated from; no system could be better.

No system could be better than that of the Duke of Wellington.

3367. Then it is the fault of individuals who have not attended to the system properly?—It has got into disuse.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, at One o'clock.

Tuesday, 8th July 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of Somerset.	Sir De Lacy Evans.
Lord Stanley.	Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.
Mr. E. Ellice.	Mr. G. Carr Glyn.
Lieut.-Gen. Wynyard.	Colonel E. R. Wetherall.

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., examined.

Major-General Sir C. Campbell, G.C.B.

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3368. (*Chairman.*) How many years have you been in the army?—Forty-eight years and upwards; May, I think, will complete my forty-eighth year of service.

3369. Did you enter the army by purchase?—No, I had my first, second, and third commissions without purchase; I got my company for conduct in the field, my majority was by purchase, and my lieutenant-colonelcy was by purchase.

3370. Your first three steps were without purchase?—Yes.

3371. If it had been a seniority service, will you state how long your rise would have taken to lieutenant-colonel?—I was twenty-five years before I obtained my lieutenant-colonelcy even by purchase. I served five years and a half in the Peninsula, and in the expedition to Walcheren. I served in America in 1814 and 1815. I afterwards passed seven years in the West Indies, and was brigade major a part of the time, but sharing in the duties of captain of my regiment; and I was afterwards upwards of thirteen years in China and India, and the greater part of the time in command of considerable bodies of troops in the field; I was borne on the rolls of my regiment, the 98th, from 1835 to 1853, but I was in actual command of the regiment for nearly 10 years and present with it; the remainder I served as brigadier in China, and subsequently as brigadier commanding in the garrison of Lahore before the overthrow of the Sikh government; subsequently to that I commanded a division in the Punjab campaign, and afterwards a field force on the Peshawur frontier, where we were constantly engaged in war with the tribes inhabiting the mountains that intervene between the valley of the Indus and the open country of Afghanistan.

3372. Has it ever occurred to you to compare the system of promotion by purchase in our army with the system of promotion in the Indian service, which is different with respect to the mode of sale?—Yes; but I confess that I did not give the subject any deep consideration, so as to enable me to draw a contrast as to the respective merits of the one or the other with regard to the advancement of the officers.

Advantageous to have a higher standard of education for officers of the army.

3373. With your experience in the army, has it occurred to you that the young men who join are imperfectly educated for the purpose?—I think it would be better if they were more educated than they generally are; if a higher standard of examination were required than at present, I think it would be to their own advantage as well as to the advantage of the service.

Which might be tested by examination,—the education being obtained anywhere.

3374. Do you think, with a view of obtaining better educated and more instructed officers, it would be sufficient to have merely a higher standard of examination, or that it would be better to oblige them to pass through some military college for one or two years?—Let the education be obtained anywhere; the candidates might be required to pass such an examination as is now used for cadets of the artillery when they pass for their commissions. I imagine candidates passing such an examination would be as fit for commissions as the pupils from Sandhurst or Woolwich.

3375. You think that it would tend to benefit the service to have a higher standard of education?—Yes, I think so. With respect to the other question, I think that the field would be enlarged, and you would have a greater choice than by simply confining it to the college of Sandhurst.

3376. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) You are of opinion that a young man gaining his education anywhere, whether at home or abroad, would acquire it quite as well in other colleges as at our college at Sandhurst, only it would be necessary that he should be examined for his profession?—Certainly; they should be examined, most assuredly.

Injurious effect of purchase,—it damps the ardour of officers of merit when they are passed over.

3377. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that the system of promotion by purchase has an injurious effect upon the army, by dispiriting many excellent officers, who find themselves passed over?—As regards those individuals who have been passed over, certainly. I have known many very estimable men, having higher qualities as officers than usual, men of real promise and merit, and well-educated, but who could not purchase; when such men were purchased over, their ardour cooled, and they frequently left the service; or when they continued, it was from necessity, and not from any love of the profession.

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3378. In that way it is injurious to the service, by damping the ardour of some of the best officers?—Certainly; a large proportion—I would not say all the best officers.

3379. If, instead of the system of promotion by purchase, a system of promotion by selection were adopted, it would be equally the case that many excellent officers would be passed over?—No doubt; but there is this difference in that which caused them to be passed over, it is a very different principle. The one is by the possession of a little money, whereas, by selection, there may be unfairness in it sometimes; but one has a right to expect that men in a high station, who would select the officers, would select proper and fitting men for the service.

Effect of a system of selection.

3380. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do you think that the feelings of an officer would be more wounded by another officer of less merit but of greater influence being put over his head, than if he passed over his head by purchase?—It is to be presumed that the officer so selected is one of merit. Of course when you are passed over at any time, human nature is such, that men may not like it, but still I think that the principle of selection would give less pain and less cause for regret and displeasure on the part of the individual—to the man who could not purchase—than finding his junior stepping over his head by possessing a little more money than he had.

Men's feelings would be less hurt by being passed over on grounds of merit than by purchase.

3381. Has it ever occurred to you, in your long experience, to hear complaints on the part of the officers, of men being placed over their heads by favour and influence, when the profession generally had no great confidence that those officers possessed merit which entitled them to their promotion?—Yes, frequently; but it occurs rarely in our service, except in the higher ranks.

3382. Might it not occur more frequently if selection were substituted entirely for purchase?—It might. But selection is now the law, and in all our great establishments in this country that is the principle which governs the appointments of individuals to take charge of either the whole or of branches of those establishments; the appointments are governed entirely by selection, I believe.

3383. (*Chairman.*) Are there not frequent complaints in the navy, where no system of purchase exists, of officers being promoted over others by favour and influence?—I believe so; I have no doubt that it would occur. But in coming before this Board, I beg to say, clearly, that I have not thought out the question. I have come suddenly. I found the system of purchase established when I entered as a boy at 15; I am now in my 63rd year. I was present at the battles of Vimiera and Corunna, and on the expedition to Walcheren, and came home again before I was 16, and finding that, and living always with troops under the system that has gone on, I had ceased to think of it until now, and I have not thought it out.

Has not given much consideration to these subjects, having been so long accustomed to the system.

3384. The system of purchase naturally leads to the desire of promotion by purchase, and to persons exchanging from one regiment to another; do you think that frequent exchanges from one regiment to another have a bad effect upon the service?—I think it does injury to the service, although it may benefit the individual. When a regiment is sent to the Colonies, where the climate is not so agreeable as that of England, the misfortune to the service is, that there is a certain class of men who prefer remaining in India; these men exchange from one corps to another, and all their zeal has passed away; it is merely in order to obtain an increase of pay. Their circumstances will not let them return to England, and then the commanding officer, to get those officers to perform their duty as it ought to be performed in one of Her Majesty's regiments, must put the screw on. I will not say what they call him if he does his duty in a proper manner. If the men who go out with the regiments to India were required to remain, and could not exchange, they would either sell or make the army their profession, instead of exchanging in pursuit of a healthy climate.

Disadvantage of officers exchanging when their regiments go to India.

3385. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) What do you think from your experience would be the effect of abolishing purchase upon the rate of promotion in the army?—Unless the state came forward, or unless some great effort were made (the manner or the mode of realizing which I really cannot see at present,) to relieve the army from officers after certain service, I think the effect would be very injurious.

Probable effect of abolishing the purchase system,—injurious to promotion.

3386. Putting considerations of finance entirely out of the question, unless some other means of accelerating promotion is devised, you would think that the abolition of purchase would not be very advantageous to the army?—I do not like the system of purchase; from what I have seen of its effect in driving deserving men out of the service, my feeling is against it. And a mere seniority system, without some arrangement by which to withdraw officers from the service, or advance them, or give them some inducement to leave the active duties of the profession, when they had become physically unfit, would, unless some substitute were found, no doubt render the current of promotion less rapid than it is at present.

3387. Have you ever considered any system that could be substituted which would produce the same effect in accelerating promotion?—Frankly, I have never given it that consideration which it would require. The very questions now put to me show that it is a subject which is not to be answered in an off-hand manner, and which requires a great deal of thought, and much consideration. I confess, candidly, that finding the system established, it has not occurred to me to find a substitute for it, and I have never thought the matter over with anything like grave consideration until I found myself in this room before the Commission.

The subject requires much thought and consideration.

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he must be a soldier of a certain standing, he must be looked up to on account of his character, that character which is so precious; these men deserve a great reward, because they have an amount of influence among the young soldiers, who are constantly flocking into our ranks; a word from such a man puts them all right; if the officer is not there to advise them, it is the old serjeant who influences them, and he deserves any reward you can give him; the service owes much to him.

But such men are very deserving of reward.

3419. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Could he manage to live comfortably upon the present pay?—Not in England.

Cases of non-commissioned officers refusing commissions.

3420. Has it ever occurred to you, as a means by which that should be obviated in case of promotion from the ranks, that there should be an increased allowance in any way?—I have known men in our regiments refuse commissions—deserving men, who have declined commissions.

3421. On the ground that they could not exist on the pay and allowances?—On account of the pay not being sufficient, and that it would take the man's wife from her companions, and isolate her from those with whom she had associated with all her life, but principally on the ground of pay.

3422. (*Lord Stanley.*) Would there be anything unreasonable in giving a higher rate of pay to officers so promoted, putting the difference in the form of a pension for good service in the ranks, in consideration of their long service and greater age?—I think that if you gave them a greater rate of pay it would mark them as different from other officers, and that would not do; but a pension for service is another thing.

Officers from the ranks are much respected by the young officers.

3423. The difficulty you raise is one of form, it comes to the same thing?—Yes; those men are very much respected, and are very much looked up to by the younger officers.

The system of messes should be maintained.

A hut appropriated to a mess in the Crimea.

3424. (*Chairman.*) You spoke of the expenses of the mess. Considering that under a competitive system of examination a greater number of poor men would enter the army, would it be desirable to do as they do in France, and abolish the mess?—No; at any inconvenience I say maintain it, even if it embarrasses them. I know that the other day in the Crimea, when a certain number of huts were given to the men, the first thing I thought it my duty to do was to ask the permission of the Commander-in-Chief to appropriate one of those huts, though they were scanty in number, in order that all those young men should be brought together under the eye of the commanding officer, dine at one table, and remain during the night all together, and not get into parties of twos and threes gambling. The Commander-in-Chief sanctioned it at once.

Young officers should have pecuniary assistance besides their pay.

3425. Under your system, supposing there was a competitive examination, it would be necessary that men entering the army should have some means of their own?—I think so. The relations of people who can afford to give them an education such as we have been speaking of, still could give them some little assistance in addition, while they might not be able to afford the sums of money for commissions which we know to be paid now. But above all, what we require is to put an end to the system of this extravagant messing, and that the commanding officer of the regiment, or the general officer inspecting the regiment, should be required to take care, so far as in them lies, to control the mess.

Necessary that officers should retire at a certain age;

3426. Under the French system they make it obligatory upon a man to retire, do they not, when he has reached a certain age, to clear away the old officers?—That is quite necessary, I think, most assuredly. But there should be an option on this point with the Commander-in-Chief.

if purchase is to be abolished.

3427. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Accompanied by an increased allowance?—If you do away with purchase there must be something of that sort.

Limiting the period for commanding a regiment would accelerate promotion.

3428. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Whether under the present system or under the amended system which you propose, are you of opinion that limiting the period during which officers should hold the command of a regiment would tend to accelerate promotion?—I think it would, but it might so happen that you had a very good commanding officer, and it would be a disadvantage to the service to remove him.

3429. But he might be removed to the staff?—The fact is that the system which exists at present of making men full colonels after a certain period of service would almost imply the intention of Government to remove him from thence at an earlier period than he otherwise would have thought of himself, or the Government would have thought to remove him by brevet, as was the system recently, I mean before this new arrangement was introduced of promotion after three years.

In some cases it might be injurious to remove an officer who had gained the confidence of his men.

3430. Upon the whole, taking the average character of officers at the head of regiments, it would be fairer to the service, and would accelerate promotion, if they held their commands as officers upon the staff for five years, or as a captain in the navy holds the command of his vessel during a certain period?—Perhaps so, but it must rest with the Commander-in-Chief with respect to the value of an officer, and the position that he was in at the head of a regiment; the regiment might be in such a position that it would not be advisable to remove from it a man who had gained the confidence of the soldiers, particularly in the field.

If purchase were abolished it would be necessary to remove and provide for old officers.

3431. My question has reference entirely to time of peace?—If promotion by purchase were done away with, and it became a seniority question, it would be advisable to make room for the lower ranks by some means, such as the removing of the commanding officer after a certain time, either by promoting him or by giving him a good retiring pension.

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3432. (*Chairman.*) By abolishing the system of purchase, and leaving promotion to be by seniority for the most part, with a few cases of selection, in time of peace, the opportunity for selection would be much less of course than in time of war, and promotion would usually go by seniority?—Yes.

3433. In that case that would probably occur which has occurred in the Indian army, namely, that the officers would make up a purse?—I think it very likely.

Promotion in peace-time would usually go by seniority, and then the Indian system of purchase would arise.

3434. Then we are told that in India it is very often a great inconvenience to a poor man to have to contribute to this purse?—No doubt; it is not obligatory.

3435. But at the same time he is left in an awkward position when his own time for retirement comes, if he has not contributed to that purse?—That is a consequence which he must be prepared for.

3436. (*Lord Stanley.*) Does not the difficulty arise from this, that if he does not contribute to the purse he nevertheless receives promotion, and he is reaping the advantage of a pecuniary arrangement to which he has not contributed?—Certainly; but I believe the army is more or less governed with reference to their means, for the means of all the officers are as well known to their comrades as to themselves.

3437. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would you prefer that system to the present purchase system?—I think it would lead to that. It appears to me that it would be better almost than the system of a junior jumping over the head of a senior. Of the two systems, supposing one likely to come into existence, I should say that I would prefer personally the Indian system.

3438. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) You think that a system of purchase by the officers, according to seniority, in which no junior officer should go over the head of his senior and superior, would be a lesser evil than the present system of purchase?—No one can go over the head of a senior at the present time, provided he has the regulation money, because he succeeds to the vacancy.

3439. But in the Indian army no person can go over the head of another, whether he has money or not?—No.

3440. I am speaking of substituting that system for the system in the British army,—you would think that a lesser evil?—My own feeling, as an individual, upon the subject, would be, that if I were in such a position I would prefer the system which prevails in India.

3441. Great objection has been raised by several witnesses to the system of young men coming into the army, merely to amuse themselves, never intending to make it their profession, and who sell out after a certain period of service,—has not that system its advantages as well as its disadvantages; does it not give a current to promotion in the army?—There is no doubt that it creates vacancies, and of course advancement; it has that effect.

3442. It has been stated, that the first entrances into the army upon the average in peace are about 300, 200 by purchase and 100 without purchase; if the entrances were only without purchase the number would be reduced to one-third, or nearly so. Would not 100 entrances into the army during a year of peace lead to very slow promotion?—There is no doubt that it would render promotion less rapid than by those men entering with the object of stopping for a few years, and then retiring again.

3443. (*Chairman.*) You stated, with reference to the desirableness of getting rid of the system of purchase, that you contemplated that the state would come forward in some way to keep the current of promotion at the same rate as it is now?—Yes, or as near as possible.

3444. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In what way would the state come forward?—That I cannot say.

The financial question of promotion without purchase is involved in difficulty.

3445. Would it be by giving a compensation to officers in the higher ranks to retire?—Upon my word that is a question which requires to be thought out very much; the whole thing is involved in difficulty. It is a question of finance.

3446. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You stated just now that if an officer had money to pay the regulation he had no occasion to apprehend being passed over in our army; but are you not aware that there are modes of doing it by exchanges, in which younger officers manage to pass over the heads of their seniors?—Yes; that may be done, there is no doubt of it, as at present.

3447. And it is done, is it not?—I have known it done.

3448. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) That might be done whether the system of purchase existed or not?—Certainly.

3449. But might it not be done without money passing at all?—It might be done if both officers agreed, and they had interest enough to carry it through.

3450. An officer might exchange to another regiment by favour to advance the officer immediately in succession to him in the regiment which he left?—Favour may do those things, and it may effect it in that way, certainly.

3451. In short, influence would find out many ways of doing that which money does at present?—Possibly; but less so, I think, than during the continuance of the purchase system.

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3452. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do not you suppose that in case the system of selection were established to a certain degree, that would impose upon the authorities who made those selections more direct responsibility to public opinion than they now incur by having the system of purchase?—Assuredly.

With respect to half-pay the French system should not be a rule for us.

3453. (*Chairman.*) Considering the subject of promotion in the army, do you think that our system of half-pay, by which an officer may go out and come back again after a time, is a satisfactory one; or would you think it more desirable to adopt the French system, by which if an officer wishes to go on half-pay he must go out entirely?—The French army are not exposed to the climates which our troops are sent to, and sometimes a man is really driven out of the service from bad health; and in such cases where it is from bad health, if the medical board are of opinion that he cannot remain in the service, it would be a consideration to give that man a little relief.

3454. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Nobody is permitted now to retire upon half-pay, unless from bad health, or some other cause which satisfies the military authorities that he is unable to continue in the performance of his duties?—I believe that is the rule; I may mention that I have been in separate commands; I may say, from the year 1849 to 1853, I was in India, in the command of large bodies of Her Majesty's troops, and the Company's troops, and I did not see the direct working of the system during that period so fully as I had been in the habit of doing when I was in the immediate and direct command of my regiment.

Regulations respecting half-pay. Case of hardship to an officer by being purchased over in the 55th regiment.

3455. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) An officer has now the privilege, with the permission of the Secretary-at-War and the Commander-in-Chief, of exchanging to half-pay without being in bad health, but for his personal convenience?—Yes; but I believe he must serve a certain number of years before he is permitted to effect his exchange. I know that the regulation was some years ago that it was necessary for an officer to serve 17 years before he could exchange on half-pay. Having been in those separate commands, when I did not get the orders of the Horse Guards, I saw them as a kindness from any European troops that were with me; but it was not uncommon to see the major of one regiment exchanging with another, because the senior major of the regiment could not purchase, and he passed over the head of that old officer. I would like to mention the case of a particular officer. There was an officer in the 55th Regiment, and my attention was called to the case by General Pennefather. This officer had been promoted for service in the field, and he had obtained his brevet majority. He led the assault at Ching Kiang-foo, and though he became brevet lieutenant-colonel, and was in command of the 55th Regiment in the field, in the presence of the enemy, a young captain who had just come out, purchased over his head, and took the command of the regiment, and he was obliged to descend to the command of a company. This poor fellow was killed in leading his company against the Redan—his name was Lieutenant-colonel Cuddy. The young officer was very young; and in this case, a man of experience, who was fitted for his position for that particular occasion, and had proved himself a bold and intrepid soldier, was superseded in his command by one who, I daresay, was equally so, but who did not possess his experience; nor could that young man have commanded the confidence of the soldiers in the manner in which Cuddy had done, from his having been frequently in the field with them, and having distinguished himself as a soldier.

Officers exchanging to avoid unhealthy climates. Case of the 98th regiment in China;

3456. (*Chairman.*) It has been stated to the Commissioners, that when young men with money get into a regiment, as soon as that regiment is sent to a colony they exchange home and get back again as fast as they can?—I had one of the nicest corps of officers when I was ordered out to China; all those men embarked with their regiment, but as soon as that service was over, and they had to remain in a climate like that of China, most of them immediately exchanged, and I lost all my young friends whom I so much loved.

but all will go to where there is a chance of service.

3457. (*Lord Stanley.*) There is a great willingness to go on service of any kind; but a great unwillingness to stay in an unhealthy climate where there is nothing to be done?—Yes; where there is a chance of service they all go.

This question not affected by that of purchase.

3458. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Suppose there was no purchase in the army, would that influence, do you think, the disinclination to serve in the colonies?—A man who cannot purchase dislikes the colonies as much as one who can do so.

3459. That would not affect the system of exchanges if purchase were not allowed?—No.

3460. (*Chairman.*) Do you think if the system of promotion by selection were adopted, looking at the extent of our colonies and the hardness of the service, it would be right that service in the colonies should count in favour of the officers who were candidates for promotion?—Most assuredly.

3461. Do you think that it would have a good effect upon the army?—If you were to promote them for actual service in the colonies I should think so, certainly; it could not fail to have that effect.

3462. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are you of opinion that it would be expedient to introduce into our service the system that exists in the French service, of giving officers an additional number of years' service for campaigns, by which system one year's campaign counts for two years of service?—Yes.

3463. Would that be a good thing to introduce into our service?—Anything that would distinguish a soldier for having served abroad and continued with his regiment in climates where we would not go unless our duty called us, could not but have a beneficial effect.

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3464. Upon the same principle that the French give two years' rank for one year's active service in a campaign, you would be of opinion that we should give additional rank for service in the colonies, and in India?—Any thing that would cause men to remain in those regiments, who now get away from them by exchange or otherwise, would be an advantage. There is no reward to an officer who stops with his regiment, and remains with it, and does duty with it, that you ought not to give him; it is for the happiness of regiments, both in their moral and in their military character; and the men who go out with them, the men who have taught them English discipline,—for,—what you want there are the men who enable you to keep up European discipline.

Advantageous to hold out inducements to officers to remain with their regiments in all climates,

3465. You object to the system by which officers in regiments in India exchange again from those regiments to other regiments coming home?—Yes. Give them an inducement of some kind and that will enable you to keep the officers, men who have graduated with the soldiers, and been at the same drill with them. When I went to China there was not a captain in a company who had not been drilled with some squad or other of his company.

3466. You would like the men who go out with a regiment not to exchange into other regiments?—Yes. There is no sacrifice too great for the state to make to those men who will remain with their regiments in every colony, and above all in India.

and above all in India.

3467. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If arrangements were made to give a complete equivalent to officers in all those subsequent arrangements, amounting to a double period of service for colonial service, do you think that that would have a very beneficial effect?—Certainly. I do not say the amount of time that should be given, I do not give any opinion upon that; but in order to induce officers to remain with their regiments, and to induce those who have been taught under a commanding officer to continue with the soldiers, to share their difficulties, to remain with them, to encourage them when sick, and to fight with them when they are required to do so. I do not think that any sacrifice would be too great on the part of the state to effect that object.

3468. (*Chairman.*) If the system of promotion by selection were adopted, do you think it would be desirable that the command of a regiment should always be given to an officer who had served in that regiment, or should the selection be made generally from the army?—I would leave that to the Commander-in-Chief. It might happen that the next senior officer was unfit to command, and then it would be advisable to bring in some one from another corps.

3469. You do not think that there would be any injury caused to the service by bringing an officer to command a regiment from another regiment, which must frequently happen under such a system?—I should say not. One commanding officer exchanges now with another, but the officer deemed unfit for promotion should be made to retire.

3470. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) When you were in India you had the command of large bodies of Sepoy troops, had you not?—Yes.

3471. And you had an opportunity of judging of the quality of the officers. It has been stated that the Indian army is a non-purchasing army, but that the officers, as a body, are superior to those in the English army in education, do you think that that is the case?—They have a knowledge of languages and a knowledge of the country. In that respect I think they are more highly educated; but in the knowledge of dealing with troops, the one being with the Sepoy, and the other with the European, I think that in their respective positions they are quite equal to each other. I do not see that an officer in the Company's service is better fitted to command his Sepoy troops than an officer who has been educated in England is fitted to command Europeans, and to allow exchanges between them would be a misfortune.

The East India Company's officers and the Queen's officers equally well qualified for their respective duties.

3472. But as to their military qualities, take outpost duty, did you find that the Company's officers were more *au fait?*—No; comparing them with a well-drilled regiment recently from home most certainly not.

3473. It was also stated by an officer as the result of our defective education, that he never saw but one British regiment after a general action that was not disorganized?—I had the honour to command Her Majesty's 61st regiment at Chillianwallee, and it broke through the centre of the enemy's army, turned sharp to the right, and rolled it up from the point where it broke through until it met the remainder of the right wing of the army, and carried everything before it. That regiment marched in order of battle and regulated its pace with reference to the distance that it had to go to reach the troops that it was attacking. Such was the order with reference to the distance, and care was taken that they should not be put in movement in too quick time till they were certain of carrying their point. While this was going on the regiment was followed by a large body of cavalry in its rear.

In reference to the assertion that British regiments were disorganized by one battle; conduct of the 61st regiment at Chillianwallee.

3474. You think that that statement which has just been referred to is exaggerated?—Yes; it is mere nonsense; I speak for myself; I was engaged much in war, on that frontier where it was very hard fighting, and the European regiments never lost their order; they were always in the most perfect state of order.

The statement referred to,—mere nonsense.

3475. You had no reason to complain of the want of military knowledge among the officers?—Not a bit.

No want of military knowledge in the officers.

3476. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you suppose that the Company's officers, generally speaking, take more pains to increase whatever knowledge they might have had originally

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than the Queen's officers do?—To fit them for their situations in that army they must assuredly do so, because the advantages that are held out, and the rewards that are given in the Company's service are immense, beyond anything of which those have any notion who have not served in that country; while the officers in the Queen's army can look to nothing except being an aide-de-camp to a general officer, and there are only four staff situations that they can hold: namely, brigade majorships at Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, and merely there to receive European troops on landing, to embark them, and see that their accounts are in proper order, and now and then attend to road making, where a few shillings a day more are given.

3477. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Many of the best civil appointments are given to the Company's officers, are they not?—A great many, and even the highest appointments.

3478. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would it be practicable, without injustice to the Company's army, so to arrange those appointments that the benefits should be mutual; if Queen's officers had a share in those appointments, might it not be beneficial for the service?—I think it would be highly beneficial. You would then find young men, not only the men who avoid India if they can manage it, but young men would go out and would fit themselves for those situations which the officers of the Company's service receive, and in which they almost always distinguish themselves, and they would stay to acquire the necessary knowledge of the languages to fit them for those appointments. They could not expect to receive an appointment without that previous education and knowledge of the languages.

3479. Without wishing to suggest anything in the way of an amalgamation of the two services, still there might be more equality with regard to the appointments and duties of the two services which would be beneficial?—I should think so. No doubt men would remain with their regiments in India who now try to avoid it, as they have no prospect in that country, except that which mere regimental promotion would give them.

Of the young officers in the Crimea, the French from the military colleges knew their duty on first joining better than the British.

3480. (*Chairman.*) As you have been in command of troops by the side of an army in which there is a great system of military instruction, and in which there is also a competitive examination, did you see any great superiority in the young French officers who came in under the late system over our officers?—I think that those educated young officers that I met with, those who joined the regiments from those public schools, upon their arrival did know their duty better than those sent out from the depôts of the regiments in England to join the army in the Crimea.

3481. You thought them at first more effective officers?—Yes; that is, at first joining; if the commanding officer afterwards does not give them the necessary instruction, it is his fault.

3482. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In your own division you had a great many young gentlemen who joined the regiments, had you not?—Yes.

3483. Are you also aware of the number of officers of the same class who were at the depôts of those regiments, and was there no possibility of sending out a greater number of officers who were more advanced in years from the depôts instead of those youths?—The depôts were created after the war. A number of the older officers were present with the service companies, in point of fact the officers belonging to those depôts were merely men who were appointed to those portions of the regiment after the war had commenced.

The case of the Crimea was exceptional.

3484. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Was not that rather an exceptional state of things?—Quite so, because under ordinary circumstances our regiments are regiments in good order, that have been some time at home, and we have had an opportunity of giving them such instructions as to fit young officers for out-post duties. In all those cases I found our young officers just as well fitted for out-post duty as the French officers who came direct from the school; but this was in reference to what I saw in the Crimea; our young men came from the depôt only half instructed.

Never knew of a British regiment disorganized after an action.
Case of the 9th regiment surrounded; and of the 61st regiment.

3485. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) It has been stated to the Commissioners in evidence that our regimental system of discipline was not good, and that general officers could not be expected to gain battles, or any success, from the manner in which our system was carried on; and that our regiments had been known to be disorganized after an action. I ask you, whether in the whole of your experience it has ever occurred to you to have an English regiment under your command of whose conduct you could make such a complaint?—Never. It is due to the English army that I should state, having served in it from boyhood, taking first the 9th regiment, that I never saw that or any other regiment disorganized. It has been surrounded, and knowing that the enemy was in its rear it has waited till it defeated the enemy in front, and then turning round has carried everything before it. That is not disorganization. I had the honour to serve with the 61st, at the battle of Chilianwallee, where that regiment broke through the enemy's line, turned sharp to the right and rolled everything before it, though followed by a large body of the enemy's cavalry. During this critical operation the regiment was in the same state of order as at a field-day.

3486. Have you ever heard that anything like disorganization took place after the actions at Moodkee, Sobraon, and Ferozeshah?—No. If great loss of life and many killed and wounded could be called disorganized, yes, but nothing else.

3487. It was stated that Prince Waldemar of Prussia was present, and spoke disparagingly of the discipline of the English army, and said that they all fired in the air. Did you ever hear of that?—No.

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3488. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Have you any doubt that a British regiment of infantry, even with all the defects of our system, is the best instrument for a general officer to deal with in the field?—I do most unaffectedly say so. I am an old soldier, and my career is run, but I do experience a pleasure which I can hardly describe, when I reflect that I have met several columns of Russian troops, of whom we had heard so much as soldiers, who stood steadily, but they did not stand throughout. We came close to them till we could distinguish their faces, and we overthrew them as we had done other troops before.

3489. Your opinion upon that subject is shared by foreigners as well as by Englishmen who have seen our troops in action?—I should say so.

Arrangements of the duties of field officers in the trenches before Sebastopol having reference to the superior rank of the guards.

3490. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) When you were in the front in the Crimea, did you find any inconvenience as to the apportionment of the duties in the trenches, from the superior rank of the officers of the guards, there being so many field officers in the one corps as compared with the others?—There was a question, but not in that way; promotion had been very rapid in the guards, and some of the young officers had reached the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel very quickly. I ought to say that the duties in the trenches were taken by the whole list of field officers, including those of the line. Lord Rokeby, who commanded the brigade of guards, spoke to me about the duty in the trenches, and said that he should keep the roster himself. They were all put upon the same roster, but as some of those young officers were just promoted, it was a serious charge, that of 2,000 men in the trenches, and he proposed to select an officer for that duty. I said, "The objection to this is, that if you select an officer, the consequence will be, that the colonels of the three line regiments that are associated with you in this division will never have any command in the trenches; besides which, there is the system of roster-keeping, which is calling by seniority, that is the regulation, and you had better let it go on. It does not belong to me to alter it." He pressed me very much, and I said, "Very well, it will be hard upon those lieutenant-colonels that they should never have a chance of command; and when any one of those lieutenant-colonels of the line happen to be for duty you shall be informed of it; but take care that there is not a senior officer put over him, otherwise the siege would be gone through, and no commanding officer of either of those three regiments would be otherwise than in a subordinate position." We adopted the plan, when it was the turn of one of the lieutenant-colonels of the three regiments, that on those occasions we should so arrange that there was a junior officer of the guards under him, and that the lieutenant-colonel of the line should be the commanding officer for the day in the trenches.

Appointments to the staff.

3491. (*Chairman.*) As you have been acting side by side with the French forces, and as it has been stated that their staff system is preferable to ours, do you think it would be desirable that we should form a separate staff corps, or that we should go on as at present taking the staff officers from the regiments?—I think it would be an advantage to the service to have highly educated staff officers. Moreover, it would be very desirable for the service that those men should be so educated, either by placing them with a staff corps, or by some other means, and that they should pass an examination in order to prove their fitness for every sort of duty that may be required of them. Those duties are very numerous and important,

3492. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) But supposing that an officer proved himself upon examination to possess those qualifications, do you think that it would be as expedient to select him from a regiment as from any peculiar corps?—Let me be understood. I do not say that there should be a corps of staff officers, but that the officer who gets a staff appointment shall have proved himself fit for the duties of his position.

3493. Regimental experience would be one of his qualifications, would it not?—One of the most important.

3494. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would it be desirable, instead of having a staff corps, to take officers, as is now the practice, from regiments, and to supply their place by supernumerary officers to do the regimental duty, so as to enable an officer to return to his regiment if he lost his staff situation?—That would require reflection.

3495. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The object would be to keep the regiment efficient in point of officers, after you had taken one or two or more officers for staff situations?—Yes.

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Brigadier General Spencer.

3496. (*Chairman.*) How long have you been in the army?—Upwards of 31 years.

3497. Did you enter by purchase?—No, I did not.

3498. Have you had to purchase any of the steps?—I had to purchase a lieutenancy, a company, and a majority; nothing else.

Not in favour of purchase.

3499. Have you formed any opinion whether purchase is expedient and desirable for the army?—Yes; I am not in favour of it myself.

3500. Do you think it would be better if it were done away with?—Yes.

It is derogatory to the army.

3501. Will you state the grounds which have led you to that opinion. First, do you think that it is injurious generally to the service?—I think so; I think it is derogatory to the army. I have strong opinions upon the subject of purchase.

3502. Do you or not think that it quickens promotion?—I do not think it quickens promotion very much at this time. I daresay it did when it was first established. I can

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take my own case. I was 12 years a captain. I can bring a great many instances of men who have been so long in their respective ranks without promotion, although for purchase, that it cannot be fairly called an advantage being able to purchase.

3503. If you had not purchased any of your steps, have you any notion what would have been your position?—I do not think I should have lost a great deal. I gained one important step by purchase, but I had been 12 years captain. If there had been no purchase I think the country would have been bound to give me promotion after 12 years in that rank.

3504. When you say that, do you think that after a certain period in each step, there ought to be promotion?—Decidedly.

Promotion ought to be given by the country and not paid for by he officers.

3505. Without promotion to vacancies?—I should explain my own opinion better by saying that I think it is to the advantage of the country to bring on young officers, and that it is not fair to call upon officers to put their hands in their pockets to purchase promotion, which ought to be given by the country.

3506. (*Lord Stanley.*) You think, under the purchase system, a man is, more or less, serving without being paid for it, and that he gets back, in the form of pay, a little more than the interest of the money he has expended?—Yes.

3507. (*Chairman.*) If there were to be promotions without reference to vacancies, in what way would all the higher ranks in the army be dealt with?—If the purchase system is done away with, the country must find retirements for the old officers. It is in my opinion a question between the country and the officers themselves; promotion is called for in some way, decidedly, but I think it is hard to call upon officers to expend their capital to obtain the promotion, which ought to be given by the country.

3508. We have the example of the Indian army, where there is a very high scale of retirement, yet even there the officers do not retire fast enough to keep the current of promotion so rapid as it ought to be. Have you considered the high scale of retirement that they have in the Indian service?—Yes.

3509. You contemplate for this country something, I suppose, equivalent to the rates of retirement in the Indian service?—Yes, but it is a very difficult question, as to what the system of retirement ought to be.

3510. (*Lord Stanley.*) May it not happen, that in the case of the Indian army there are circumstances which do not apply as regards the army at home, such, for instance, as that an officer has entered the Indian army early, and has passed all the most effective part of his life in India, having no friends or connections at home, and he is naturally unwilling to leave a country in which the greater part of his life has been passed; would not that tend to make a man more unwilling to retire in the case of the Indian army than in the other?—I daresay it would.

3511. (*Chairman.*) In the Indian army I find that it takes a man 17 years to rise to the rank of captain, and it also takes him 32 years on the average to become lieutenant-colonel: that is too long, is it not?—Yes.

3512. So that unless there were other causes that would operate in our service, than those that operate in India, we could not look to a rapid current of promotion, even if we adopted the high scale of allowance in the Indian army?—Certainly not.

3513. And yet you are aware that they give full-pay retired allowance after 22 years' service?—Yes.

3514. The whole question seems to turn upon a good substitute for the retirement, something to induce men who get old to retire?—Certainly.

Retirement should be allowed to all ranks,—

3515. Until that is found it seems almost impossible to do away with purchase?—I think that retirement might be kept to all ranks, that after a captain had served, for instance, his 25 years, if you could find a captain who had been so long in the service as that, it should be perhaps obligatory on him to retire, provided it was not expedient to promote him.

3516. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Upon what terms?—He might retire upon the full pay of his rank, or his full pay might be increased; that is a question I have not studied. I have only seen the disadvantage of the one plan.

3517. (*Lord Stanley.*) You are acquainted with the system of retirement in the civil service, by which the retiring pension gradually increases from I think one sixth of the full pay up to two thirds of the full pay, the latter sum being granted after about 30 years' service?—Yes.

and much more open than it is;—

3518. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) But that retirement is only given when a civil servant is disqualified from continuing in the service, by ill health, or by other incapacities?—I think if the retirement was much more open than it is, officers would very gladly avail themselves of it.

it is now a matter of favour, not of right.

3519. (*Chairman.*) You mean if there were a higher rate of pension?—No, it is very little open at all, and there is no retirement for a captain of 50 years' standing; there is a certain number who are allowed to retire every year, but it is a matter of favour to be allowed to retire—he has no right to claim the retirement.

No disadvantage in purchasing the first step.

3520. Assuming that there are, as a rule, a large body of young men in England who wish to come into the army by purchase, and that there was established a good system of examination, what is the objection to their coming in?—I think that purchasing the first step would not be at all disadvantageous.

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3521. Take him as high as a captain, supposing you allowed him to purchase up to the rank of a captain, or as high as a major, but reserved to the Government the right of selecting for all the higher positions, that is, the command of a regiment, and everything above the rank of major, what would you think of that?—I think it would be very much the same as it is at present.

3522. Except that at present a man obtains a regiment by purchase?—Yes.

3523. The command of a regiment is a most important one in active service, is it not?—Yes.

3523. Indeed at all times?—Certainly.

Desirable that officers should be selected to command regiments.

3524. Would it not be desirable, at any rate, that a man should be selected for so important a position as that?—Certainly.

3526. Take on the other hand the position of captain, is not that a position, which, if you had a good system of examination at first, you might fairly expect a very young man, who could pass such an examination, would be fit for?—Yes; but I do not see the advantage of compelling that young man to expend his money on the service, I think it loosens his hold upon the profession, it becomes a bad profession to him.

The system of selling out disadvantageous.

3527. But we find that a great many young men who come in with money, are desirous of leaving the service after a certain time, and as that has the effect of bringing in other young men, it would give a greater number to choose from for the higher positions; and by retaining the system of purchase, would you not retain the advantage of letting those young men sell out?—I do not approve of the system of selling out; I think men do not stand quietly at their positions when they have an opportunity of selling out.

3528. (*Lord Stanley.*) It gives too great a facility for retirement?—Not in that way, for retirement is certainly an advantage to others; but I think it hurts the service.

3529. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) When an officer feels that he has always the option before him to retire, and realize his money, it prevents him from settling down to his profession?—Certainly.

3530. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The more frequent the changes are, provided they do not interfere with the efficient discipline of a regiment, the quicker the promotion in the service?—Certainly.

3531. In that point of view, frequent retirement of officers is an advantage to the service?—Certainly it is.

3532. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) So far as youth is concerned, undoubtedly, the purchase system may be of some advantage, but youth alone is not the first qualification to be sought for in an officer?—I hardly allow that, because I think in these days purchase does not help so much;—even that advantage is done away with from its becoming so general.

3533. Even assuming, as many persons suppose, that it accelerates promotion, and therefore brings on very young officers, still youth alone is not an adequate compensation for having men who are more devoted to their profession, and more instructed?—No, certainly not.

3534. (*Chairman.*) By having a system of selection for the higher ranks, for the command of a regiment for instance, there must be many men who will be passed over?—Yes.

Value of selection doubtful, except for the command of regiments.

3535. These men would be to some extent disappointed, even under any system?—I do not think I should; I doubt the value of the system of selection, excepting in the command of regiments.

3536. But you approve of it, I think you said, for the command of regiments?—You certainly must have an officer who is fit to command a regiment, but I would rather he was taken out of his own regiment.

3537. That would come very generally to seniority?—Yes.

3538. But with some cases of selection?—Yes, occasionally you are obliged to have it; you must have it.

3539. Even in a time of peace?—Yes.

3540. May there not be some advantage when men are passed over, when they are looking to the command of regiments, in a system which allows them to sell out, and leave the service, if they feel a little discontented?—Certainly, but it hurts the service.

3541. Does it hurt the service to get rid of a man who is dissatisfied with the service, and to take young men instead into a regiment?—I think the influence of money is very much to be avoided.

3542. Under your system you would have strict seniority; the influence of money would prevail there, for there is no doubt a purse would be made up under such a system?—If such were the case it would not be recognized.

3543. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would it be advisable to have such a system not recognized by the authorities?—You cannot avoid it in the army more than in other professions.

3544. If you cannot avoid it, it would be better to have an open system of purchase, would it not?—At all events there is none in the artillery or the engineers at the present moment.

Retirements should be increased.

3545. But the complaint in the artillery and engineers is, that the rate of promotion is so slow that our officers, when they meet other officers of other services in great operations, are subject to the greatest unfairness, by being obliged to serve under officers with higher rank in their service; are you of opinion that that state of things would be advisable as to the rest of the army?—No, I say the country should increase the retirements.

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take my own case. I was 12 years a captain. I can bring a great many instances of men who have been so long in their respective ranks without promotion, although for purchase, that it cannot be fairly called an advantage being able to purchase.

3503. If you had not purchased any of your steps, have you any notion what would have been your position?—I do not think I should have lost a great deal. I gained one important step by purchase, but I had been 12 years captain. If there had been no purchase I think the country would have been bound to give me promotion after 12 years in that rank.

3504. When you say that, do you think that after a certain period in each step, there ought to be promotion?—Decidedly.

Promotion ought to be given by the country and not paid for by he officers.

3505. Without promotion to vacancies?—I should explain my own opinion better by saying that I think it is to the advantage of the country to bring on young officers, and that it is not fair to call upon officers to put their hands in their pockets to purchase promotion, which ought to be given by the country.

3506. (*Lord Stanley.*) You think, under the purchase system, a man is, more or less, serving without being paid for it, and that he gets back, in the form of pay, a little more than the interest of the money he has expended?—Yes.

3507. (*Chairman.*) If there were to be promotions without reference to vacancies, in what way would all the higher ranks in the army be dealt with?—If the purchase system is done away with, the country must find retirements for the old officers. It is in my opinion a question between the country and the officers themselves; promotion is called for in some way, decidedly, but I think it is hard to call upon officers to expend their capital to obtain the promotion, which ought to be given by the country.

3508. We have the example of the Indian army, where there is a very high scale of retirement, yet even there the officers do not retire fast enough to keep the current of promotion so rapid as it ought to be. Have you considered the high scale of retirement that they have in the Indian service?—Yes.

3509. You contemplate for this country something, I suppose, equivalent to the rates of retirement in the Indian service?—Yes, but it is a very difficult question, as to what the system of retirement ought to be.

3510. (*Lord Stanley.*) May it not happen, that in the case of the Indian army there are circumstances which do not apply as regards the army at home, such, for instance, as that an officer has entered the Indian army early, and has passed all the most effective part of his life in India, having no friends or connections at home, and he is naturally unwilling to leave a country in which the greater part of his life has been passed; would not that tend to make a man more unwilling to retire in the case of the Indian army than in the other?—I daresay it would.

3511. (*Chairman.*) In the Indian army I find that it takes a man 17 years to rise to the rank of captain, and it also takes him 32 years on the average to become lieutenant-colonel: that is too long, is it not?—Yes.

3512. So that unless there were other causes that would operate in our service, than those that operate in India, we could not look to a rapid current of promotion, even if we adopted the high scale of allowance in the Indian army?—Certainly not.

3513. And yet you are aware that they give full-pay retired allowance after 22 years' service?—Yes.

3514. The whole question seems to turn upon a good substitute for the retirement, something to induce men who get old to retire?—Certainly.

Retirement should be allowed to all ranks,—

3515. Until that is found it seems almost impossible to do away with purchase?—I think that retirement might be kept to all ranks, that after a captain had served, for instance, his 25 years, if you could find a captain who had been so long in the service as that, it should be perhaps obligatory on him to retire, provided it was not expedient to promote him.

3516. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Upon what terms?—He might retire upon the full pay of his rank, or his full pay might be increased; that is a question I have not studied. I have only seen the disadvantage of the one plan.

3517. (*Lord Stanley.*) You are acquainted with the system of retirement in the civil service, by which the retiring pension gradually increases from I think one sixth of the full pay up to two thirds of the full pay, the latter sum being granted after about 30 years' service?—Yes.

and much more open than it is;—

3518. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) But that retirement is only given when a civil servant is disqualified from continuing in the service, by ill health, or by other incapacities?—I think if the retirement was much more open than it is, officers would very gladly avail themselves of it.

it is now a matter of favour, not of right.

3519. (*Chairman.*) You mean if there were a higher rate of pension?—No, it is very little open at all, and there is no retirement for a captain of 50 years' standing; there is a certain number who are allowed to retire every year, but it is a matter of favour to be allowed to retire—he has no right to claim the retirement.

No disadvantage in purchasing the first step.

3520. Assuming that there are, as a rule, a large body of young men in England who wish to come into the army by purchase, and that there was established a good system of examination, what is the objection to their coming in?—I think that purchasing the first step would not be at all disadvantageous.

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3521. Take him as high as a captain, supposing you allowed him to purchase up to the rank of a captain, or as high as a major, but reserved to the Government the right of selecting for all the higher positions, that is, the command of a regiment, and everything above the rank of major, what would you think of that?—I think it would be very much the same as it is at present.

3522. Except that at present a man obtains a regiment by purchase?—Yes.

3523. The command of a regiment is a most important one in active service, is it not?—Yes.

3523. Indeed at all times?—Certainly.

Desirable that officers should be selected to command regiments.

3524. Would it not be desirable, at any rate, that a man should be selected for so important a position as that?—Certainly.

3526. Take on the other hand the position of captain, is not that a position, which, if you had a good system of examination at first, you might fairly expect a very young man, who could pass such an examination, would be fit for?—Yes; but I do not see the advantage of compelling that young man to expend his money on the service, I think it loosens his hold upon the profession, it becomes a bad profession to him.

The system of selling out disadvantageous.

3527. But we find that a great many young men who come in with money, are desirous of leaving the service after a certain time, and as that has the effect of bringing in other young men, it would give a greater number to choose from for the higher positions; and by retaining the system of purchase, would you not retain the advantage of letting those young men sell out?—I do not approve of the system of selling out; I think men do not stand quietly at their positions when they have an opportunity of selling out.

3528. (*Lord Stanley.*) It gives too great a facility for retirement?—Not in that way, for retirement is certainly an advantage to others; but I think it hurts the service.

3529. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) When an officer feels that he has always the option before him to retire, and realize his money, it prevents him from settling down to his profession?—Certainly.

3530. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The more frequent the changes are, provided they do not interfere with the efficient discipline of a regiment, the quicker the promotion in the service?—Certainly.

3531. In that point of view, frequent retirement of officers is an advantage to the service?—Certainly it is.

3532. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) So far as youth is concerned, undoubtedly, the purchase system may be of some advantage, but youth alone is not the first qualification to be sought for in an officer?—I hardly allow that, because I think in these days purchase does not help so much;—even that advantage is done away with from its becoming so general.

3533. Even assuming, as many persons suppose, that it accelerates promotion, and therefore brings on very young officers, still youth alone is not an adequate compensation for having men who are more devoted to their profession, and more instructed?—No, certainly not.

3534. (*Chairman.*) By having a system of selection for the higher ranks, for the command of a regiment for instance, there must be many men who will be passed over?—Yes.

Value of selection doubtful, except for the command of regiments.

3535. These men would be to some extent disappointed, even under any system?—I do not think I should; I doubt the value of the system of selection, excepting in the command of regiments.

3536. But you approve of it, I think you said, for the command of regiments?—You certainly must have an officer who is fit to command a regiment, but I would rather he was taken out of his own regiment.

3537. That would come very generally to seniority?—Yes.

3538. But with some cases of selection?—Yes, occasionally you are obliged to have it; you must have it.

3539. Even in a time of peace?—Yes.

3540. May there not be some advantage when men are passed over, when they are looking to the command of regiments, in a system which allows them to sell out, and leave the service, if they feel a little discontented?—Certainly, but it hurts the service.

3541. Does it hurt the service to get rid of a man who is dissatisfied with the service, and to take young men instead into a regiment?—I think the influence of money is very much to be avoided.

3542. Under your system you would have strict seniority; the influence of money would prevail there, for there is no doubt a purse would be made up under such a system?—If such were the case it would not be recognized.

3543. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would it be advisable to have such a system not recognized by the authorities?—You cannot avoid it in the army more than in other professions.

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3546. By increasing the retirements, would that induce senior officers to retire and make way for the juniors?—Yes.

3547. (*Chairman.*) Would it be a good plan for young men to enter by a competitive examination, and take the best into the service?—I have never considered that.

3548. To have a military examination of them upon such subjects as were selected, and take the best and give them a commission?—That is very much what is now carried on at Woolwich with reference to the engineers.

3549. Would that be satisfactory, do you think, for the whole of the army?—I think it would.

3550. Then you would take men without reference to their having money or none?—Certainly.

3551. Of all classes?—There is a difficulty there of course.

3552. (*Lord Stanley.*) In general, considering that the army is not a very lucrative profession, do you think that men with nothing to live upon would be likely to enter, even under a competitive examination?—If there was no purchase, the army would become much more lucrative.

Messes might be made more economical, with advantage.

3553. (*Chairman.*) If you admitted that system, you would have to alter the system of the army entirely; the system of mess must be given up, I suppose, if you brought in men without any money who were able to pass the examination?—If we take the artillery, they keep their messes up; messes might be made more economical with very great advantage.

3554. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is it not possible for a body of 20 or 25 officers to live at a mess, if the mess regulations are of an economical and judicious description, quite as economically as if they lived separate?—They ought to do so.

3555. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) The legitimate expenses of a mess never hurt an officer, do they?—Never.

3556. It is only their extravagances?—Yes.

Young men who join the army not sufficiently educated.

3557. (*Chairman.*) From your experience, do you think that the young men who join the army now are sufficiently instructed?—Decidedly not.

3558. Did you find that from the young men who joined your own regiment?—Yes.

3559. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You mean, perhaps, in a military point of view. They had had a good general education, had they not, in public schools?—It is very doubtful.

Whether first commissions were purchased or not, plenty of young men would come forward to stand stricter examinations.

3560. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) As a good education is rather an expensive thing, do you suppose that parents, if they were not required to advance a sum of money to obtain a first commission for their children, would be more likely to expend either the whole or a considerable part of that money in a better education?—I think, if the system of examinations was strictly carried out, you would find plenty of young men who would come up prepared to stand those examinations, whether the first commission was purchased or not.

3561. If they were accompanied by the necessity of advancing a sum of money for the first commission, possibly that might again interfere with the usefulness of the system?—I do not see that.

The system of examinations upset by the war.

3562. (*Chairman.*) Do not you think that young men who come into the army have generally been to some public school where they have received an education at a considerable expense, though an unsuccessful one?—Yes. I thought the examinations before the war began were going to be of great use, but that system was upset by the war.

3563. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The same examination has gone on during the war as before the war, that is the system of examination by professors?—I believe it has. A good examination would be the greatest benefit. The first examination I would pay more attention to than to any other.

3564. (*Chairman.*) Do you suppose that men who give their sons the means of purchase in the army would not also give them the means to obtain such an education as would enable them to pass the examination?—Not at all. You must have modern languages and mathematics; those are the things you generally find young men totally deficient in.

3565. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You would raise the standard of examination, and make it an effectual standard for that purpose?—Yes; but, in point of fact, that has not much to do with the question of purchase.

3566. (*Chairman.*) With or without purchase that could be equally enforced?—Yes.

3567. You have expressed a general opinion against purchase as being derogatory rather to the army; but practically, have you any instances in your mind that seem to you to prove it to have been injurious to the service?—Yes, I think I have.

General objections to the system of purchase.

3568. Will you illustrate a little to the Commission what you mean?—I have seen inefficient officers get promotion for the purpose of enabling old officers to realize their capital, perhaps on the point of death. I think it is a stumbling-block, in many instances, to the getting rid of incompetent officers, from the fact that those men have spent their capital in the service. I have seen superior officers appointed to high commands, from their not having been previously able to recover their capital, through an unexpected brevet.

3569. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you think that professional ambition and chivalrous feeling, would, in a greater degree than they now exist, prevail in the army, if it were not that money formed so considerable an element in the advancement of officers?—I do not see great reason to expect much difference in that respect.

3570. I thought you said you considered it derogatory to the profession, and that it operated in lowering the tone of bearing?—I do not think it does amongst individuals themselves, so much as it does in the opinion of our country and in the opinion of other armies. *Brigadier-General Spencer.* 8th July 1856.

3571. In your intercourse with the French or other foreign officers, in the Crimea, did you hear any expressions of surprise at this being our system, or remarks of a depreciatory tone?—Yes, they cannot understand it.

Adjourned to Friday next.

Friday, 11th July 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.
Lieutenant-General WYNYARD.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.
Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Mr. G. CARR GLYN.
Colonel E. R. WETHERALL.

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

The Right Hon. the Lord Panmure.

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The Right Honourable the Lord PANMURE, K.T, examined.

3572. (*Chairman.*) How long have you held the office of Secretary of State for the War Department?—Since the 10th of February 1855.

3573. You were many years Secretary-at-War?—For nearly six years.

3574. Besides which your Lordship has had some experience in the army?—Yes, I was 12 years in the army.

Does not give first commissions.

3575. As Secretary of State for War, have you any discretion as to giving first commissions in the army?—None whatever.

3576. In the Ordnance Corps commissions are, I believe, given by competitive examination?—Yes.

New system in the artillery and engineers, by competitive examination.

3577. Since what period was that?—I think the military branch of the ordnance was transferred to the charge of the Commander-in-Chief, and the civil branch of it, which includes the Royal Military Academy, to the Secretary of State, about the month of July 1855. I then introduced the new system of giving first commissions for the artillery and engineers by competitive examination, and I abolished the old system of the master general's list, from which he used to select on his own responsibility boys to go to the Royal Military Academy, through which they worked their way, and got their commissions by their own merits at the close of their career in that establishment.

3578. This examination, as I understand you, is without reference to their passing any time in a military academy?—Yes.

Looks forward to the abolition of Woolwich academy.

3579. Then the military academy becomes of much less importance?—I look forward to the time when the military academy will in its present state be abolished altogether. I do not think that it is a good system to bring up boys through such an academy. I think there is great trouble with them, and that the trouble is not sufficiently compensated by giving those young men commissions upon examinations at the close of their career.

Better to take candidates from schools generally, examine them competitively, and give them provisional commissions for a year.

I think you get a better description of officer by taking them from all the general schools throughout the country, and passing them through an examination of which due notice of course is given to the public, so that every public and private establishment may educate boys for that line of life. And after they get their commissions, these are only provisional for a year; during that time they go through a system of education and training under an officer either of the Royal Artillery or the Royal Engineers, and at the close of the year they are reported upon, and if they have passed that provisional year to his satisfaction, the commissions are granted, dating from the original date of the provisional commission.

This system has been one year in existence, and attended with success.

This system has been now in existence for a year, and the officer at the head of that establishment, Colonel Wilford, has given me his assurance that it has been attended with very great success, both with regard to their demeanour as gentlemen at mess, and in their acquirements as officers; and has shown that the system is likely to introduce into the artillery and engineers a very good class of officers by no means inferior to those who have preceded them.

Systems of France, Austria, and Prussia, different from this.

3580. This system is contrary to the practice in every state in Europe?—I am not exactly aware whether it is entirely contrary to the practice in every state in Europe; but I believe both in France, Prussia, and Austria they have a different system.

3581. They consider a special education with a view to the scientific corps indispensable?—Referring to candidates for the scientific corps, I consider that special education is observed in our own country, because those young men must all have been required to pass through an examination which is of a very scientific character, and much more so than it is for the army in general.

3582. You do not insist upon their having undergone anything like military discipline at any school they have been in.—No; I think that is better dispensed with. They get all their military training in the provisional year through which they go before they are finally confirmed in their commissions.

3583. Having established this system your Lordship naturally takes an interest in it, can you state from what class of society the young men chiefly come?—I think they come from all classes of society. We have had some from the higher classes, some clergymen's sons, and officers' sons, but not one from what might be called the lower class of society, but they are all what are called gentlemen's sons, and their conduct proves that whether gentlemen's sons or not they have been educated for the society of gentlemen.

Cadets commissioned from Sandhurst

3584. In the army generally a certain number of commissions are given, I believe, to cadets at Sandhurst who have passed a high examination?—A certain number of cadets at Sandhurst earn their commissions every year.

3585. Merely by passing a high examination?—Yes, by passing the examination that is required at Sandhurst. I do not call it a high one; and conducting themselves properly during the period that they have been there.

3586. Do those to whom commissions are given pass through the same examinations only as the mass of the youths who go through Sandhurst; or are they a selected body?—The boys who earn their commissions there pass through a higher examination than those who have entered the army under the patronage and by the nomination of the Commander-in-Chief. The examination for the usual entries for the army which candidates undergo before they enter from the Commander-in-Chief's list is one of a very slight character.

Candidates for Sandhurst nominated by the Commander-in-Chief

3587. Who selects the youths who go to Sandhurst to whom those commissions are available?—I believe the selection is by the Commander-in-Chief, but it is confirmed by the committee at Sandhurst.

3588. The Commander-in-Chief selects a certain number of youths who are sent to the college?—Yes; he makes the first appointments to that college.

3589. They are the sons of officers?—Yes; or of clergymen, or, in fact, the sons of anybody whom he may think fit to send there. Generally speaking, they are the sons of officers.

At present few commissions will be given except by purchase.

3590. The Commission have been informed that at the present time it is probable that very few commissions can be given except by purchase?—For some little time there will be very few, and a large arrear of course of young officers placed upon half-pay.

Commissions due to militia officers, and to Sandhurst cadets, already provided for.

3591. Of the arrears of half-pay a certain number are to be given to militia officers?—I think by an arrangement which has been made by the Commander-in-Chief and the Treasury, we have already disposed of all those arrears due to militia officers, and of certain arrears which were due to Sandhurst. There were 33 commissions due to militia officers for having raised their quota of men, and which commissions the peace prevented from being given, and the same with Sandhurst; but by an arrangement made with the consent of the Treasury and the Commander-in-Chief, I have added to all the regiments which were not increased for the purpose of carrying on the war in the Crimea one supplemental ensign, and that ensign is to be absorbed in the course of future promotions, and in a short time we shall be able to get rid of all of our obligations at once, instead of keeping those young men to whom commissions were due, spending their time in idleness without knowing when they will be wanted.

Requirements at the present examinations for commissions too low.

3592. You spoke of the examination as being not very strict for the army generally; has there been any alteration made in the system of examination for the first entry?—Strictly, so far as the requirements go, I believe it is carried out, but I think the requirements are very much below those which gentlemen's sons ordinarily educated ought to go through. I also think that those examinations require considerable revision, as to the books, for they are all carried on upon a system of reference to some particular books which are not ordinarily, I believe, used in general schools, and therefore when the candidates come up they really have to undergo, in addition to the education which they may have received, a system of cramming for those examinations, a system which I think ought not to be kept up. I think if we had some published system which would be generally approved by good judges of those matters, and it was promulgated to all the educational establishments in the country, it would be much better than merely referring to those particular books which are used now.

Strictness relaxed by the pressure of war.

3593. Major-General Yorke was examined, and at question 79 he is asked, "In the two years that you have been Military Secretary, how has that been?" and his answer is, "From the pressure that there has been for officers at different times the examination has been less strict than it is now, and was before?"—I think he told me that so great was the pressure during the war for subaltern officers, that it was almost necessary to suspend the examination altogether, and at all events, if it was not entirely suspended, to pass it over with a very lenient eye.

Examinations for the army generally should not be professional.

3594. As you propose it even for the scientific corps, young men should obtain their education without passing through any military college?—I think, with regard to the army generally, that it should be such an examination as young men may be supposed capable of passing without having any particular professional education.—It ought to be an examination upon general subjects, such as a young man ought to become acquainted with during his passage through any high educational establishment in this country.

3595. Supposing him to have been at Rugby or at Eton, you think that he ought there to have obtained sufficient information to pass his first examination?—Certainly; instead of examining them in some book which is compiled for the purpose, either geograpoy or history, I would have them examined in general history at any particular period, or in geography generally, and ask them some questions which would involve a general study

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of those different branches. I think that would be the course which ought to be pursued.

3596. With a view to obtain more information upon this subject have you not sent to inquire into the system which is pursued in foreign countries?—Yes; three officers have been appointed to inquire into that system and they are now preparing their report, and I have no doubt, before the Commissioners come to any decision upon these proceedings, I shall be able to furnish the Commission with their report.

Officers examined for steps of promotion.

3597. Do you think that after the first entry, with the education which you contemplate, it would be desirable to have subsequent examinations before they obtain the different steps of lieutenant and captain?—At present, before a young officer moves from the rank of ensign to that of lieutenant, he is required to know what appertains to his military position.

Memorandum of 1850.

3598. Is that the memorandum of 1850 which you hold in your hand?—Yes, this is the memorandum of 1850, and it was prepared at the time I held the office of Secretary at War, and it was prepared under my directions, and with the consent of the Duke of Wellington.

Not abrogated.

3599. Is that memorandum still enforced?—Yes; at least it ought to be enforced. There has been nothing done, that I am aware of, by Mr. Sidney Herbert—certainly not by me—to abrogate that.

Books now used lead to a system of cramming.

3600. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Has your Lordship had any communications from the heads of public schools as to the great deficiency of works in the English language on military education?—No; I cannot say that I have had communications exactly upon that subject, but I have had communications from Dr. Vaughan, strongly objecting to the books which are now used as being merely books which lead to a system of cramming, and that they can afford no test as to the general information of a young man upon the subjects in which he is questioned.

3601. Have you not heard it suggested that it would be desirable that some books in the French and German languages on military practice should be translated into English for the use of public schools?—No.

3602. As I understand your Lordship, you would make instruction in the public schools a part of the regular system?—Yes; and I do not think that you can get a better set of recruits for the army than those.

3603. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) You would include, I presume, some military science?—I am not sure that in the first examination for the army generally I would include any military science—nothing further than a certain proficiency in drawing.

3604. You would not add surveying or fortification?—No, I think not.

3605. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) It would be a purely civil education?—Yes, it would be so, except that I think a young man should be examined in some of the military histories of the country.

Military education at Harrow.

3606. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) There would be no difficulty, I presume, in connecting the education of youth in fortification with any public school system?—None; in fact, I believe in most of the public schools it is adopted. I know that at Harrow, Dr. Vaughan has informed me that he has dropped certain things which he thought might be dispensed with, and has substituted the study of languages, and the study of drawing, and other things which he thought would be required in military life.

3607. He allows the boys to select which of the branches they will take up, and he has introduced the study of fortification as part of the system?—Yes, I believe so.

3608. And he has established a prize for proficiency in it?—Yes.

Necessity for remodelling Sandhurst as well as Woolwich.

3609. (*Chairman.*) As the system of examination that you have established for the army seems to render particular professional information comparatively of less value for the first entry, will not the same reason that applies to the system of education at Woolwich apply also to Sandhurst, and will Sandhurst be necessary any longer to be maintained?—Yes; I think the time must come when Sandhurst must be remodelled as Woolwich is; I hope to see Sandhurst put upon that footing when we shall have no young boys there We shall have the first entries at about the age of 16, and after that the youths will go on with their studies and earn their commissions. But I look further than that for Sandhurst; I look to Sandhurst being made the preliminary military school of this country where not only the young men may earn their commissions in the line, but where they may earn their commissions in the artillery and engineers also, and then that would supersede the present probationary system of selecting individuals from all parts of the country, which is merely a temporary measure; and those boys who pass the highest examination would be passed off to the engineers, and those who pass the next highest, or selecting the artillery in preference, would go to Woolwich, and the remainder would be entitled to earn their commissions gratis in the line.

3610. Then if you establish that system, that the best shall go to the engineers, and the next best to the artillery, and the remainder to earn their commissions in the line, what system of purchase would there be under that system?—I would carry on the system which exists at present.

3611. How many would there be in the line?—That would depend entirely upon the number of vacancies which occur every year.

3612. What proportion of the vacancies do you contemplate?—I am not able to answer that question exactly; but in pursuance of that system, all entries at Woolwich would cease, and I propose to establish at Chatham a school for the engineers where every officer earning his commission would study for one or two years before he was sent on his duty as an officer; I would establish at Woolwich a school for the artillery, where every artillerist would learn his duty, and those who obtained their commissions in the line would go at once.

3613. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Then you propose to get rid of the competitive system altogether?—Yes, unless you choose to establish it at Sandhurst, and keep it up there; in which case, you might admit a certain number to compete for commissions who had not been educated at the military college.

3614. A certain proportion of the whole?—Yes.

Entrance to Sandhurst to be entirely competitive.

3615. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Must you not make the entry to Sandhurst competitive?—The first entry at 16 would be competitive altogether; there must be no appointments by patronage, for I hold that to be unnecessary; it is far better to do it only by a competitive examination.

3616. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You would keep up the system as to Sandhurst as you do in the artillery now?—Yes, very much so, only making the first entry at 16.

Objections to separate education for the staff.

3617. (*Chairman.*) In the scheme of education that you have sketched out, is there any part of it which you specially design for the staff?—No; I think there are strong objections, of course I only give an individual opinion upon the matter, to educating officers purposely and entirely for the staff; I think that no officer can make a good staff officer that has not first learnt his regimental duty thoroughly.

3618. Though it may be necessary that the officer should have learnt the regimental duty thoroughly, may it not also be desirable that he should have learnt other things that he would not have acquired a knowledge of in merely learning his regimental duty?—Certainly.

Officers should be examined before being placed on the staff.

3619. Would you therefore establish any system of examination which persons should pass through before they became eligible for the staff?—Yes, undoubtedly. I think that no regimental officer ought to go upon the staff before he passes an examination in all that is required for the duties of a staff officer, and an officer is quite capable of learning all those things if he chooses to apply himself. Whilst he is an officer in the army he has abundance of leisure time, and I would require them, for the purpose of encouraging officers, instead of idling away their time as many do now, to devote themselves to some extent to study, so that if they wish really to get upon the staff, they can go there with a competent knowledge. I would not only impose that obligation upon the officers of the staff of the army, but I would extend it to officers upon the personal staff of general officers. What the conditions of that examination may be of course remain to be fixed afterwards. I have a strong opinion that no officer should go upon the staff until he has acquired an intimate knowledge of his regimental duty, and until he has passed an examination to show that he is fit for the duties of the staff in all its branches.

3620. In a time of peace, with few vacancies occurring and no augmentations, it is probable that promotions will chiefly be by purchase?—Yes; the great majority is by purchase.

3621. After a long peace almost all the officers eligible for high commands would be officers who had risen by purchase?—Generally speaking, of course.

3622. At the same time you have, I believe, periodical inspections and reports as to the state of the different regiments?—Yes.

Confidential reports on officers.

3623. So that you have, as we are informed, at the Horse Guards every means of judging of the qualifications of all the officers in the army?—Yes. There are at the Horse Guards what are called confidential reports, which are open only to the eye of the Commander-in-Chief, of the character, conduct, and acquirements of every officer in the army; the general officer is bound to furnish that whenever he has an inspection, which he holds twice a year.

The Secretary of State has nothing to do with promotions,

3624. I wish to ask you whether, in your high position as Secretary of State for War, you have any discretion as to the promotion of officers?—None whatever. The promotion of officers follows the general rule; but when you come to the higher appointments, the appointment of general officers, or officers to individual commands, then as Secretary of State I am made acquainted with the intentions of the Commander-in-Chief, and if I see any reason whatever to differ from him as to the appointment of any particular officer to any particular command, I may express that opinion, and he, of course, would bow to it.

but is responsible for appointments to important commands.

3625. That would be as to the appointment of a general officer?—Or a colonel on the staff, the giving an officer the charge of any particular district or any particular local command; there I should have no hesitation, if I saw reason to differ from the Commander-in-Chief in his selection, from expressing the opinion I entertained on the subject, and the Commander-in-Chief would of course bow to that opinion, the responsibility then being upon the Secretary of State for objecting.

3626. I suppose it is more easy to select officers for the higher commands than it is for the lower, because you have the advantage of their long service in the army, which enables you to judge of their fitness?—I do not think you should use the word selections for the lower commands, because officers either succeed by the rule of purchase or by the

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regular rule of seniority to the lower commands. In the higher commands of course the discretion is with the Commander-in-Chief, who reports the qualifications of every officer to the Secretary of State, and if he concurs, he then proceeds to recommend the officer to the Queen.

Command of a regiment important,—obtainable by purchase or seniority.

3627. The position of a lieutenant-colonel in the command of a regiment is a very important one?—Very important.

3628. That situation is obtained, as we understand, by purchase?—Yes; it is obtained either by purchase or seniority, as the case may be. If a lieutenant-colonel dies, or is selected for any staff situation, then the promotion goes by seniority, but if a lieutenant-colonel sells out then it goes by promotion throughout the regiment.

3629. An officer obtains the command of a regiment unless he is notoriously deficient?—Yes.

Difficult to remove a lieutenant-colonel.

3630. In fact there would be very great difficulty, as we have been told by Sir James Simpson, in removing an officer from his command?—Yes, unless he was obviously unfit for his command, there would be very great difficulty in removing him; it would be a very invidious thing to do, and it might lead, if that power were used to any great extent, to much inconvenience.

3631. And yet Sir James Simpson stated that he has known several officers who were unequal to the command of their regiments, and who remained?—In that case I have always understood it to be the practice to give them some hint to that effect; and then they are allowed to sell out, or to leave the army in any way that they choose; but when I was Secretary-at-War some propositions were occasionally made to me to put officers on half pay of whom it was desirable to get rid, but I always declined to burden the public with an annuity for life for an officer who was unfit to remain on full pay.

3632. But then he would stay in the position of a colonel commanding his regiment?—That is the fault of the system, or of those who administer it.

3633. In Sir James Simpson's evidence, he was asked, at question 2880, "You stated that you have had occasion to report cases where officers were inefficient?—Yes. Was your report attended to?—In two instances that I recollect, not very long ago, one man died and another is serving now; it is not very easy, I believe, for the authorities to deal with this subject. Why?—I think it is difficult for the Commander-in-Chief just upon an inspection report of a general officer to score a man's name out of the army. But out of the command of a regiment?—Even to do that, they are more anxious to try them on a little while"?—Yes, that is a natural feeling.

Officers who succeed to the command of regiments, though not unfit, may not be the fittest for such command.

3634. So that under the system we not only fail to obtain the fittest men for the command of regiments, but we are liable to get men who remain when they are unfit for the command?—I think you can scarcely call it unfit, but no doubt under the present system you are liable to have men in the command of regiments who are not the fittest persons to command them; but still whose characters as officers and gentlemen are not to be dealt with by having their names scored out of the army; that is a very strong case, and it would be the exercise of a privilege that is very rarely exercised, and I should say that if the Commander-in-Chief or the Secretary of State had the power of deciding of his own authority when officers were fit and unfit he might do many acts of injustice.

3635. Looking to the importance of the command of a regiment, what do you think of a system under which men should rise as they do now to the rank of major, but that the rank of lieutenant-colonel having the command of a regiment should be by selection?—It would simply amount to this,—it would be cutting the top step off the ladder. Purchase now stops with the lieutenant-colonel, and if you stop it with the major then you place the lieutenant-colonel exactly in the same position that you do the colonel of the regiment. The colonel of a regiment is selected, if I may say so, by the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief, of course concurred in by the Secretary of State, and submitted after his concurrence to Her Majesty.

3636. First of all it is a great object, is it not, in the lower ranks, say the rank of captain, to get men on as fast as you can?—Yes.

3637. Because the danger is of their growing too old before they become fit for selection for higher command?—Yes.

3638. The system of purchase, we are told, tends to accelerate promotion?—No doubt of it.

3639. On the other hand, looking at the position of a lieutenant-colonel, for the sake of the public, it is very important that that situation should not merely go to a man who is not notoriously unfit, but to a man who is considered able and fit by the persons who are responsible for his appointment?—Yes.

Difficulties which would arise if appointments to command regiments were made by selection.

3640. By that system we should gain an advantage?—You certainly would get an advantage, but on the other hand I think you would throw a very great responsibility upon the Commander-in-Chief in selecting the lieutenant-colonels for the commands of regiments; but in the hands of a Commander-in-Chief who was disposed to deal partially in this matter, it would be a very great engine by which he could exercise favoritism to certain officers, and one which I think would give great dissatisfaction throughout the ranks of the army, whoever exercised it. Then again, you would take away from the army the present means of promotion to a great extent. I think it would be hardly fair to officers not to let them rise to the command of regiments by their own merits,

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by purchase or by being promoted by seniority. If you gave the Commander-in-Chief the selection throughout the majors of the whole army for lieutenant-colonels, I think it would be a system that would not work well. Suppose the Commander-in-Chief to go to another regiment to seek a lieutenant-colonel for a vacancy, it would destroy, to a certain extent, the *esprit de corps* in that regiment, bringing in a stranger to command it after they had been accustomed to look up to their majors as field officers who would furnish them with an officer in command; such a man would not know any thing of the regiment, and it would take him some time to acquire a knowledge of all the officers, and the system of the regiment might differ in some trivial points from his own altogether. I do not think it would be a desirable arrangement.

Lieutenant-colonels sometimes brought in from other regiments.

3641. Is it not the fact now that lieutenant-colonels are frequently brought in from other regiments?—Occasionally they are, for instance, where a major has not been either able or disposed to purchase, a lieutenant-colonel is brought in from another regiment, or rather a major is brought in from another regiment, and allowed to purchase a lieutenant-colonelcy, but that is rare, I think.

Selection of colonels for promotion to the rank of major-general,

3642. No doubt there is danger of favoritism being exercised. I find in the report of the Commissioners of 1854, with regard to some promotions which they suggest, they say "In order to secure such promotions not being made lightly, nor from favoritism or political motives, we would suggest that they should be given in such form as your Majesty may be pleased to determine; the recommendation in which the services of the officer shall be detailed, being made public, with a view to insure the responsibility which ought to attach to appointments thus made out of the regular course of army promotion?—That is in the selection from the rank of colonel to major-general. Such selections, I think, are sufficiently guarded because the occasions are few and the services must be great, which would render the exercise of selection necessary. Public opinion is so directed and the opinion of the army itself is so directed to a choice of that kind, that I do not think you can very well err in that. The Commander-in-Chief has over him the check of the Government, and I do not think he would do anything in the matter which would bring any public scandal upon the promotions in the army. If you extend it down to selecting from the majors of the army to become lieutenant-colonels in every regiment in the army, I am very much of opinion that the public would not be satisfied on every occasion, certainly on many occasions, with the selection made by the Commander-in-Chief; because he has not only to select that officer to be a lieutenant-colonel of a particular regiment, but of course with that rank after three years being colonel in the army, there is the double step. So far as my own feelings go, suppose it was the pleasure of Parliament to decree that the patronage of the army should be vested in the Secretary of State, I should feel that placing such a burthen upon me was one that I should not very quietly submit to; and you may depend upon it that it would cause jealousy and bring a great deal of odium upon any public officer, however well intentioned he might be.

a case that rarely occurs, and only for great services, which makes the selection easier.

But selection of majors to command regiments could not be made satisfactorily.

3643. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Even with the best intentions would not the public and the army conceive that a system of selection was a system of patronage and favour?—I am very much inclined to think so; the public mind is always too ready to accuse men in office of doing things for some personal reasons.

Character of all field officers know to the Commander-in-Chief.

3644. (*Chairman.*) Sir George Brown, in his evidence, said this, "I am quite sure of this, that the Commander-in-Chief has the means of knowing the character for efficiency, and for intelligence, of every field officer in the army, if he chooses to go to the proper quarter, namely, the Adjutant General's office, to get it."?—I think the Commander-in-Chief has the opportunity of knowing. Both he and his military secretary, and the Adjutant-General, know the character of every field officer in the army.

3645. Could there not be, some guarantee afforded that that information should be used with advantage to the public?—Whatever security the public might have, you could not counteract the public jealousy or suspicion that in making the selection the Commander-in-Chief was actuated by some private personal motive.

3646. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) At present the Commander-in-Chief only makes use of that information to prevent an improper person from being promoted?—Exactly so.

System of selection by the Admiralty.

3647. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) In point of fact is not the Admiralty system administered very much upon the system which has been alluded to by the chairman, or is it entirely free from the imputation of selection and patronage?—We always hear of captains being named; but the system by which the Admiralty makes those appointments has been sanctioned by time, and people succumb to it.

3648. (*Chairman.*) Though it has created dissatisfaction as regards the public very often, yet, looking to the service, the appointments have generally been satisfactory?—I am no judge of those matters; but I think I have heard great complaints made in the service by parties who have not got on, and great complaints particularly of certain parties having been appointed; but of course that system has been sanctioned by long practice. Generally speaking I believe that the public think that the First Lord of the Admiralty does now, and that the First Lords have for some time past, done their best to administer the patronage of the navy impartially.

3649. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) But even with that desire, and the knowledge which the public possess that the First Lords have done their best to avoid such imputations, still the

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imputations exist?—Yes, and they would continue to exist, I am afraid, and in many regiments an officer would hardly be received with that cordiality with which commanding officers should always be received in a regiment. The officers would feel that they had lost a step throughout; for the appointment of a major to be lieutenant-colonel is felt from the top of the ladder down to the very bottom. If a lieutenant-colonel die, the major would immediately look for his promotion; and he may have thoroughly earned it, but he still may have many senior majors over him in the army, and all those would complain if such a system was established, that they were not chosen in preference to the junior officer. All the officers of the regiment would complain that one of their own majors was not taken, as the step ran down through the regiment, and it would affect not only the purchasing people, but it would affect the very class of people whom you are seeking to protect; it would affect those who cannot get on by purchase. Take the case of an adjutant rising from the ranks, and being first on the list of subalterns; if the lieutenant-colonel dies, he misses the opportunity of getting up to be captain.

Dissatisfaction would be caused if the step consequent on the removal of the lieutenant-colonel did not go in the regiment.

3650. He might miss the opportunity of rising to captain in that regiment, but in another regiment he might be promoted?—In another regiment he might have it.

Personal or political motives would always be imputed.

3651. It might be pretty even in that respect?—One man in another regiment may turn out to be a very rich man, or highly connected, and then people would say that the major was taken from that regiment in order to give some duke's son a step in the regiment; and there would be no end of complaints of a system of that kind; and I think it would be worse than the disease of which you have some reason at present to complain.

3652. In appointing to the command of a ship it is just the same, men are passed over?—Yes; but the command of a ship is very different from promotion in a regiment; in a line-of-battle ship if the captain dies the commander does not become captain, nor does the lieutenant become commander, nor does the senior mate become lieutenant; the whole of the promotion in the navy is by selection, and has been so for years, but it is not so in the army.

Not desirable that a lieutenant-colonel should remain in command of a regiment more than 8 years.

3653. Do you think it is desirable that a lieutenant-colonel should stay very long in the command of a regiment, say for 20 years?—No; I do not think it desirable. I think that some arrangement might be adopted under which a lieutenant-colonel after he had, by his three years' service, reached the rank of colonel, should not to be allowed to serve in that rank above five years, and if you could reduce it to three or four years it would be better: that would leave him lieutenant-colonel of the regiment for six years; but if you allow five years, making altogether eight years, that is quite sufficiently long, in my opinion, for a man to remain in the command of a regiment. I do not think it profitable either for himself or the corps that he should remain longer.

Mode of providing for lieutenant-colonels removed.

3654. To carry out that system with justice to the officer and with benefit to the public there must be some considerable expense to make up to him for being deprived of that command?—In the course of eight years a great many lieutenant-colonels, particularly in a time of peace, would disappear by selling out; and with respect to those who wish to remain and rise to the rank of general officers, I think you would have to compensate them in some way for their non-employment in the command of regiments, by either employing them on the staff or finding out some prospective employment for them. If you carry out the plan which has been recommended by several commissions, that no officer shall be employed on the staff above a certain number of years, you would then have places upon the staff for officers who come from the command of regiments. You, of course, would put the officers after their service on the staff is done, on half-pay until you had further occasion for them. No doubt it would create some additional expense to the nation, but I think the nation would be compensated on the other hand by having both its staff and its regiments kept under efficient officers.

3655. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would it not also have the effect of getting rid of those officers who were not fit for further employment without having to remove them?—Yes. If you found a man in the command of a regiment whom you could not object to on very ostensible grounds, and whose character, therefore, it would not be right to damage in a professional point of view, at the end of his command of the regiment you might put him on half-pay instead of giving him a staff appointment.

3656. You see no objection to that being done, notwithstanding the present system of purchase?—No.

A general officer can sell his regimental commission till he is 63 years of age.

3657. (*Chairman.*) Under the system of purchase, if an officer has risen to the command of a regiment, he must make haste and sell out, or he will lose his money?—He may lose his money if he has paid for his promotion anything beyond the regulation price, but there is no reason why an officer may not, until he reaches the age of 63, which I believe is the present age fixed, sell the commissions that he has purchased; for instance a general officer at this time, if he has purchased all his commissions may sell them, and they would be purchased by those who purchased unattached promotion. I believe he has the right to sell now up to the age of 63. Very often, though an officer sells, he loses the whole money that he has paid beyond the regulation price for his commissions. If he chooses to make the army his profession he goes on with his regimental duties until he is promoted to a general, and then, being under the age of 63, if he sells, he can only sell for the regulation price.

3658. But under the system when he has been in command of a regiment for three years, he must become a colonel or he must sell?—Then beyond that I would let him serve either three or five years more, at the farthest; and then after that he may, if he

goes on with the profession and does not sell, be put on the half pay if no staff appointment is vacant for him; if there is, I think it would be a right course to appoint him, and he could then go on with his profession on the staff, and he would serve there for five years longer, and at the end of that time he might go to half pay until there was an opportunity of employing him in some other manner.

3659. May he sell after three years when he has become colonel while he is in command of a regiment?—Yes, at any time; an officer who has purchased may sell at any time after 21 years service whether he has purchased or not; he can sell and he may do it during the time that he is in command of a regiment any day he pleases.

3660. Then you say he might sell afterwards unattached?—Yes, he might sell afterwards unattached his commissions, and then that would create unattached promotion, because selling half pay commissions would lead to the purchase of half-pay commissions, and he would get back the regulation price for his commissions from that sale and purchase.

3661. You contemplate the sale of unattached promotions?—In that case certainly I think it is but fair to an officer, though he has risen to the rank of general under a certain age when the bargain would be an unfair one for the country, that he should be enabled to realize what he had paid, but it would be very rare that you would have a sale, because, when he got on the pay of a general officer, he would have a more comfortable annuity from his profession than he would have from the sale of his commission.

3662. It was stated to the Commissioners by General Scarlett, "I think there are many captains who grow too old, and if an officer were quite certain when he became senior captain of being promoted he would remain; I think it is desirable that many should sell before they arrive to be seniors." If what I suggested were adopted, namely, that purchase should not be allowed higher than the rank of major, would not that induce more to sell out in the position of captains and majors?—No, I do not think that would be the case, because, as you have said, in the selection of majors to be lieutenant-colonels it would pervade equally all the regiments of the service. I do not think that it would make much difference, it might make a difference in particular regiments.

3663. When he was lieutenant-colonel he would be in the position in which he now is as colonel?—I do not exactly understand:—the rank of lieutenant-colonel would be dealt with in the same way as the rank of colonel is now, according to your proposition; but I do not think it would have any influence in making captains sell.

3664. If a man becomes colonel from lieutenant-colonel, unless he is allowed to sell before he is 63, does he not lose his money?—I anticipate that an officer, when he arrives at the age of 63, according to the present promotion in the army, would be by that time a general officer, and before he arrived at that period I think it is but fair that he should have the choice, either of realizing the money that he has spent in his regimental commissions, or at once of demanding to go upon the annuity which his retirement would give him.

Desirable to prevent excessive prices being paid for promotion,

3665. You think it desirable, as I understand you, looking to the service generally, for the interests of the public as well as of the officers, to retain the system of purchase and sale as it is at present?—I do not think that you could improve the system of purchase and sale as it is at present, in any other way than if you adopt some means whereby the excessive prices should be checked or abolished. It has always appeared to me very objectionable that prices beyond the regulation should be given for commissions; it would be a good thing if you could restrain parties from purchasing, at more than the regulation price of commissions. If you could but do that I should be very sorry to see the system of purchase in the army abolished. I believe that it tends to help on those who cannot purchase, and it tends to keep the line clear of a vast number of old men who would cling on for death vacancies, and who would marry, and the regiments would be filled with married men, and you would not have them in the efficient state in which they are at present. That is my own opinion as to the system of purchase. I know that there are others who differ from me in opinion, and I have tried to examine and understand the motives for the propositions of those who differ from me, and I have never yet heard anybody propose to substitute in the place of the present system anything that would work, and at the same time give you a younger or more energetic body of officers than you have now.

but to retain the system of purchase.

No substitute yet found would work as well.

3666. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Do you not think that, by officers having the facility of giving a much larger sum than the regulation price, that a greater number of men sell out earlier than they would do?—That cuts two ways. If an officer who cannot afford to give these large sums, gets to the head of his rank, nobody can pass over him; and a party who is standing out for a higher sum than the regulation, and refusing to take less, stops the whole promotion in a regiment. I think if a man wants to sell he should intimate his wish to the Commander-in-Chief, and he should then sell out for the regulation price.

3667. (*Chairman.*) In short, he should be bound to declare that he means to sell out?—Yes.

3668. But at present he may not so intimate to the Commander-in-Chief until he has found some one who will give him the price that he wishes for?—I am afraid that that is very often the case.

Cannot suggest any mode of preventing the excessive prices.

3669. How in this country, particularly in peace time, when there is a great desire to rise to high command in the army, can you prevent that?—It is extremely difficult to prevent it, and I cannot suggest any system by which you could prevent it. You have tried

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to prevent it by taking declarations from officers, but I do not like them; I think it induces men to deal lightly with declarations.

3670. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) A lieutenant-colonel could not sell for more than the regulation to an officer on half pay or in another regiment if the senior major of his regiment was prepared to give the regulation price?—A lieutenant-colonel could not sell in a regiment to the junior major, if the senior major was disposed to give the regulation price; and he could not sell out of the regiment at all,—that is a practice not known.

3671. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) I understand your Lordship to say that you consider the present system a good one, provided the regulation prices could be really carried into effect?—Yes.

3672. Then in the event of not seeing some method of enforcing those regulations, what is to be done?—I think it better to adhere to the evils that you have before you, rather than to go to others which we know not of. As I have stated already, I have heard a great many objections raised to the system of purchase, but I never heard one proposition to erect in its place another system that would work as well. All systems have their objections as well as their recommendations, and I think the present system of purchase has given you such a body of officers in the army that I should be extremely sorry to injure it in any way, until I saw something proposed to be put in its place that would work equally well.

3673. There have been a great many questions and answers on the subject of the practice which prevails in other armies, which is a system of partial seniority and partial selection. Objections have been made with regard to the exercise of selection. Does your Lordship suppose that there is any extreme impediment to the fair and just exercise of selection by the higher authorities in this country?—I have just said that I think the exercise of selection by the higher authorities in this country would give rise to continual accusations against those higher authorities which would tend extremely to damage them in public estimation, and affect the character of public men, which would not be at all desirable. With regard also to promotion by selection, I do not know that that has answered particularly well in other countries, and I think that the system of purchase, whereby everybody has a fair chance, and whereby those who cannot purchase are brought forward faster than they would otherwise be, has altogether worked so well that I do not see my way to any other at present.

Present power of the Commander-in-Chief to promote deserving officers.

3674. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Without establishing a general system of selection the Commander-in Chief has, I believe, now the power, supposing that a major has distinguished himself particularly, and who could not purchase, of bringing him on, if certain vacancies should occur, so that by degrees that distinguished officer might become a general officer?—Yes. Suppose a major in any regiment has distinguished himself very much, the Commander-in-Chief may confer upon him the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, and he may in the course of time make that brevet lieutenant-colonelcy a substantive lieutenant-colonelcy, and he may bring that officer forward on the staff; he may put him as lieutenant-colonel into a regiment where circumstances might require that fresh blood should be introduced, and, in fact, I believe, the Commander-in-Chief has the power of promoting a deserving officer in many ways.

3675. The Commander-in-Chief has the power of rewarding distinguished officers without a system of selection being established?—Yes, he has.

3676. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Would not the system of bartering commissions be in a great measure checked by making the purchase of the rank of lieutenant-colonel general in the service, that is to say, when a lieutenant-colonel of a regiment wished to sell, selecting the senior major in the army, and not in the regiment, and letting the step go in the regiment from which the major was taken. In that case there could be no collusion?—No; but if you put it in that way then all the majors in the army would return their names for purchase, with the knowledge that they were to purchase when it came to their turn. I do not see any reason why that might not be tried as an experiment; but in that case it would cause great discontent in the regiment out of which the step went.

Proposition that government should add to the purchase money to induce old officers to retire.

3677. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) Do you not think that it is fully proved, from the high prices that are given, that there is not sufficient to induce old officers to retire; and that Government might at a certain age assist in the sale of the commission, and that would prevent the very high prices which are necessary to induce them to go?—Whatever the Government might do is only another word for what Parliament might sanction, and if Parliament was to sanction a grant of a certain sum of money, to be set apart for that purpose, some arrangement of that kind might be adopted.

3678. I mean that when an officer arrives at a certain age, or after a certain period of service, if a sum of 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.* were offered to that officer, to induce him to retire, would not that get rid of the old officers, and make way for the young ones?—That is a proposition that Parliament should vote a certain sum, and to devote it to the non-effective portion of the army.

3679. (*Chairman.*) Under such a system might not an officer, on account of his merit, receive something from the public, in addition to the regulation price of his commission from his successor?—That would be sanctioning by Parliamentary authority an advance of prices beyond the regulation, and in that case you would destroy your established regulation prices altogether.

3680. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) Only in the event of advanced age or infirmity?—Your proposition would be simply for Parliament to vote a sum of money from time to time

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to reduce the half-pay list—the non-effective list; that was done I think at the close of the last war, and it might be done from time to time, perhaps, with benefit to the public. It might be a good financial transaction for the public, at the same time I should be very cautious in tempting officers on half-pay to sell their commissions. We do not know what may become of the money. If you induce half-pay officers to sell their commissions, you do not know but what they may fall into difficulties which they otherwise would not have done.

3681. It was not with reference to half-pay officers that I spoke but officers in command of regiments after eight years' service?—As I have already stated, all officers after they have had their regiments for eight years, if young, should be either employed on the staff or go upon temporary half-pay, I do not see any reason for compelling those officers to sell or to leave the service.

3682. Only it would be a boon to those officers who might not be so active or so well qualified for the staff, and it would be a hardship after being eight years in the command of a regiment to be put on half-pay?—Still they have had an opportunity of selling in their regiment before they quitted for the regulation price, and if they had paid no more than the regulation price it would be no hardship to require them to go on half-pay or to sell.

3683. Not exactly a hardship, but it would give no sufficient provision for a man with a large family?—I should hope, with the present system of promotion, and the regulations under the warrant now in existence, an officer would have arrived at the command of a regiment, and have passed his eight years in the command of that regiment before getting to an age that would incapacitate him for further service, unless in consequence of illness.

3684. (*Chairman.*) Do you expect that in a time of peace?—Yes. I do not see any reason why an officer should not arrive in peace at the command of a regiment between 45 and 50.

3685. You think, taking the average, that he would do so?—Yes, I do, and probably long before. If a man enters the army at 18, 20 years' service in the army would only bring him to 38, 30 years' service in the army would bring him to 48, and it is very rare that you see an officer 30 years in the army who has not obtained his lieutenant-colonelcy.

3686. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you know whether the average age has been calculated at which lieutenant-colonels arrive at the command of regiments now?—I do not know whether that has been ascertained or not, but I am quite certain of this, that if Colonel Tulloch is in town he could give it you in 24 hours; he could give you the average age at which a man arrives at his lieutenant-colonelcy or his majority or his company.

Exchanges should not be allowed except for strong reasons. They are not very common, as those who exchange go to the bottom of their ranks.

3687. (*Chairman.*) In connexion with this subject, do you think the system of exchanging from one regiment to another, as it is now practised, should be allowed?—I think it should not be allowed except for strong reasons assigned. I think exchanges are not very common, as there must be always some strong ground for them, because you must recollect, that when an officer exchanges from a regiment, unless he happens to be the junior of the rank, he always loses a certain number of steps, and a certain chance of promotion; a captain who exchanges into a regiment, would go in as junior captain of that regiment. In the rank of major, unless he is the junior major of the regiment, he would not exchange, because he would go into another regiment as junior major, with a senior major over him.

Abuses should be checked by refusing permission to exchange.

3688. A statement was made by Lord West to this effect: "A lieutenant-colonel wishes to sell out, who has paid, say 7,000*l.*, or he wishes to realize that for his commission; he applies to the officers of his own regiment to ascertain whether they can make up this sum, but they are unable to do so. Then he casts about for a regiment in which the officers are rich, and he makes an overture to them, and says, 'If you will give a bonus to your lieutenant-colonel to exchange with me, I will come into your regiment and sell to you.' The step is thus secured to the regiment in which the officers are rich, and the regiment in which the officers are poor are cheated of their promotion."?—If I was aware of any officer making a bargain of that kind, I would check it at once by not letting him exchange into another regiment, and I think that exchanges under those circumstances ought not to take place.

3689. Is it possible under the present system to prevent those exchanges?—The Commander-in-Chief may prevent an exchange by putting his mere veto upon it.

Exchanges on fair grounds may be permitted.

3690. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) But he would not come to a knowledge of the facts?—The Commander-in-Chief might not be aware of them, but if an officer in one regiment propose to exchange into another, I should say that he ought to explain to the Commander-in-Chief in the first instance why he means to exchange, and if I were in the Commander-in-Chief's place, and I found that an officer merely meant to exchange for the purpose of getting a higher price, I would not allow it. Very often when a regiment is going to India the lieutenant-colonel of a regiment who is not going to India may wish to go to India, he has a *bonâ fide* desire to go because his position as lieutenant-colonel in India is very much superior to the position of a lieutenant-colonel in England, and if the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment going to India is not particularly desirous of going, and an exchange was effected under those circumstances, I should call that a *bonâ fide* exchange, and I should have no objection to permit such an exchange, but if it was an exchange merely for the purpose of sale I would not permit it.

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3691. But it is very difficult, it seems, to prevent exchanges in this country when it is merely to gain an advantage of that kind?—I do not see any difficulty about it, I should think that the thing could be very easily ascertained.

3692. In the evidence of Mr. Higgins I find this statement:—"I recollect perfectly one man on the staff whom I met in Dublin who had exchanged so often that it had become quite a joke"?—That is all very well with regard to bygone times when things were done in the army which no Commander-in-Chief would venture to do now; it refers to the olden times, when children were gazetted to commissions the moment they were born.

3693. Do you think that nothing of that kind is done now?—It may occur occasionally, but it must occur without full knowledge on the part of the authorities; but I think there are various means to enable the authorities to ascertain if they made enquiries into the case, but I would not approve of exchanges from regiment to regiment simply for the purpose of sale.

3694. You perceive that the case which Lord West put, exactly brings about the evils that you wish to avoid, it brings strangers into the command of the regiment?—I think that is an injustice to that corps, because an officer who has determined to sell out, because he cannot get perhaps the same remuneration in the regiment in which he is, as he can in another, would deprive his own regiment of the benefit of his step. I say that that is a wrong thing to permit, and I would not allow it, as it opens the door to a great deal of jobbery, and it is a system of things which I think is inconsistent with a fair system of purchase.

3695. Though you say you would not permit it, yet it is quite at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief to approve of it?—Quite so.

3696. No authority can interfere with him?—No farther than this, that if it happened to reach the ears of the Secretary of State, it would be his duty to interpose his authority and not to allow such an act, but it is quite unlikely that the Secretary of State should know about it, but in my opinion such transactions ought not to be permitted, for they are just those transactions which bring the system of purchase into disrepute.

3697. With a view to prevent this, should there not be some further check put upon the system of exchanges?—I would make an officer declare upon his honour, that he did not exchange into the regiment to which he was going for the purpose of sale, and moreover I would compel him to serve for two years in that regiment before he did sell.

3698. You have already stated, that those declarations upon honour, in your opinion, were not satisfactory?—I said that, simply with regard to the prices given above the regulation for commissions.

3699. Do you think it desirable to introduce any regulations upon that subject? In the case of a lieutenant-colonel, in order to prevent a sale of that description, I would make him bind himself to serve, so that he should not deprive the regiment from which he was going of the benefits of his promotion by exchanging merely to derive a benefit by it, and merely to put an extra sum into his pocket.

3700. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If it has been found in practice that those declarations on honour have not had their effect, I should suppose that it would not be expedient to try that system again. Practically every day exchanges are taking place, and if no mode can be pointed out by the Military Secretary, or the Commander-in-Chief, of finding out what the motives are, I suppose they cannot be known, or they would not be sanctioned. Are we not therefore fairly entitled to conclude that this is the inseparable and inevitable result of the system of purchase?—No doubt these are some of the blots in the system of purchase which are very easily hit, but at the same time, because those blots are hit, and made apparent, I do not see why the whole system should be overthrown unless you have something to propose to put in its place that will work better, and I have never yet heard that proposed.

Exchanges to avoid colonial service have no reference to the system of purchase.

3701. (*Chairman.*) With regard to these exchanges I wish to call your attention to something that was stated by Sir James Simpson:—"At Portsmouth the 85th regiment was ordered to the Mauritius, and, I believe, at the Horse Guards, it can be shown that nearly every officer of that regiment wished to exchange, and I think that Lord Hardinge was extremely angry about it." That seems to show that many officers are desirous of avoiding colonial service, and they take advantage of the system of exchange to evade that service?—Very often they do; but that would apply to a system in which purchase did not exist, as well as to a system in which it did exist, but that has no reference to a system of purchase.

3702. It aggravates the system of purchase in this respect, as is seen in Lord West's evidence, as it induces persons to effect exchanges for the purpose of getting an extra amount of money?—Yes; but Lord West's statement can only apply to lieutenant-colonels of regiments, and solely to that rank. It cannot apply to a major, because if he exchanges, he has another major above him; if a captain, he has 10 or 12 captains above him, therefore Lord West's observation can only apply to one rank in the army.

The Duke of Wellington permitted no exchanges till the officers had been in the colony.

3703. But a lieutenant-colonel, as it appears to me, is the most important officer in a regiment?—Yes; with regard to the 85th regiment, and the exchanges to avoid going to a bad climate I may say that that might occur in any infantry corps. In all those cases the Duke of Wellington always required, the moment a regiment was ordered for foreign service, every officer then in the regiment to repair to the quarter to which the regiment was ordered, and to serve in that quarter. After that, if an exchange were to be carried through, as far as I am acquainted with it, he allowed it to go on; but he did not allow an officer to exchange for the purpose of avoiding the quarter to which he was sent; the

consequence of that was, that when an officer got out there, having taken all the trouble to go abroad, he became acclimatized to the new quarter, and those exchanges did not press to the same extent.

3704. But we were told that these officers, just after they got out, exchanged back again. Sir Colin Campbell stated, that he was told before he went out to China that he should lose all his officers, and he stated that when he got there he found all the officers exchanging away, and he lost a very good set of officers?—That is an inconvenience which I think ought not to have been permitted to accrue by those who were in authority.

3705. I asked you whether you do not think some more stringent regulations should be enforced as to exchanges?—If those exchanges were found to be carried on in the wholesale way that you describe, and of which I was not aware, some more stringent rule as to those exchanges might and ought to be adopted, but I think they have been overstated somewhat by General Simpson. I think he must have spoken as to the 85th regiment rather in a wholesale manner. I never heard of the officers of regiments wishing to exchange in such vast numbers upon a regiment being ordered on foreign service, and the 85th regiment is what is called a crack corps.

3706. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Though this system is, of course, most objectionable with regard to field rank, yet it appears, from a statement made in the public press, that even in the rank of a lieutenant-colonel a very remarkable case occurred about six or eight months ago, when a young nobleman exchanged to the bottom of twenty-three lieutenants, and it so happened that there was no lieutenant for purchase, and he obtained his company immediately afterwards?—I should think that must be an impossible case, because I cannot conceive an officer exchanging to the bottom of twenty-three lieutenants, and finding congregated in any regiment in Her Majesty's service twenty-two lieutenants who could not purchase. I do not believe there is a regiment,—even a West India regiment,—in which you would not find several subalterns for purchase, and if they lodged their names for the regulation, of course no nobleman's son could purchase over them.

3707. (*Chairman.*) At question 3185 a case is mentioned where a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry had exchanged to half-pay in the infantry?—There is no distinction in the half-pay list between a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and a lieutenant-colonel of infantry; there is no cavalry half-pay.

Case of Sir James Jackson's exchange mentioned by General Scarlett.

3708. This was the case given by General Scarlett. He said: "Sir James Jackson is a case in point; he goes on half-pay, he exchanges with a man on half-pay; that man on half-pay agrees to sell, and therefore General Jackson receives in the regiment a portion of the money, and being on the half-pay of the infantry, he has no right then to have any cavalry promotion; therefore he must repay the money, according to the rule of the Horse Guards, before he is eligible to cavalry promotion; he might be eligible to a regiment of infantry, but not to the cavalry, unless he pay the difference between the cavalry and the infantry. The only case that I recollect of an officer being appointed to the infantry is the late General Hay."?—He has paid what is called the difference between cavalry and infantry, the cavalry regiment being supposed to be, I believe, somewhat more profitable than the infantry. General Jackson did that after he had been in the rank of colonel; and if he was to be appointed, as I believe he has been, to a cavalry regiment he would have to pay the difference between cavalry and infantry to come back to the service of the cavalry. He would be eligible to be promoted to an infantry regiment without paying that difference.

No cavalry half-pay.

3709. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) It appears that the officer who is allowed to do so certainly obtains some pecuniary advantage, because he has, perhaps, for several years the difference he has received in his possession, and the interest of that is an advantage?—That is the system. In reducing an officer from the full pay of cavalry you reduce him at once to the half-pay of the infantry; there is no half-pay for the cavalry.

3710. Is it not rather an unfairness towards the infantry branch of the service, that a cavalry officer should be permitted to quit the cavalry service, being regimental lieutenant-colonel receiving the difference, and then eventually being eligible to that ultimate reward, which perhaps in the service infantry officers may have an equal claim to?—I do not think one often sees a cavalry officer, unless he is an officer of very great distinction, so far as I am a judge from the Army List, appointed to the colonelcy of an infantry regiment. I cannot exactly charge my memory with many cavalry officers who have received infantry regiments; they receive cavalry regiments, and when they receive a cavalry regiment they repay the difference and go back into the service again, and they are under this disadvantage, that when they go upon half-pay, they go from a larger amount of full-pay to half-pay than the infantry officer does, so that the reduction of a cavalry officer to half-pay, is a more serious step to him than the reduction of the infantry officer to half-pay.

3711. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Even in that case he only gets the difference between the infantry commission and the cavalry commission, the money which he has paid?—Nothing more.

3712. He gets no pecuniary advantage in that respect?—No.

3713. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The only advantage is the interest of the money in the meantime?—It is not much.

3714. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is it not a very doubtful matter whether that system should be continued, except under very peculiar circumstances of allowing officers at their own

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discretion, or for their own convenience to go on half-pay at all, assuming half-pay to be necessary in all cases where Government reductions are ordered, but is it a suitable thing, that this voluntary system of half-pay should be allowed to be continued, except some peculiar circumstances should require it?—I am quite of your opinion, that the half-pay list should be most strictly guarded, but with that list the Commander-in-Chief has really very little to do, it is now entirely under the charge of the Secretary of State, and it is his business to watch that half-pay list constantly from time to time, and to see that nobody is put upon that half-pay list who has not some claim to be put upon it. During the six years I was Secretary-at-War and had charge of the half-pay list, I never allowed any officer to be put upon the half-pay list without stringent reasons for it, and I held myself accountable to Parliament for every officer that I put upon half-pay, because I considered that I was burdening the State with a certain fixed annuity which I had no right to do, except upon grounds which I could properly defend. Propositions were occasionally made to me when officers had got into scrapes, and had proved themselves to be unworthy of remaining with their regiments, to put them on half-pay, but my constant answer was a direct refusal to do so, as I did not think that the half-pay list was a refuge for those who had misconducted themselves, but a boon to be given to meritorious officers, either after long service or under some peculiar circumstances, such as ill health, produced by long service. I would not open the half-pay list to any but those. I believe Mr. Sidney Herbert always acted upon the same principle, and that was the reason why we had to show to the House of Commons every year a very large reduction in the half-pay list.

Much restriction imposed on retirement to half-pay.

The list has lately been much reduced.

3715. (*Chairman.*) So that I understand an officer would remain on full pay in his regiment?—He must either remain with his regiment or sell, or go out in any way, but I would not make him a permanent burden on the country.

No officer can claim half-pay.

3716. It would be a very extreme measure to oblige an officer to sell out altogether?—No doubt it may be a very extreme measure, but every officer distinctly understands, or ought to understand, when he enters the army, that he has no right whatever to claim to be put on the half-pay list. The public may put a certain number on the half-pay list if they choose to discontinue at the end of the war their services. If the public dispenses with the services of officers, they are bound to provide for those officers, but no officer entering the army has a right to claim to be put on the half-pay list, otherwise it will be easily seen how many will enter for the purpose of purchasing an annuity.

3717. You have stated that the Secretary-at-War vouches all those who are put on the half-pay list?—Yes.

3718. Is that now under your supervision?—Yes, I am Secretary-at-War now; I hold a double commission.

3719. Suppose an officer is on half-pay, he may come back to full-pay without any discretion on the part of the Secretary-at-War?—He may certainly, but it must be observed, that the Secretary-at-War vouching the half-pay list has very often to suggest to the Commander-in-Chief the propriety of bringing officers on half-pay to full-pay, in order to purge that list as much as possible.

The Commander-in-Chief may at his discretion bring officers from half-pay to full-pay.

3720. Suppose an officer wishes to come back to full pay and to a command, after he has been a long time on half-pay, the Commander-in-Chief has a perfect discretion to let that take place?—Yes, if he sees fit.

3721. However long an officer may have been on half-pay?—Yes.

Necessary that he should have that power.

3722. Do not you think that an officer who has been long on half-pay, is something like the sailor who has been a long time on shore, and that he is not so fit for command?—Yes; and I think the Commander-in-Chief would hesitate before he would allow it, and it is necessary that he should have that power. If a vacancy occurs in a regiment, a captain may die, and the senior lieutenant may be a very young officer, and not one whom it would be desirable to promote suddenly; but the Commander-in-Chief has two ways in dealing with that; he may bring in an old officer from some other regiment to the vacancy, or call an officer from half-pay and let the promotion go in the regiment by purchase.

The retired full-pay provides for officers permanently disabled, but the half-pay cannot be dispensed with.

3723. Have you ever considered our system of half-pay as compared with the system in France, where, if an officer goes on half-pay, he is gone entirely, and he does not go back as in this country?—I think we have a class of officers who retire in that way, namely, those who retire upon the full-pay list, and those are never afterwards disturbed, they are supposed to have retired for good service, and they are never afterwards called upon to serve the country; but I should always, in our system, like to keep the half-pay list open, and to call upon officers to serve whenever we wanted them. There are a great many who fall upon the half-pay by reduction from time to time; or if they are in bad health from foreign service, or on account of being unable to serve, and if, in the course of three or four years they become well again, and can do their country service, I do not see why we should not call upon them again to fill vacancies, rather than keep them as burdens upon the country as permanent annuitants. I think our retired full-pay list is quite sufficient to provide for those whom we would not call upon to serve again; there are a a great many on the half-pay list who cannot serve again; but when we came to the commencement of this war, we found a great many on half-pay who could serve, who were not altogether desirous of serving, but we compelled them to serve, and took them from the half-pay list.

3724. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there not another incident which sometimes occurs connected with the system of purchase, that a lieutenant-colonel, or even a major choosing

not to continue in his regimental position, may exchange to half-pay, receiving the difference, (a large difference in some cases,) and there he remains, and obtains eventually, nevertheless his rank of major-general, and all the other advantages, and he has realized his money besides?—I think the present provision as to a lieutenant-colonel rising to be colonel would not induce a man to go on half-pay as a lieutenant-colonel; he would wait till he had got his rank as full colonel, and then he would rise, whether on half-pay or not, in the course of seniority, to be major-general, if he had served so many years as field officer, or on the staff, qualifying him to come within the number of major-generals who get their 400*l.* a year; he would of course arrive at that ultimately, as the list open for him, otherwise he would only get the half-pay of the rank he quitted.

3725. Is that according to the last warrant?—Yes; in fact according to the old practice. The last warrant only improved upon the old warrant to this extent—to make an officer a colonel after three years service as lieutenant-colonel, giving to the Crown the power of selection in certain cases,—the selection of colonels to be major-generals.

3726. (*Chairman.*) Do you think it would be an advantage that a certain number of men should be enabled to rise from the ranks?—Certainly, beyond all question.

Desirable to promote from the ranks.

3727. As an encouragement to the army generally?—Yes. There are a great many non-commissioned officers who rise from the ranks every year, both in the cavalry and in the infantry, and in order to facilitate that, and to make their positions when they obtain their commissions unburdensome to them, we give them 100*l.* in the infantry, and 150*l.* in the cavalry, as an outfit, when they arrive at their commissions.

Many are now so promoted, and receive money for outfit.

3728. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Has it ever occurred to you whether it would be expedient to give them some annual addition to their pay?—I think not; that would be giving them higher pay in the same rank than other officers.

3729. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Suppose it was given under a different name, for instance, as a pension for long service?—I think it is very likely that a non-commissioned officer so rising, will already have received the gratuity given by Parliament to non-commissioned officers who have distinguished themselves. 2,000*l.* were given by Parliament as annuities to deserving non-commissioned officers, and I think most of them will already have received it.

Gratuities now given to deserving non-commissioned officers.

3730. If they had not received it, perhaps you would think some such plan desirable, as they could not live upon their pay?—These officers are, generally speaking, married men, and they are not required to live at the mess; they have been brought up in a certain style of life before, and the pay of an ensign goes much further than it would with men who enter the army as young gentlemen. I have not heard any complaint as to the income of the officer after he is promoted, but I have heard complaints as to the expense attendant upon fitting a non-commissioned officer out with dress and equipments when he got his first appointment, and to obviate that, Parliament very liberally agreed to give 100*l.* to an ensign, and 150*l.* to a cornet.

3731. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Has your Lordship observed that any undue proportion of those non-commissioned officers who have been promoted, have turned out unsatisfactorily as officers afterwards?—Not any undue proportion,—far from that. I have heard of instances of non-commissioned officers turning out not so well as might have been expected, but the instances are very rare. I should say, certainly, in no proportion whatever to cast any doubt upon the system of promoting non-commissioned officers from the ranks.

3732. I see that a very large increase has taken place in those promotions since the war commenced. Does your Lordship contemplate a return to the number who were promoted annually before, or some intermediate number, or an increased number?—I do not think that the numbers were ever fixed with regard either to a time of war or a time of peace. I think that promotion from the ranks is rather given in a time of peace as a reward for extremely good conduct, and in war time it was given for extreme gallantry. Now gallant actions will cease probably to demand rewards, but good conduct will still deserve them; and according to the strength of our army so will be the number of promotions. I think generally the promotions take place to ensigns, for the purpose of making them adjutants, and very often of raising them to the rank of quartermasters, and that is a promotion which non-commissioned officers covet very much; they carry the Queen's commission, and under the special warrant relating to quarter-masters they retire after so many years' service, and are very comfortably provided for. Then as quarter-masters, it is generally understood that although they rank with the officers on all occasions, they are not required to go out of their way, and to incur extraordinary expenditure in the messes and things of that description.

No fixed number promoted from the ranks.

3733. When they are promoted to be made adjutants, does your Lordship see any objection to their obtaining the rank of lieutenant with the adjutancy at the same time?—That would put them over the heads of all the ensigns in the regiment at once, and I do not think that would be a wise thing. If they come in as ensigns, they then rise through the grade of ensigns to lieutenants; and they have for being adjutants additional pay, I think it is 3*s.* 6*d.* a day, so that they have a very fair allowance during the time that they hold the adjutancy, to enable them to maintain themselves.

3734. Is not the situation of an adjutant a very arduous one, and has it ever been represented to your Lordship that it might be desirable to increase the allowance to the adjutants?—The situation of adjutant is of course a very arduous one, and I have

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often heard it suggested that their pay and allowances might be increased, but I think that those suggestions all tend to increase the expense of the army, and when you come to deal with adjutants you must deal with the other ranks also, and that is a matter which depends more upon the House of Commons than upon the minister. With regard to the situation of an adjutant being one of great labour, it is comparatively not so laborious to the man who is promoted from the ranks as it is to an officer who has never been in the ranks at all. Generally speaking, the men who are promoted to that situation from the ranks come from a much more troublesome situation.

3735. (*Chairman.*) General Scarlett in his evidence stated, "I consider the adjutants to be the most hard-worked and most ill-used men in the service of the cavalry"?—I suppose he meant underpaid by "ill-used."

or promoting them.

3736. He states, "I think it would be perhaps better to hold out the inducement, that if he behaved well in the rank of adjutant, he should be promoted to the rank of captain after a certain time."?—If the House of Commons is willing to grant money for a system of that kind, I should have no objection, provided that the promotion to the rank of captain did not take place in the regiment in which a man was adjutant. I should not like to see him promoted over the heads of other officers in the same regiment; I think that would create a heart-burning. Suppose that an adjutant had risen from the ranks, or one who had undertaken the hard duties of adjutant, and had performed them for so many years, and he did not get his promotion in the course of that time, I should see no objection to promoting to a half-pay commission and let him find his way back to full pay, as he would do in the course of a short time. The more advantages you can hold out to men occupying those hard-working positions in the army, the greater benefit you will do the army, because you would make it then the object of the ambition and interest I should say of every subaltern, to aim at the position of adjutant, and to qualify himself for that position; whereas, now in many regiments it is very difficult to get any subaltern to take the office of adjutant, from the arduous character of its duties, and the constant confinement it requires to barracks. That is the real objection to the post of adjutant. Many officers undertake to do the duties of that post for the purpose of learning the internal duties of a regiment, and after having served as adjutant for 2 or 3 years they give it up, having satisfied themselves that they have learned all they can learn in that position. If you held out a boon to a man, after having done the duties of adjutant for 5 or 7 years that he shall get the next step of promotion in the army, that I think would be an inducement to many officers to undertake the duties of adjutant. I have no objection to many of those boons being held out if you do not give a man promotion in the same regiment, and put him over the heads of others.

3737. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) I think Sir James Scarlett's observation was, that the adjutant after a certain length of service should get the rank of captain, but remain in his regiment as adjutant; would you think that objectionable?—Yes, if you put him over the heads of other subalterns.

3738. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) But it was when he arrived at the top of the list, I think?—When he arrived at the top of the list then he should be immediately made a supernumerary captain, and remain in his regiment until he is absorbed; that is the case at present with adjutants in the infantry: when they arrive at the head of the ensigns they are immediately made lieutenants and remain supernumeraries until they are absorbed.

3739. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) But not captains?—No.

Officers raised from the ranks receive no more pay than other officers.

3740. Is there any allowance made to a non-commissioned officer upon obtaining a commission for the number of years that he has served as a non-commissioned officer and private?—No, there is no allowance made to him upon his promotion to a commission, further than, I believe, a certain portion of that time which he has served as a non-commissioned officer and private, would count, at the time when he could claim half-pay or claim to sell his commission.

3741. Suppose that a serjeant-major is promoted to be ensign, who had served, perhaps five or six years as serjeant-major, and five or six years as a private previously, would it be any hardship upon ensigns who had been perhaps five or six months or a year in the service if that man obtained the rank of lieutenant, or would it not be desirable that some mode of giving him the advantage of or an allowance for that service were adopted?—You might give him any advantage you liked; but you must remember, that the serjeant-major may have served for 10 or 12 years in the army before the ensign had entered it, and the very day before he was promoted to the ensigncy in that corps, that ensign may have commanded him on parade, and that ensign might possibly be adjutant, whose immediate servant the serjeant-major is, and to put a serjeant-major over an ensign who had commanded him the day before, would not be, I think, a very judicious practice.

3742. Assuming that to be the case, would it not be equitable to endeavour to devise some mode of giving credit to a non-commissioned officer for his past services?—I think the reward of giving him a commission, which enables him to rise to the higher ranks in the army, is quite sufficient a reward for distinguished good conduct on the part of a non-commissioned officer; I do not see my way to increasing his pay in the rank to which he is appointed.

3743. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) If he is able from his pay to support his position?—The only objection I have ever heard, was not to the pay, but to the first outfit, and an allowance was granted for that.

3744. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are the Commissioners to understand that the promotions which have been hitherto made from the non-commissioned officers, or from the ranks, have turned out satisfactory?—As far as my knowledge goes, they have been perfectly satisfactory; I have heard of some rare instances where they have not turned out well, but they are the exceptions; they are far from being the rule.

3745. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) There is nothing to discourage you in the practice?—Nothing.

3746. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Am I right in supposing that it is very desirable to improve the class of men, whether peasants or otherwise, from which the army is recruited?—No question about it.

Volunteers during the Peninsular war.

3747. With that view, the Duke of Wellington having declared, in former times, that the general class from which our armies were recruited was not of the very best description, have any suggestions been made to your Lordship for the purpose of promoting that object, or for instance, of introducing a class of volunteers or cadets, or intermediate classes between those who now enter the army, and those who make good non-commissioned officers?—I have never heard of any proposition being made either to the Commander-in-Chief or to any Secretary-at-War, that had for its object the introduction of cadets or volunteers in some intermediate position between the recruit and the officer. I believe such a rule did prevail during the Peninsular War. I think when I first joined the army, that several officers of my own regiment had originally been cadets, or volunteers, before they received any commissions, but they were army volunteers who were allowed to join a regiment with the avowed object of succeeding to ensigncies as they fell vacant, and doing duty as officers in the meantime.

3748. As a matter of right, or as a matter of expectation?—As a matter of right, if they survived the hardships and chances of the campaign, whenever a vacancy occurred. They were nominated by the Commander-in-Chief originally as volunteers, in fact, they were supernumerary officers, but not receiving pay, though they performed the duty of officers.

3749. Was it in the power of an officer commanding a regiment to nominate cadets and volunteers of that sort?—I forget exactly how that stood.

Mode of supplying the place of a regimental officer placed on the staff.

3750. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) One of the objections to removing officers from regiments being, that it has the effect of throwing the duty upon others, would it not be desirable upon all occasions when an officer is removed from a regiment to a staff situation to supply his place, for the time being, by a supernumerary officer?—I do not see much inconvenience that would arise, if while the officer was on the staff you pursued the same system that is pursued in the artillery and in the engineers; where they take an officer for civil employment they must fill up his rank in the mean time, and while he was away there would be a supernumerary in his rank, but he would keep his place in the regiment and his promotion would go on.

Desirable to limit the period for staff appointments.

3751. He would have his regiment to fall back upon?—Yes; that would be the rule that I think ought to be observed without distinction, and that no officer should serve longer than five years in any staff situation.

3752. (*Chairman.*) Do you apply that to the staff at head-quarters?—Yes; with perhaps the exception of the adjutant and the quartermaster-general, and in all staff situations I would always have them in reserve. If an officer had distinguished himself in that situation, and could render good service to the public, he should be proclaimed in the *Gazette* as capable of being re-appointed, and the public should know that it was a re-appointment to that staff situation.

3753. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) An appointment for five years, and then to be eligible again for re-appointment?—Yes; and that the re-appointment should be distinctly made in the *Gazette*.

3754. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does any rule actually exist for carrying that into effect?—No rule, except the recommendation of the commission who recommended those things.

3755. (*Chairman.*) Is there a warrant to that effect?—The warrant says that they are liable to be re-appointed, and those warrants are, of course, made upon the responsibility of the minister for the time being; they may be altered and amended at any time, but they are not like fixed rules. One question was put to me just now to which I should like to give a more full answer, it was with reference to giving encouragement in the army for a better description of recruits than those who have been alluded to by the Duke of Wellington as not coming from the best class of society to enter our army. For the last 10 years everything has been done to give that encouragement. That was the main object that I had in view when I introduced the Limited Enlistment Act. A boy is entered from either the loom or the plough, or picked up from the dregs of society in the streets, and I have provided for him in the army a thoroughly good education. I provided a compulsory education for him as long as he was under drill, and I held out every encouragement to him to complete that education after he had quitted drill; and, after 10 years' service in the army, when he reached 28 years of age, he would return to his parents a thoroughly well educated young man and fit for any employment that he might obtain. Since I have been Secretary of State I have also held out another inducement whereby we should get young men into the army; I have opened certain clerkships in the War Department to competition for non-commissioned officers of Artillery, Engineers, and the Line; and, as there are a great many of those clerkships in the store-keeping departments, and other departments, which can be filled with greater advantage, I think, by men who have been serjeants in the army than by mere civilians, I have opened them

Encouragements to good recruits for the army afforded by the Limited Enlistment Act.

A system of education provided for them,

and civil appointments given to deserving non-commissioned officers.

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up to competition, and the Adjutant-General has conveyed to the army the conditions under which serjeants will be appointed, so that there exists at present a great inducement for young men to go into the army when these things become publicly known, and that there is future promotion in the various civil departments of the army which did not exist before.

3756. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What might be the number of those officers altogether?—I should think, taking the establishment of the ordnance all over the world, there must be 500 or 600 of various minor appointments, in which vacancies may arise at the rate of 20 or 30 a year.

3757. What was the date of the bill for the diminution of the enlistment to ten years?—It passed in 1847, and the first effect of it will be felt at the end of next year.

3758. Then the beneficial results exactly, will not come into observation yet?—Not till next year. You will see the beneficial results of the Limited Enlistment Act in 1857.

Periods of enlistment.

3759. Does your Lordship see any decided objection, for even ten years is longer than is generally adopted in continental armies, to a further diminution of the time to seven or eight years?—The reason why ten years was fixed was this, that 21 years was the period at which a soldier could claim his discharge with a pension, and we divided it into two periods; we drew out a Limited Enlistment Act, and prescribed for the first enlistment ten years; and if a man had either mistaken his profession or did not like it, he bade us good morning, and the public had the ten years' service without the obligation of finally providing that man with a pension 11 years afterwards; but if you are to maintain 21 years' service as the period when a man is to have a claim for retirement with a permanent pension, then I see no objection whatever to dividing it into three periods instead of two. The only difficulty is, that if a regiment happens to be on colonial service, and at a considerable distance, and a number of the men, having been seven years in the service, refuse to take their discharges, some inconvenience might arise in furnishing a sufficient number of troops for the protection of that post. If a certain regiment was sent there, and it happened to have a great number of seven years' men, and they all refused to take their discharge, you must oblige them to serve a period longer than they would like, or else you must leave the post more weakened than you would wish.

3760. Is there not a precautionary clause in that act as to ten years' service?—In a time of war you are permitted to retain the services of men, but in peace, although there is a precautionary clause in the Limited Service Act, it would create discontent if you did not take every precaution to let a man go at the end of the time that he had covenanted to serve; it could always be done easily at home, but in the colonies, at the Cape of Good Hope for instance, or in distant colonies, the thing might create some difficulty; and it was thought, therefore, better to make a change only once in the service instead of twice, otherwise I see no reason why a man might not serve seven, seven, and seven.

System of regimental education.

3761. Your Lordship has alluded to beneficial arrangements having been made for the education of private soldiers, and even of boys, in what year was that commenced?—I think it was commenced when I was Secretary-at-War; I think it was immediately after Mr. Sidney Herbert had laid the foundation for it in 1835. He appointed Mr. Gleig the present inspector-general of schools, but I think before he had time to carry out the arrangement he left office. It was during the time that I was at the War Office that the normal school at Chelsea was established, and we began to educate a number of young men for our regimental schoolmasters; and at present I must say that if the Commissioners saw the reports that are sent in from the regimental schools, they would, with regard to the men and children, be extremely gratified.

3762. What might be the number of men and the number of children who are participating in this instruction?—I cannot say off hand, but I can lay it before the Commissioners, and I have no hesitation in saying that all the regimental schools are very well attended.

Reserve fund under the authority of the Treasury,

3763. (*Chairman.*) With regard to the reserve fund, which is said to be kept under the authority of the Secretary-at-War, will you state to the Commission under what authority the Secretary-at-War retains the management of that fund?—I found it when I became Secretary-at-War, and I asked the same question, and I was told that it was retained as it was under the authority of the Treasury.

but under no Act of Parliament.

3764. But under no act of Parliament?—No. The fund consists of sums which accumulate from the system of purchase, and it is a fund which ebbs and flows in amount; it is sometimes higher and sometimes lower.

3765. It amounts to above 100,000*l.*?—No, about 93,000*l.*, and during the war it was down to so low as 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* and it was nearly bankrupt.

3766. It has been stated that the Secretary-at-War authorized the Commander in-Chief to sell 100 ensigncies:—under what authority could the Secretary-at-War authorize the Commander-in-Chief to sell those ensigncies?—I should like to see the context.

100 ensigncies sold, and the proceeds applied to extinguish the half-pay list.

3767. It is in Sir Benjamin Hawes's evidence, at questions 1317 and 1318?—During the time that I was Secretary-at-War such a sale as that never could take place, but I presume that this sale of 100 ensigncies must have taken place at the time that the appointments to the Crimean army were made. The regiments in the Crimea were raised from 12 to 16 companies, and instead of appointing all those ensigncies without purchase I have no doubt that Mr. Sidney Herbert did authorize the Commander-in-Chief to appoint 100 of those ensigns by purchase; and the purchase money which those ensigns paid for their commissions was placed to this fund in the War Office, and which fund is used very often for the extinction, as I mean to use a considerable sum of it, of the half-pay list.

3768. That must be again a transaction which is only authorized by the Treasury?—The Treasury authorize the War-office to dispose of this sum, and to use it as they can for the best advantage of the public, in diminishing the charges upon the public.

3769. But what authority is there for the sale of ensigncies, and for carrying the money to the fund?—When you say the sale of ensigncies, there were a certain number of ensigns to be appointed to fill up the ranks in the Crimean army; the Commander-in Chief had a large list of ensigns for purchase, and probably he had but a very small list of ensigns without purchase, and he gave away as many of those commissions as he could; but he applied to the Secretary-at-War for authority, and gave so many of them to be obtained by those whose names were recorded for ensigncies by purchase. Suppose that 200 ensigns are to be appointed, the Commander-in-Chief may not have on his list persons who are ready and fit for the appointment without purchase, and he cannot get them, but the ranks are to be filled up, and he may have so many on his list who are too glad to purchase these commissions, and he offers them to those on his list who are for purchase; he says, here is an ensigncy for you, if you choose to purchase it.

3770. If he had on his list persons for purchase they would not be satisfied to have the commissions without purchase?—No. He has a large list of persons who are ready to purchase commissions, and he would offer them the number of ensigncies that he had to fill up, in order to complete the regiments to the numbers that they were raised to, and I suppose he must have offered a number to those gentlemen on his list who wanted commissions by purchase, with the sanction of the Secretary-at-War. That is the only way in which I can account for it, and I think it is quite legitimate. Those gentlemen who purchased will be entitled to sell their commissions again, and all those gentlemen who did not purchase will have no title to sell.

3771. I understand that the advantage of purchasing the commissions was that it secured the sale of those commissions to officers who might wish to retire, but if they are sold, and the money carried to the public account, or to a fund managed by the Secretary-at-War, it is a transaction of a very different kind?—Yes; the public can have an account of the management of that sum from time to time, but a great number of ensigns being to be appointed were appointed in that way, which afforded to the public a sum of money which can at this moment be applicable, and will be applicable to saving the public from a very considerable amount of half-pay.

3772. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you think that that was the object?—I think so,—to keep up this fund.—In fact, unless those 100 ensigncies had been sold, the fund would have been bankrupt altogether. I do not see how we could have carried on the management of those commissions without it.

3773. Do you recollect the Treasury once having a payment of 80,000*l.* made from that fund?—Yes, I think they had.

3774. Has that ever been repaid?—Everything that is paid to the Treasury is paid into the Exchequer, and you never see it out again.

3775. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) By what process was the fund reduced so low?—Simply by the process that during the war few officers sold out. At one time we were run so low, that we had no officer for purchase. You are obliged to give the officer selling the sums that he has paid, and out of that fund come the ensigns, and then you take your chance, when promotion by purchase can be effected, of getting the money returned.

The fund was reduced very low by few officers selling out during the war.

3776. It has been stated that in the year 1840 or 1841, a new arrangement was made, that of permitting officers of comparatively short service who had not purchased, or some may have purchased one commission, to sell out, giving them at the rate of 100*l.* for each year they had served, and transferring the surplus for instance to the fund; was that in the year 1840 or 1841?—I forget, but it is the practice now.

System of allowing officers to sell out who had not purchased.

3777. Does not that, in point of fact, extend the system of purchase and sale very considerably?—It may extend the system of purchase and sale to a certain extent, but I apprehend that officers would not be allowed to sell out, unless there were peculiar circumstances attendant upon their retirement from the army; they would not be allowed to do it as a mere matter of course; that was a system that was introduced, I think, with very great advantage.

3778. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) When you were at the War Office, were you able to trace the commencement of this fund?—I was not. I do not know how it commenced; it was under the management of the Treasury at one time, but it was found that the Treasury were always taking everything they could get, and giving nothing back for the advantage of the army, and it was at last determined between some Board of Treasury and some Secretary-at-War, I think Lord Hardinge, that the management of the fund should remain with the War Office. Of course the Treasury had the power always of calling for an account.

The Treasury always cognizant of the state of accounts in the War Department, as in the Admiralty

3779. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) The Treasury, I suppose, never called for any return of the state of that fund?—From time to time they had the power of doing it; they always knew the state of the accounts generally. In the War Office as in the Admiralty there is an officer who reports to the Treasury daily the whole of the expenditure of the department; he is a very unpopular gentleman, but there he sits, and he watches over the whole expenditure.

3780. (*Chairman.*) The fund is said to have been formerly entirely at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief?—I think that the Commander-in-Chief should exercise no discretion over any funds whatever. I have always understood, since I had anything to do

The Commander-in-Chief has no control over the expenditure of public money.

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with the civil administration of the army, that the Commander-in-Chief's business was confined strictly to the discipline of the army, and had no command over the fund; and in fact, that was recognized so much in principle, that the Secretary-at-War was always called upon to sign all routes even for a single individual; no one could move without his permission, that is to say, for any expense incurred. I think it is very doubtful whether the Commander-in-Chief ever had the control of that money; if he had, it was quite contrary to the present practice.

3781. I am speaking of the time when the Duke of York was Commander-in-Chief, up to the year 1827?—Yes; those things may have occurred then, I believe in those days the Commander-in-Chief had very much to do with the purchase money in the army.

3782. The prices of commissions were raised in 1821?—Yes.

3783. And it appears that those who sold out after 1821 only received the money that they ought to have received according to the old prices?—I suppose they received only the money which they had paid.

3784. But the person coming in paid the new price?—Yes; and that difference laid the foundation for this fund. If it ever was in the administration of the Commander-in-Chief it ought not to have been, it should have been a fund solely under the administration of the Secretary-at-War.

The fund a pecuniary benefit to the public.

3785. You think that the fund, as it is at present administered and controlled, is a benefit to the public service?—I think very much so, because from this fund in its present position I shall be able to take a certain portion which will buy up certain annuities. I shall be able to buy for 700*l.* an annuity of 127*l.* a-year, which I think will be a very advantageous application of that fund.

It comes entirely out of the pockets of officers and their families.

3786. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Am I right in assuming that this fund has neither more nor less been abstracted from the pockets of the officers?—No, not so at all; because in the first place, it arises from this, that an officer who may have been 10 years in the army has no right to sell a commission which he did not purchase, but allowing him for some reason or other to sell out, you very generously give him 100*l.* for every year he has served; and for that commission, which he is not entitled to sell, the person coming in pays the full price, and the difference therefore goes into the pocket of the public.

3787. There is not a shilling of this money that comes from the taxes of the country?—No; it comes from the pockets of those who purchase commissions for their children in the army; but the different steps in promotion must pass by sale, otherwise you could not pay an officer who was retiring the money he required to be paid.

3788. It does not come from the Treasury?—No. The commissions are sold as if the party going out has bought the whole of them. If the party retiring had bought the whole of his commissions—say a captain; suppose he bought his company, his lieutenancy, and his ensigncy, he could sell them; but suppose he had bought his lieutenancy and ensigncy, and got his company without purchase, then, on retirement for the reasons for which he is permitted to retire, you allow him 100*l.* out of the price of the company for the number of years he may have served; but the lieutenant who purchases that company pays the full price for the company, and he is very glad to do it, and the balance not going to the officer retiring is placed in this fund.

3789. The fund has been created either by officers in the army, or by the families of those officers?—No question about it. At the same time, it must be recollected, that it is done in the regular way of a system, and that it is never objected to by any officer who purchases, because in the case in which that is done the officer is sure to get his promotion for the regulation price, and under no circumstances can any money, more than the regulation price, be received.

3790. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) It is very immaterial to those persons who purchase commissions for their children whether they pay the full price to a man who does not get all the money, or to one who does?—Parents must pay the regulation price for the promotion, and, generally speaking, they are too happy to get the promotion under these circumstances, because they are sure to escape paying anything more.

Advantages of the purchase system to no-npurchasers.

3791. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You have alluded to the advantages which arise from the purchase system to those who have not money wherewith to purchase. Will you be so good as to explain a little more fully how that system, in point of fact, operates?—It is in this way: if an officer cannot purchase, by every step of purchase which passes over his head in the regiment—if the officer purchasing is above him, he gets a step up, and so on, till he comes to the head of his rank, and he rises to the head of that rank much more quickly by the system of purchase, though he may be purchased occasionally over by those who are below him, than he could of course arrive at it by a mere system of seniority.

3792. Have you ever been able to carry that so far as to have any average calculation framed upon it, so as to show in point of fact how the system works out?—I do not think that I have ever worked out any system of average upon that point, but I think it might be very easily worked out. You might take an officer, either an officer who is appointed to the artillery or to the engineers, and an officer who is appointed to the line, and you might trace them to the rank of captain, and see what the difference was; but it would not do to take it within the last few years, for the promotions in the artillery, owing to the war, and owing to the increases which have been made in that corps, have been unusually large; and I believe at this moment there are a great many vacancies both in the artillery and engineers, from their not being able to get properly qualified officers.

3793. The result of your observation is, with regard to the non-purchasing youth, that there is a great advantage in the purchase system to him, as it increases the rapidity of promotion?—I have not the slightest doubt of it, and the more you can increase the rapidity of promotion, whether by purchase or otherwise, the more you will increase the chance of officers who are unable to purchase rising up to the various grades in our regiments; and I think if you took the sense generally of the non-purchasing officers in the army, you would find that that was their opinion. I have no doubt that there are many who will complain of being passed over, but who will tell you, nevertheless, that if there was no system of purchase, they would not have been so high in their respective ranks as under that system. I know that when I joined my regiment first, the lieutenant-colonel of that regiment had been promoted from the ranks, he had risen to a very high grade in the regiment, and he had arrived before he was an old man at the head of that regiment without purchase.

3794. (*Chairman.*) But comparing an officer in a regiment of the line with an officer in the artillery, would not lead to a fair result, because the artillery consists of so much larger a body, and the promotion goes through the whole?—What I said was, that the artillery had been very largely augmented of late years, and therefore there had been a very quick promotion from subaltern up to captain; but the mode would be to take the army generally, and to take the average period when a subaltern became a captain, and then take the average period when a subaltern became a captain in the artillery, and I think it will be found in the army that under the system of purchase a subaltern will become a captain more quickly than in a service where the system of purchase did not prevail.

3795. The only question is whether the non-purchasing subaltern would become a captain sooner in comparison with an officer of artillery?—You must take the subalterns generally; as the stream flows the non-purchasing officer goes up to the head of the rank, and he has always the advantage of seniority, as well as the advantage of purchase.

3796. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) And then he has the benefit of casualties?—Yes; of course you must take the whole.

3797. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Has there ever been a calculation made, after following the non-purchasing officer through his career, and comparing him with the purchasing officer?—No such calculation has been made, to my knowledge, but there is no doubt that the purchasing officer must, of course, get on more quickly than the non-purchasing officer; there is no doubt about that, but at the same time what I maintain is, that the non-purchasing officer gets on more quickly under the purchase system than he would get on if there was none.

3798. Then in point of fact the operation of the purchase system is to place at the head of the army those officers who are most able to purchase?—No; I do not think that is a necessary inference. I think it facilitates, of course, the arrival at the head of the army of officers who are able to purchase, but it does not follow, as a matter of course, that those who are not able to purchase may not find themselves in high rank and in command of regiments.

3799. (*Chairman.*) Take the lieutenant-colonels of regiments under the purchase system, must it not be that a very great majority will be men who have purchased their lieutenant-colonelcies?—I should think a very great majority, and I think it is very desirable that there should be some means of getting men to the head of their regiments before they are old.

Most of the lieutenant-colonels of regiments must have purchased.

3800. Then the Government of the day or the Commander-in-Chief has only to select for high commands from officers the great majority of whom have risen to their positions by purchase?—I should think the great majority have risen to their positions by purchase, and under a system of purchase of course it must be so.

3801. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) It has been stated in evidence that great dissatisfaction has been felt in regiments when one officer gets over the head of a number by purchase, in your opinion would that dissatisfaction be much greater if an officer was selected and put over their heads?—No question about it. There are some who propose to vest the responsibility as to promotion and appointments in the army in the hands of the Secretary-of-State, and if a system was introduced whereby purchase was to be abolished, and selection substituted in its place, in order to get those who were supposed to be adequate for command at the head of the army, I should object certainly to hold office burthened with such a responsibility as that.

Selection for the command of regiments would cause dissatisfaction,

and impose too burthensome a responsibility on the Secretary of State,

3802. (*Chairman.*) You think that in no case could the Secretary for War take that upon him?—I think it is out of the question.

3803. It would be most objectionable to leave it to the Commander-in-Chief?—I think the Commander-in-Chief is the best source from which the appointments should come, because he can be checked by the Government in making any bad appointment, and at the same time I am quite convinced that no Commander-in-Chief whom you could appoint to the head of the army would allow himself to be made a political tool of.

and on the Commander-in-Chief.

3804. Suppose the appointments were given to the Commander-in-Chief and a veto to the Secretary-of-State?—That is quite the case in all the higher appointments in the army now. There is no high appointment in the army that is made by the Commander-in-Chief without his first mentioning to the Secretary-of-State what he proposes to do.

3805. If that can be done successfully in the case of the highest appointment, why should it not be done in appointing officers to the command of regiments?—Simply

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because the Secretary-of-State can know nothing of the majority of the men in the army, how they have conducted themselves or who they may be. It is not his business to inquire, and if it was he would not have time to ascertain the comparative merits of each man. If the Commander-in-Chief came to him with a proposition all he could do would be to give an affirmative to it; he could know nothing unless a man was a notoriously unfit officer, in which case he would not be selected. My objection to the suggestion that was made in a question that was put to me with regard to stopping the ladder of promotion at the major, is that I think it would give such general dissatisfaction and create such an invidious system of selection that I do not believe any Commander-in-Chief could stand it.

No objection to abolishing the purchase system if its results can be otherwise obtained.

3806. You think it is indispensable, with regard to the government, of this country and the representative system, that purchase should go on?—Yes; until you can show me some other system by which your army would be equally well conducted, I see no reason to abandon a system under which it has been exceedingly well conducted, and better than any foreign army that I can hear of. If anybody will point out to me a better system, by which the same ends can be obtained, I have not the smallest objection to give up purchase at once. I do not cling to purchase for purchase sake, but as being the only means that I see of getting into your army the blood which has enabled you always to conquer with your army and to keep your army in the most perfect state of discipline.

The abolition of it would entail enormous the country.

3807. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Has the cost to the country ever formed a part of your calculation as to any other system?—If you abolish the system of purchase no doubt the cost to the country would be enormous. To say nothing of the loss that you would entail upon those who have given more than the regulation prices, you would have to reimburse all the officers who had purchased their commissions; that would of course entail a cost of some millions; but still at that cost I believe that the House of Commons would very readily vote millions, if they could get what they conceived to be a better system of making promotions in the army, and with the same advantages which are certainly enjoyed under the present system.

Financial consequences of stopping purchase at the rank of major.

3808. (*Chairman.*) If it were desired to stop the purchase at the position of major, in order to do justice to the army, what would be the financial measures that would be then necessary?—Unless you stop the system of purchase, I do not know that there would be any financial arrangement necessary, but if you stop the sale of a lieutenant-colonelcy you would have to reimburse all those lieutenant-colonels who had purchased their lieutenant colonelcies.

3809. Assuming that you stop the sale at the major, and you allowed no lieutenant-colonel hereafter to sell, you would reimburse those who are lieutenant-colonels at present?—Yes. Nobody can say exactly the sum, but it would cost a proportion of the 8,000,000*l.* that the whole would cost. It would depend upon the number who wish to retire. My objection is not to the financial arrangement so much as to the invidiousness of selecting from the majors of the army those who are to be appointed lieutenant-colonels. If you are to observe that system there is a minor way of doing it by getting all the majors in the army to return their names for purchase, and selecting for lieutenant-colonels the senior majors for purchase. I do not think that would be attended with much benefit, but that is a way of doing it.

Case of Major Ferguson an isolated case,—

3810. Sir Duncan Macdougall stated in his evidence, that when he was serving under the Duke of Wellington, the Duke compelled a certain officer to sell out, and that the Duke then selected Major Ferguson from the whole of the Peninsular army to command that regiment, but that Major Ferguson had not the money; and that unless Sir Duncan Macdougall had happened to come off duty at that time, and had seen Major Ferguson who had actually written a letter refusing, Major Ferguson would not have obtained the appointment for want of the money. That was a case in which the public might have seriously suffered in consequence of the command of the regiment being given by purchase?—It is an isolated case, I should say. As far as I understand the case from the evidence, it seems that the colonel of a certain regiment had been deemed by the Duke of Wellington no longer fit to command that regiment; he seems to have been a colonel who had brought this right to retire by purchase, and the Duke I presume must have intimated to him that he must either quit the army or stand a court martial; but there must have been some reasons still further why the promotion to that colonel's vacancy should not have gone in the regiment, for first of all the colonel was compelled to leave by the sale of his commission, and next it was decreed that the promotion should not go in the regiment, and then the Duke looked about to select an officer who should purchase. He approved very highly of the conduct of Major Ferguson, and I am sure that the selection did justice to the Duke's prévoyance, for I understand that that Major Ferguson is now Sir James Ferguson, and a better officer could not be found. He was not able to purchase although the Duke made him the offer, and the promotion would have gone to another officer, but fortunately Major Ferguson fell in with a friend, and he purchased the step. But this case only occurred from the mere fact of Major Ferguson not being at that time a purchasing officer, and this occurred in the time of war, when men had to consider, who were not very rich and who had burthens upon them in the shape of families, the risk which they ran by investing purchase money of any kind. I think that the Duke might have gone down the list of his majors and have found many too ready to purchase the lieutenant-colonelcy, but he came to Major Ferguson first, and wished to give him the first chance because he was

so meritorious an officer; but he might have preferred taking the chance of war, and getting promotion for nothing; but being persuaded by the generous friendship of Sir Duncan Macdougall, he accepted his security and purchased the step; but I do not think that isolated cases of this kind are good to judge a system by.

3811. The general system of purchase seems objectionable, and in individual cases it appears to have been injurious to the public service?—This case did not turn out to be actually injurious to the public service.

which did not prove injurious to the service.

Expense of messes,—

3812. Great complaints have been made to the Commission of the expense of the regimental messes and other expenses that young officers are involved in, in their regiments, and it is said that this arises from the want of control on the part of commanding officers; will you state whether that is a matter entirely resting with the Horse Guards, or whether the Secretary-at-War can take cognizance of it?—That is not a question that I believe I could take cognizance of in any way, unless the thing amounted to such a scandal as to attract public notice; but my notion is, that the expense in messes very much depends upon the expense in society in general, and that you cannot lay down any stringent and fixed rules; one commanding officer may administer the domestic affairs of his regiment with great prudence and great economy, and at the same time keep up the character of his regiment for hospitality far better than another; it depends very much upon commanding officers of regiments themselves; some pay no attention to the thing, and allow the mess to run rather loose, and become expensive; others pay attention to it, and fix particular days when the hospitality of the regiment is to be offered, and on the other days they encourage the officers to live rather more economically, and I believe that now an officer living economically and declining to drink wine except on certain days, no notice is taken of it in the regiment, and an officer does not at all suffer in the opinion of his brother officers because he cannot drink wine, or does not choose to drink it.

depends much on the expenses of society in general;

may be kept within bounds by commanding officers of regiments.

3813. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) The original purchase system, I believe, was introduced in the time of Charles the Second?—The period was about Charles the Second's time, but in considering the system of purchase we have been rather putting the cart before the horse, for the system of purchase was not originated to get men into the army, but it was introduced to let men out of the army; it was created as a means by which a man should be allowed to retire from the army. That was the origin of it, and the sale commenced in fact before the purchase, but then when the sale commenced somebody must of course buy.

Systems of purchase from their first origin.

3814. (*Chairman.*) You are referring to the old system?—Then the army was upon a totally different footing from what it is now, for though it was a standing army yet each regiment was sold to some particular individual, and he made large profits himself.

3815. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Up to 100 years ago regiments belonged to individuals?—Yes, up to George the Second's time, I believe. About that time it was abolished, and they were reduced, the colonels were paid regularly, and the State stepped in, and took charge of the general regiments. Lord Lynedoch raised a regiment and got his rank for it, but it was afterwards transferred to the State. He came into the army with the rank of full colonel.

3816. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) From the evidence that has been given, the objections to selection that have been brought forward are, that selection in this country, owing to the immense influence of Parliament and of the aristocracy, would lead to abuse; but your Lordship, on the other hand, appears to consider that it would attract so much public attention, that it would be almost impossible to carry it on?—No; what I said was this, that no man could administer it, however honest his intentions might be, who would not be accused of administering it dishonestly and for the purposes of a political party, and that that was a burthen that I would not undertake; because I think constant abuse as to the administration of the selection would tend to lower the character of public men, and I should be really very sorry to have such a responsibility cast upon me.

Difficulty in administering a system of selection.

3817. General Spencer, and I believe Lord West, seemed to think that the traffic arising from the system of purchase was derogatory to the feelings of officers, and to the reputation of the English army?—I do not agree with either of them. I do not think that the system of purchase is derogatory to the feelings of officers. You may find officers here and there who do not like to be purchased over, but unquestionably I think if those officers were calmly reasoned with they must admit that, though occasionally they may be purchased over, not being able to purchase themselves, they do rise by the system of purchase faster than they would rise without it. Of course their feelings must be hurt occasionally when they are passed over.

3818. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) And they would be passed over by a system of selection?—Much more so; and I am sure a system of selection in the army would create a clamour that it would be almost impossible to withstand. Only look where the system of selection has been adopted during the war; we have had an immense clamour proceeding from those officers over whose heads others have been promoted.

3819. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) With regard to selection, I suppose there is never a brevet, however eligible the individuals may be, that there are not great complaints against it?—There are brevets that come out for service in war; the old brevets were entirely for seniors.

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3820. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to non-commissioned officers who have been promoted, it has been urged that it is a great boon to them, because they can sell out, never having purchased; I asked for a return upon that subject?—A return cannot be made out very speedily of that nature. You must go back to the record of all the officers' services who have sold out, and find from whence they originally came, whether they came from the ranks or otherwise. When once they become officers they are all the same, and you have to trace them.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, 15th July 1856.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Mr. E. ELLICE.	Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Lieut.-General WYNYARD.	Mr. G. CARR GLYN.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.	Col. E. R. WETHERALL.

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Major-General Sir HENRY W. BARNARD, K.C.B., examined.

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3821. (*Chairman.*) How long have you been in the army?—Ever since the year 1814.

3822. Have you lately been in the Crimea?—I have just returned.

3823. When you were there you had an opportunity of comparing our military system with the French system?—As far as regarded the operations in the field I had every opportunity.

Had opportunities of comparing the French and British military systems,—which led him to feel strongly that much injury might result from disturbing the purchase system. Opinions of French officers on the subject.

3824. Did that lead you to compare their system of entry into the army, and their system of promotion, with ours?—I cannot say that that led me to have any defined idea as to their system of promotion that would be useful to this Commission; but so far as regarded the working of their system, I had an opportunity of seeing the difference of the two systems, and comparing them together.

3825. Did that lead you to form any opinion, or alter any opinion previously formed, upon the system of purchase in the English army?—It led me to feel very strongly that we should be doing ourselves very great injury if we disturbed it. I found this opinion very much upon that of officers of high standing in the French service, who expressed to me personally their surprise that we had any idea of interrupting a system which has led to such great results. On that occasion I said, "What do you mean by great results?" and they said, "Why, it gives you a higher class of officer "than we can obtain in our own service, and the consequence is that you have "an officer with higher feelings in the discharge of his duty; one great point "of difference between us is, the line that is drawn between an officer and a non-"commissioned officer," alluding then to subaltern officers; and on one occasion, an officer of very high rank in their service embodied his meaning in the following way; he said, "We are at the present moment suffering very much from illness and fever; our men naturally are not cleanly in their habits, and we have no means of superintending them in that *minute degree* that you have, of superintending their daily and hourly discipline in the camp. With you, your non-commissioned officer lives with the men, he has a constant control over them, and exercises a minute supervision over their actions; with us there is no such line drawn between the non-commissioned and subaltern officer; he, the non commissioned officer, does not live with the men in that way, and we have not that great difference of rank between the soldier and the officer that you have. The subaltern officer, who is away from the soldier, looks to the non-commissioned officer as the responsible officer under him, while he is responsible to his superiors. We consider this one great point in your service towards the maintenance of that extraordinary discipline which we see (now that we have served with you,) maintained throughout your camps, for your order, your cleanliness, and your health."

3826. This line, as it seems, between the officers and the non-commissioned officers, is more distinct in our service than in the French service?—Yes; and they consider this a great advantage in our system, and would be glad if they could make it more distinct, but their own service is so different, it cannot be so.

3827. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) They assume that our non-commissioned officers are more efficient than their non-commissioned officers?—Most decidedly.

3828. Did they give any reason for the comparative inefficiency of their non-commissioned officers?—"Inefficient" would be perhaps a wrong term to use; but they gave an opinion as to the want and error in their system, which was, that the non-commissioned officer was associating with the officers instead of being associated with the men, and supervising all minute details, and that he was not with the soldier in the constant habits of daily life as ours are, nor could he exercise the same control, and that he had not the same obligation laid upon him.

3829. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Your observation goes rather more to their system than to individuals, does it not?—Yes.

3830. The English system brings the non-commissioned officer more closely in contact, with the soldier than the French system does?—It does; and, as I have already stated, they

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attributed the order, the cleanliness, and the discipline in our ranks to the influence that the non-commissioned officer has with the men, and the responsibility that is thrown on him by his officer, for a certain marked line of duty. A subaltern officer, in many cases, would deviate from his duty if he mixed himself up actually with the soldiers in his camp. In all cases of riot, and in all cases of drunkenness, it is the officer's duty to keep himself away, and he carries that duty out by another and subordinate officer under him.

3831. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) It is desirable to know what the cause of those defects in their non-commissioned officers may be?—I think I have stated that instead of there being a marked line, as in our service, between the officer and the non-commissioned officer and soldier, they have not that line. A non-commissioned officer lives in daily life more with the officers than in our service, and consequently he is not so valuable an instrument of discipline as our man is, who being separated entirely, and having one distinct duty to perform, is responsible for that, and does not live with the officers.

3832. Is that partly attributable to the conscription system, and to the vast number, comparatively speaking, of non-commissioned officers?—Yes; but that raises a comparison at once between the different systems of the armies.

3833. (*Chairman.*) A French officer, when he once joins a regiment, looks to the army generally as the profession of his life?—I think, generally speaking, he does.

Many officers with fortune enter the army, not intending to remain for life,—

3834. In the English army that does not seem to be the case; many officers go in with the intention probably of leaving it in 10 or 12 years?—I do not know whether they go in with the positive intention of leaving it, but a great many go in with sufficient fortune to make it a matter of uncertainty whether they continue in it or not.

a great advantage to the service; their devotion and zeal and benevolence to the lower ranks.

3835. Do you think that that is an advantage or a disadvantage?—I should say that it is a great advantage; indeed, I think you get a higher class of men into the army, men who have gone through the public schools, and have got a certain standing before they get their commissions, men who devote themselves with very great zeal, and not only that, but from the circumstances of ease in which they are placed, have the means of aiding and assisting the lower ranks, and they do so to a very great extent.

3836. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Does it not also tend to accelerate promotion, officers entering the army for a certain number of years, and going out again?—Yes; but I do not think you can take that as a part of the system. You cannot say how many enter the army to remain in it, or how many go in as a matter of convenience. Most decidedly it tends to accelerate promotion.

3837. Without taking it as a part of the system, as an incident it tends to accelerate promotion?—Very much so indeed.

Instances of their assisting the lower ranks.

3838. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are the Commissioners to understand you to say that officers of that class are afforded an opportunity of aiding and assisting with regard to pecuniary matters?—Yes, I think so; and not only that, but I will give instances of it. At the time when our sufferings in the Crimea were at their height, you saw the officers of a British regiment parting with their baggage ponies, and the horses that they had for their own pleasure, and actually sending them away from the camp down to Balaklava, to be kept there, and to be used to bring up provisions and clothing for the use of their men, entirely depriving themselves of their use, and I think that having got a class of men that can afford this, with the high feelings that they have, is a great advantage to the army; I do not say that the French officers would not do the same, but they have not the means of doing it.

French officers, though willing, have not the means.

The French social system different from ours.

3839. Are the Commissioners to suppose that the French gentry are a great deal less numerous than ours, or that a large proportion of them do not enter into the military service?—I do not go that length, but there you open another door. If you take the two nations at this moment, certainly, there is a large proportion of the French gentry who are very much confined in their means, with very little fortune indeed; I think that is one great feature in the French army, there is very little money stirring amongst them, and all of them are comparatively constrained in their fortunes.

3840. Though they are undoubtedly more constrained in their fortunes, may we not suppose that the army is considered by the French gentry, and the French lesser nobility, more generally as a field for their exertions than it is in this country?—I do not know. I think myself that there is amongst the gentry of this country a very high tone of feeling towards the army, but I do not say that we are same military nation that the French are. They have a larger field for men entering their service than we have—ours is a very limited field.

3841. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is not the social condition of France, with respect to the number of proprietors who live upon rent, essentially different from that of England?—Most essentially different. I am acquainted with a great number of French people, and I find that it is a system they are now beginning to feel the bad results of, for the subdivision of properties has gone on for a sufficient length of time to be felt now in almost every family in France, and it is becoming so small, that the gentry have comparatively nothing.

3842. The class of small nobility to which reference was made just now is infinitely smaller in France, and has comparatively much smaller means than the landed proprietary in the counties in England?—I should say so, certainly.

3843. (*Chairman.*) You state that some officers of distinction in the French service spoke favourably of our system to you?—Yes; many told me that they had not understood our system till they saw it working; that it (alluding to the system of purchase) always struck them as a very extraordinary one; they could not understand why, because one man's purse was longer than another's, he should have greater advantages over his comrades. But when they came to work with us, and to see how our army was constituted, they very much changed their opinions, for though our system was one that they never could attain themselves, yet they saw it led to good results, and gave us a class of officer which they had not. They admired the system when they knew it, but until they had an opportunity of seeing its working, they did not understand it.

French officers considered that our system led to good results.

3844. But the class of officers seems, from your former answer, to depend rather upon the social state of the country than upon the system of purchase. In France it seems, as you state, from the division of property, and the smallness of the fortunes of their gentry, that under the present system they could not get the class of officers that we have in our army by any system of purchase?—No; but then it comes to this:—Suppose you were to do away with the system of purchase, would you still continue to get the class of men into the service that you have now, which gives a system that works favourably to the country and to the service?

3845. Do you think that under any system, if purchase were abolished, the sons of the gentry would not continue to enter the army?—That is a question that I can hardly give an opinion upon. I do not think that they would enter the army so freely.

3846. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In conversing with those French generals and officers of rank, how did they account for the artillery and the engineers being quite as efficient, I suppose, as their own?—They look upon them as the *corps d'élite*, the scientific branches of the army; they consider them apart from the others, as not in the same category. And to show that the opinions which they gave were not idly founded, one man holding a very high staff appointment expressed his surprise to me that in the artillery and engineers the same advantage of extra rank was not given that he found given to our guards. He said, "I do not see why a corps of that description are kept back. You cannot exchange into them, and there is no purchase into them. I do not see why they should not have the advantage of the rank which you give to another *corps d'élite*," alluding to the guards, their captains having the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and so on. I mention this to show that the opinions given were not mere cursory opinions, but that the men had given some little attention to the subject.

They look on the artillery and engineers as corps d'élite.

3847. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Did any of the officers of the French army express a very strong opinion as to the British infantry?—Very strong; one officer of very high rank said, "I am surprised at one thing; I see by the newspapers there is a strong party "in England now who are for reforming your army, and doing away with the system of "purchase." To this he attributed the efficiency of the army which he then saw, and without any intention of decrying his own nation; He said, "I never saw any infantry "to equal the British. You have very little, if anything, to learn from us, but what you "have to learn from us, you do not take advantage of. We, on the contrary, in many "things might copy you with advantage, but where we, after 40 years' experience have "had constant wars, and you have had none, you will not copy us or take advantage of our "experience in our transport and ambulance, but you have adopted a new system of your "own, which has been, I must say, a total failure, and has rendered the finest infantry in the "world inefficient; because I have no hesitation in telling you that I think that if we "were ordered to advance our armies to-morrow, you would find such as we are, and "depressed as we are, that the French infantry would be more available in the field after "three days' march than you would; and though I consider your infantry *the finest that "I ever saw*, I think that would be the result of your present system of transport."

Strong opinions respecting the British infantry expressed by French officers.

3848. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) But you heard nothing from French or other foreign officers to shake your opinion, that a regiment of British infantry, even according to the present system, was equal to any regiment of infantry in the world?—Most decidedly not; I heard that opinion expressed by officers of the *highest rank*, not only in the French service, but very particularly in the Sardinian.

Such opinions expressed by officers of the highest rank in the French and Sardinian armies.

3849. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Was any reference made by any officers of high authority in the French army to our cavalry?—I do not think they talked so much about the cavalry as they did in general about the infantry, because the cavalry was not in the field at the time; it was not so much brought forward in any comparison of the two armies. They certainly thought our cavalry very magnificent, and they attributed a very great deal to the weight of the horse, and the man after he was mounted; and that a very small force of English cavalry would probably ride down a very large force of any other.

3850. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Besides being the chief of the staff you commanded a division for some time, did you not?—Yes.

3851. And you had a great deal of intercourse with the French and Sardinian officers?—Yes; very great when chief of the staff, and also during the time that I was a divisional general, for I thought it was not bad policy. I liked it, and I laid myself out very much o make their acquaintances.

Had much intercourse with the French and Sardinian officers.

3852. From your position as chief of the staff, you must have obtained a great insight and knowledge into the English staff?—Yes.

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3853. What was your opinion of the English staff compared with the French staff, do you consider the French very superior to the English officers?—I should say not. I should say that during the time we were in the Crimea we had formed not only a very efficient staff but a very intelligent staff, and one which, if the war had continued, would have proved what good materials it had been chosen from.

Our staff in the Crimea very efficient,—

3854. You did not find many officers, or any officers on the staff, whom you did not think qualified for the situations that they held?—None. I was very much astonished to find what qualifications were required of them. In the first place, before they got appointed, every one of those officer passed through an examination, if I may so say. The system adopted was, that when an officer was put down for a staff appointment, he had a drawing to do, some country to survey, and a report to make out, and he never got his appointment unless he did this. I think Colonel Wetherall, who was there, will bear me out that that was the case.

not too numerous,

3855. Do you consider the army was overstocked with general staff officers?—Certainly not.

but rather the contrary.

3856. Probably it was under the mark?—For working in the field, I should say that it was under the mark. During the time that we were in the Crimea, we were always in one position, consequently there was not the same opportunity given to judge whether the staff was sufficient, or whether it would require augmentation. I should say, certainly, that if we had to work in the field, the staff would have had to be increased rather than diminished.

French transport system,—compared to ours.

3857. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) You stated just now that the French army had greater facility of movement than ours, do you not think that that is to be attributed to the habit of the French soldier carrying greater weight?—Very likely. I did not speak then with reference to any comparison between the British or the French soldiers, but with reference to the system of transport.

3858. Are you not aware that the French transport was entirely broken down?—This was no fault of the general system. It broke down from the extraordinary want of supply to it, and the great demand that they had upon them; they were taking the outpost duty of the army, and the great amount of labour their transport had to do, was not to be told till you came to see the working of it.

3859. Taking the transport of the two armies at the commencement of April, which army would be in a more fit state to move now?—I should say that the French army would not have been better, if so well, off as we were. We were just commencing a system that would have led to an efficient transport of our own, whereas they were deteriorating from the hard work that they had had all the winter, and the want of reinforcement.

3860. The director of the French transport told me that they had not a horse or a waggon left?—Exactly. They were broken down, but I think that was from the manner in which they had been worked during the winter, and that they had not sufficient reinforcement to support them. It must always be remembered, in talking of our own transport, that at one time it broke down most completely; and at the time when it was revived, it was at the expense of some 3,000 or 4,000 bayonets out of the ranks, and at that cost it was assuming a very efficient and excellent form. We cannot doubt that those men would have been made up by drafts, leaving the army as strong as ever, and you would have had a corps of transport, military in its organization and in its discipline, which you certainly had not before.

3861. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Were there 3,000 or 4,000 bayonets detached for that purpose.—I think upwards of 3,000 were transferred to the land transport corps.

3862. (*Chairman.*) You have always been in the guards?—Yes; but owing to circumstances I have served a good deal with the army at large in different places, in the West Indies, and as acting adjutant-general in the northern and midland districts, on the staff and in command in the Crimea.

3863. Purchase is more constant in the guards than in other regiments,—there is a more regular system of purchase?—I think that there are more commissions without purchase in the line than in the guards; but I think it is a system that is carried out very generally throughout the service.

3864. Were your own steps all by purchase?—My first commission was without purchase; all the intervening ranks up to lieutenant-colonel I purchased; I got the rank of colonel by seniority in the service.

Artillery officers, who do not purchase, equal to the others,—

3865. You have spoken of the system as producing such superior officers, do you not think that our artillery officers are equally excellent officers?—Quite so; but they are very slow in their promotion.

3866. But the system makes them very good officers?—Not only that, but their officers come from the same class, and with the same education, as the other branches of the service.

but the service is a favourite one.

3867. Therefore it does not seem necessarily to belong to the system of purchase getting that class of officers?—That is drawing a comparison between one peculiar branch of the service, which is a very favourite one, and the whole service at large. I think that you would find it more easy to supply the artillery and the engineers without purchase, than you would the larger field of the whole army.

Objections to promotion by selection.

3868. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do you think that selection in the army, as it takes place in the navy, would be so popular with the army as purchase?—I should say most decidedly not, nor do I think itis one that could be carried out. It would be a very onerous duty to impose upon the power that should have the selection.

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3869. Would not selection be equally dependent upon favouritism and patronage, as if the promotion took place by purchase?—Without much considering the matter, it strikes me that you would open the door to infinitely more favouritism and patronage; I think if you go a little further, the result would be, that you would do away very much with the energy and devotion that men show to the service, if an officer felt that he was not sure, if he rose with credit to himself, and zeal in his profession, till he came to the head of his regiment, whether to the command of a company or to the command of the regiment, that his services would give him a prior claim to it.

3870. Is it not an encouragement to young men entering the army that no persons can be put over their heads from favour or through patronage, as long as they have a right to their turn for purchase?—Yes, certainly.

3871. The class of officers generally in the army who purchase are the younger sons of country gentlemen, and of lawyers, physicians, and merchants who if they could not secure their advancement by purchase, might hesitate to enter into a competition with parliamentary and aristocratic influence, which would in a great degree, in this country, govern promotion?—I think that there is a great deal to be said upon that, certainly.

Promotion from the ranks,—

3872. (*Col. E. R. Wetherall.*) Had you any non-commissioned officers promoted from the ranks in your division?—Yes; a few.

not always successful.

3873. How did you find that work?—I should be very sorry to say anything against the system, but I certainly must say, from the experience I have had, that in one instance where it succeeds, in five it does not.

3874. Pure gallantry is not the standard at all?—I am of opinion that mere personal bearing in action, unless leading to some great result, should not claim notice; I remember a most unhappy instance of promotion that occurred in the army; they were obliged to get the man away from his regiment, for he was not a man that was presentable with the officers, and they put him into the land transport, but his conduct in the land transport was so excessively bad that they sent him back to his regiment.

3875. Had you any opportunity of judging of his educational qualities?—I had, and he certainly could not write a letter; he neither could write nor spell.

3876. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) What became of him?—He is still an ensign.

3877. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) Would it not be better, in promoting a non-commissioned officer from the ranks, that he should undergo some examination?—Decidedly.

3878. Do you think that a system could be introduced by which men of that class could be sent to any college?—I think that they are too old, generally speaking, for that.

3879. Do you recollect the age of the man you have referred to?—No; I should think that he must have been a man of 27 or 28.

Other modes of rewarding merit in the ranks than by giving commissions.

3880. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Not promoting them as officers would not prevent their receiving other rewards for meritorious and distinguished services?—On the contrary; but that is another system again, and I am very strongly of opinion that it would be more beneficial to the army if you had the means of rewarding a man of that sort by giving him a decoration accompanied by a pension, that he should hold on his discharge or during his service; that would be a very great advantage.

3881. That would be a better mode of rewarding him, than by promoting him at a certain age to the rank of officer?—Yes, I do; there are several men whom I have known to be promoted from the ranks, whom I have myself felt a great deal of interest in, and whom I have not lost sight of; I have frequently looked them up to see how they were getting on, and they have said to me that they experienced the greatest kindness and encouragement from the officers, but still they could never feel that they were on a par with them; and they also felt that they never could live with them, their means were so constrained. When an officer goes into the army he has generally an allowance; there are very few instances, in our service, of a man living on his pay.

3882. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Was the person you have mentioned ill conducted altogether?—I do not know what character he bore as a soldier; there was a great cry about the man, (a corporal,) and they gave him at once a commission. I think it was done hastily, and without inquiry into the character of the man. No doubt his conduct was very gallant.

3883. (*Lieutenant-General Wynyard.*) When did he distinguish himself?—At the first attack on the Redan he took two Russian officers prisoners.

French gentlemen who enter the ranks live with the officers.

3884. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to gentlemen of high rank in the French service, who are termed privates or non-commissioned officers, in what way do they live with the soldiers; do they live entirely separate from the others, or how is that managed?—As to the few that I have seen, of high rank, who were serving in the ranks, and who had not gone through a course of education at St. Cyr, they make them what we should call orderlies, and take them out of the ranks in that way.

3885. With regard to their mode of living, they do not live with the officers?—Yes, they do; they wear the uniform of a soldier, but they live with the officers.

3886. There is no possible means of ascertaining what the proportionate number of that class might be?—I should say that there are very few.

3887. You think that there are very few of high rank?—Very few.

Captain MacPherson examined.

Captain MacPherson.

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3888. (*Chairman.*) You are on half-pay?—Yes.

3889. When did you leave active service?—In 1846.

3890. You have been in several regiments?—Never but in one.

3891. In that regiment had you seen much foreign service?—Yes, but not active service.

3892. You have been in the Colonies?—Yes, in Gibraltar, the West Indies, and Canada.

3893. Was there much purchase in that regiment?—A great deal.

Purchased but one commission.

3894. Did you purchase your steps in the regiment?—I purchased my lieutenancy, not my company.

The purchase system highly beneficial to the service.

3895. From your experience in that regiment, what is your opinion of the purchase system?—My opinion is, that it is highly beneficial to the service, as it accelerates promotion to the officers who do not purchase, as well as to those who do. The officer who cannot purchase runs with the tide to the top of the list of his rank, and is there ready to take advantage of a death vacancy, or the retirement of an officer upon full-pay; and I have known several instances in my own regiment, when officers not for purchase, have reached the top of the lieutenants in from five to seven years, and have been refused a death vacancy because it was considered that less than ten years service did not entitle an officer to his company without purchase, though he would be allowed to get it by purchase in three or even two years. There was one officer in my regiment who had been raised from the ranks to the adjutancy, and who reached the top of the lieutenants in five years in consequence of the purchase of those above him; in two years afterwards, that is after he had been seven years adjutant, a death vacancy occurred, but the Horse Guards would not give him the step, though he had served all through the Peninsular war as a non-commissioned officer, had been several times mentioned in orders for his gallantry, and was strongly recommended by his commanding officer. No other opportunity of promoting him ever offered. His own death was the next that occurred in the regiment, and that was ten years afterwards. He died of yellow fever in the West Indies, after 17 years service as an officer, and at least 12 as a non-commissioned officer.

Hardship of not giving death vacancies to non-purchasing officers.

3896. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Was he all that time at the head of the lieutenants?—No; but he ran to the top in five years.

3897. How many years did he remain at the top?—Twelve years.

3898. (*Chairman.*) After he had served seven years as a subaltern there was a vacancy? A field officer died. Had he got that vacancy, he would of course have been captain without purchase in seven years after he became an officer.

3899. It seems that under this system, that though there is no selection to let a man advance, there is selection to stop a man advancing?—I consider it one of the hardships to non-purchasing officers, the death vacancies are so very few. In my whole 21 years' service only five deaths occurred in the regiment; therefore, if promotion depended entirely upon death vacancies, an officer would not get his company in less than 25 years; but in consequence of the system of purchase, he runs to the top in a short time, and is ready to take advantage of the few opportunities that occur.

3900. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You stated, did you not, that the non-purchaser derived considerable advantage from the system of purchase, but it appears to me that the instances which you have quoted have been particularly the reverse of that?—What I wish to point out is, that in consequence of the purchase system this officer ran to the top of the lieutenants in little more than five years; a death vacancy occurred about two years afterwards, and had he been permitted to get that vacancy, he would have got his company in seven years without purchase. Had there been no such thing as purchase, as only four deaths had taken place in that seven years, and as one of those was an officer junior to him, he would only have got three steps. He also got three steps by the augmentation of 1825, which would only have placed him five or six steps up the list of ensigns.

3901. (*Chairman.*) Is there a rule of the service that seven years is not long enough?—There is no rule to that effect, but it is generally done; I know two instances of it in my own regiment; the one just mentioned, and another very recently, since I left.

But to half-pay officers to reduce the half-pay list.

3902. Who was brought in in this case when the man was not allowed to get the step?—I think the officer came from the half-pay, to reduce the half-pay list. The only chances that a non-purchasing officer has is a death vacancy, and promotion by retirement to full pay of officers above 30 years' service, or an augmentation of the army.

3903. Therefore the half-pay operates very disadvantageously to non-purchasing officers?—It does.

3904. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What was the age of this individual when he got his first commission?—I cannot say exactly, but he had been all through the Peninsular war, and he did not get his first commission until 1823, therefore he must have had at least 12 years service as a non-commissioned officer, and supposing him to have been 18 when he enlisted, he must have been between 30 and 35 years of age.

3905. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) You thought it a hardship that that officer was brought in from half-pay, to the injury of the man raised for his merit, from the ranks?—Most unquestionably, for he had not only long service, but had been mentioned in orders; and he was seven years adjutant.

3906. The system of purchase had benefited that man up to the time that he arrived to be the senior lieutenant in the regiment; and then the system of selection did him a great injustice?—Yes.

3907. (*Chairman.*) Supposing the officer, instead of being one not for purchase had been one for purchase, could they equally have brought in the half-pay officer?—An officer who purchases is always considered to have a claim; but whether he would have got the step or not, I cannot say

3908. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) When the vacancy occurred, do you consider that, from his age and his services, it was desirable to promote this officer for the benefit of the service?—Most unquestionably. He was adjutant at the time, and had been seven years adjutant, and probably from 12 to 17 years serjeant-major; he had two brothers killed at Waterloo, and he had been mentioned several times in orders.

3909. He must have been past 40 years of age, must he not?—I believe he was about 40.

3910. (*Chairman.*) At the present time, the war being at an end, reductions will take place, and many officers will be put on half-pay?—Yes.

3911. Then a similar case to that which you have given may occur again, as to officers who cannot purchase?—Most unquestionably. There will be a great many officers in the army now who cannot purchase, and a great many young officers on half pay.

3912. Those officers who cannot purchase, will be just the ones who will suffer from this system?—Yes.

3913. You stated that, if a senior lieutenant, for instance, was for purchase, he would not be passed over in the same way by an officer being brought in, because he would be considered as having a claim, besides which, the half-pay officer could not purchase?—It was a death vacancy; therefore it was to be filled up without purchase, either by this senior lieutenant being promoted without purchase, or from the half-pay; and it was filled up from the half-pay.

3914. Supposing a death vacancy had occurred, and the senior lieutenant had been one quite capable of purchasing, he would have been passed over just in the same way on that occasion, would he not?—I suppose he would. It is considered, sometimes, however, that an officer who has purchased has some claim.

3915. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Might it not have been done in this way: if the senior lieutenant had been for purchase, that an officer on half-pay might have been brought in to sell to that officer, and in that way have given promotion in the regiment?—Yes; but that would have been by purchase.

3916. Have you ever known an instance of that?—Yes; it is a matter of daily occurrence for an officer when he retires to have another brought in from half-pay to sell, and then the promotion goes by purchase.

3917. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have you any idea how many times this poor gentleman was passed over?—I cannot say exactly, but I should think 16 or 17 times. I stood next to him on the list of lieutenants, and not being for purchase either, I was passed over 18 times.

Was passed over 18 times,

3918. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) How many years were you getting your company?—18 years.

3919. Notwithstanding you were passed over 18 times, you got your company in 18 years?—Yes, and I consider I should have been many years longer in getting it if there had been no purchase.

but got his company in 18 years, and should probably have been longer if there had been no purchase.

3920. Did you ever know so strong a case?—I never heard of so strong a case, but there may be as strong cases.

3921. Were you doing the duty of adjutant all that time?—No; I did the duty of adjutant for seven years.

3922. (*Colonel E. R. Wetherall.*) How many deaths were there in the 18 years?—There were only five deaths in the regiment in 21 years.

3923. If it had not been for the system of purchase you would not have been lieutenant in that time?—That is my opinion. There were only five death vacancies and one retirement on full-pay (which always goes in the regiment). I should only have got five steps, as one of the deaths was that of an officer junior to me.

3924. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) At what stations did you serve?—Gibraltar, the West Indies, and Canada.

3925. Was there any peculiarity in the class of officers in that regiment?—No; I think not. They were a very good class of officers.

3926. But there were not many for purchase?—They were nearly all for purchase. There were only, I think, two or three exceptions in the whole regiment.

3927. In what year did you conclude your service?—In the year 1846.

3928. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Were you reduced upon half-pay, or did you exchange upon half-pay?—I exchanged on half-pay. When I left the service, an officer was brought in to sell, and the promotion went in the regiment.

3929. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) All your service was during peace, was it not?—Yes.

3930. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Will you state what the general promotion in your regiment was, beginning from the lieutenant-colonel and going downwards?—I have made an extract from the annual Army List for the year 1825, the year I joined, by which I find the senior captain was an ensign of 1799, and a captain of 1808, he had therefore been 26 years in the service, and supposing his age to have been 18 on first appointment he must have been about 44 years of age. As to the two next captains I cannot give the dates,

Rate of promotion in his regiment when he joined it.

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but they were captains of 1808 also; and the two next to them were of 1809. The senior lieutenant was a lieutenant of 1806, and the next 1808, which gave them about 21 and 19 years service respectively, and would make them about 39 and 37 years of age; and the four senior ensigns had 11 years service each, and must, therefore, have been about 29 years of age. None of these officers could be called old men, but I consider they were all too old for their respective ranks.

3931. What was the service of the lieutenant-colonel at that period?—He was not an old man, but he had been all through the Peninsula. He is still living, though long since retired.

3932. (*Chairman.*) It was the effect of the war that led to those great ages, was it not?—It was the effect of the war in the first place, and the slowness of promotion afterwards. Almost all the officers had got their promotion during the war without purchase, and they could not sell nor retire upon half-pay under 20 years' service, and indeed I do not think at that time they could sell at all unless they had purchased.

3933. After 21 years an officer would be allowed to sell, though he had not purchased?—I think that no officer was allowed to sell at that time unless he had purchased, but I am not sure.

Suggestion of certain advantages to non-purchasers whose promotion is slow.

3934. You have had much experience of the effect of the system upon officers who cannot purchase, compared with those who can; have you any suggestions to make which you think would improve the system without doing away with purchase, which you seem to think very advantageous to the army?—I think when an officer who cannot purchase, reaches the top of the list of his rank, he should not be deprived of his promotion when a death vacancy occurs, as it may be many years before another chance offers, as in the case I have mentioned. Secondly, an officer who cannot purchase is generally a long time a subaltern, notwithstanding the assistance he derives from the purchase system, and all his service as such counts for nothing. I think it would be but justice to those old officers to allow them to count all above 10 years as subaltern towards the brevet rank of major after they get their companies; and thirdly, I think that when captains retire upon half-pay before they get the brevet rank of major, they should be allowed to get their brevet rank without the necessity of first getting upon full-pay, in the same manner as all other ranks above them do at present.

3935. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You mean that the death vacancies should be reserved for those who cannot purchase?—Certainly not; I mean that when he does get to the top of the list it should not be said that his services did not entitle him to it, particularly as an officer is allowed to purchase after two or three years' service. It cannot be a want of qualification on the part of an officer who has served seven years. In the case that I have mentioned the officer had served seven years as adjutant, and certainly he was qualified.

Desirable that the post of adjutant should be filled by a gentleman, and not from the ranks.

3936. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You stated that you had been seven years adjutant. Do you think it desirable that the post of adjutant in a regiment of the line should be filled by a gentleman, or a man who had been raised from the ranks?—Most unquestionably by a gentleman, in my opinion. Men who have been raised from the ranks, although invariably treated with the greatest kindness by the officers, very seldom have sufficient moral influence over the young officers, nor do I think they are ever as much respected by the men. They can seldom ride, and are therefore almost useless in the field, (the adjutant of whom I have already spoken, was obliged to resign the adjutancy because he could not ride,) and they are of course too old to learn. I consider a good non-commissioned officer is injured rather than benefited by his promotion. They are almost always married men, and neither they nor their families ever feel at their ease in the society of gentlemen. A non-commissioned officer who had been promoted once told me, he would give anything to go back as serjeant major. His pay was then sufficient for his wants, his wife washed and cooked for him, his children went to the regimental school, and when old enough his sons might enlist and become non-commissioned officers, and his daughters might marry non-commissioned officers;—but now what was he to do with them? In fact he did not know how he was to provide for his family.

3937. Do you think that that is the general impression throughout the army?—I think so.

3938. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In that regiment was any authority given you over the younger subalterns, or had you the drilling of the regiment, without the officers, entirely within your own hands?—Certainly; as it is in all regiments, I believe.

3939. (*Chairman.*) You stated that when you first joined that regiment the greater part of the officers had not purchased?—Very few had purchased, as most of the promotion during war goes without purchase.

3940. Were they all ready to purchase?—Some of them were ready to purchase, but there was nobody wishing to sell.

Few young men enter the army not intending to remain for life.

3941. Did the system of purchase, while it assisted promotion, bring in a class of officers who seemed less attached to the service, and who did not look forward to it as the profession of their lives?—Most certainly not. I do not believe that many young men enter the army with any other intention than that of making it their profession for life. I think the service would lose greatly if the officers who purchase were removed from it. I think the great mistake the public make is in thinking that all the men who purchase belong to the aristocracy, whereas I should say much the greater number belong to the

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middle classes, and as no aristocratic influence can pass over an officer who is for purchase, I consider these monied men the greatest check to that influence. I also consider it of importance that every class of society should be fairly represented in the army.

3942. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) What would have been the effect if there had been a system of selection by merit as well as by purchase?—I do not know; I should be sorry to see such a system attempted. I am quite certain it never can be carried out. I do not see how *military* merit is to be discovered in peace time. Most undoubtedly the feeling would be, that those who have most interest would be sure to have the most merit.

Selection by merit not practicable in time of peace.

3943. In your regiment, did the circumstance of so many officers passing over others by purchase create a feeling of disgust, and induce men to retire?—Certainly not; those who were passed over felt bitterly the slowness of their promotion, compared with those who purchased; but they felt convinced it was much quicker than it would be if there was no purchase.

No ill-feeling caused in his regiment by officers being purchased over.

3944. I suppose the feeling was a feeling of regret that they had not the money?—Yes; that they had not money to take advantage of the opportunities thrown in their way.

3945. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) You are of opinion that service in a regiment, although it did not lead to promotion in the regiment, should reckon as service for general promotion in the army?—By brevet.

3946. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you not perceive that if that were to be so, it would augment very largely the upper ranks of the army?—Very few officers who purchase are ten years getting their company, therefore it would affect few but those who cannot purchase, and they could not possibly get the brevet rank of major under 20 years' service.

3947. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) What you wish is, that a certain number of years' service should, as a matter of course, make a man brevet major?—I mean that after ten years, service as subaltern he should be entitled to count any service above that towards brevet rank.

3948. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Is it not the case in the Indian army that they give a subaltern, after a certain number of years' service, the brevet rank of captain?—I believe they do.

3949. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) Your opinion is, that the brevet rank of captain should be given to a subaltern, after a certain number of years' service?—No; but that his services above 10 years as subaltern should count toward brevet, instead of counting from the date of his company as at present.

3950. Is there any other point that you wish to mention?—I might mention the advantage that the non-purchasing officer has in one respect; that after he has served his 21 years he can sell, which he could not do if the purchase system was done away with, and that is considered a great boon to a poor man.

Permission to non-purchasers to sell,—a great boon.

Adjourned.

Saturday, May 16th, 1857.

PRESENT:

The Duke of SOMERSET.	Sir DE LACY EVANS.
Lord STANLEY.	Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Mr. EDWARD ELLICE,	GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq.
Lieut.-Gen. WYNYARD.	

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

The Right Hon. The Earl Grey.

16th May 1857.

The Right Hon. the EARL GREY examined.

3951. (*Chairman.*) Your lordship has held several offices connected with the administration of the army. I believe your lordship has also read the evidence which has been given before this Commission?—Yes.

Notwithstanding the objections to the purchase system, it would be unwise to abolish it without a sufficient substitute, which has not yet been suggested.

3952. It would be a great advantage to the commission if your lordship would state to them your general view of the subject under their consideration; namely, the system of purchase in the army?—Upon the general question of the system of purchase, after carefully reading the evidence that has been given to the commission, it appears to me that though it is very easy to point out objections to that system, and though probably in forming an army nobody would think of establishing it, still it would be very unwise to abolish what you find in existence, and what appears to be answering well in many respects, without knowing very accurately what system you are to substitute for it. Upon looking over the whole of the evidence, I do not find that among the witnesses any one has yet suggested a mode of conducting the promotion in the army, which would meet the difficulties that are to be anticipated, if promotion by purchase and the sale of commissions were to be done away with. It appears that in all countries keeping an army in an efficient state during a long peace has been found a matter of great difficulty. I say during a long peace, because I think that there is a very material difference between peace and war. In war there is no difficulty with proper management, I believe, in making the army efficient, and in keeping it so; but during peace, when it is not employed, it has universally been found a matter of extreme difficulty to keep it in a state of efficiency, and one of the principal difficulties is that which arises from the tendency in the process of years of the army to become filled by officers beyond the age at which they are fit for the duties of the ranks which they respectively hold. That difficulty seems to be felt in the French service, in the Austrian service, in the Prussian service, and in the service of our own East India Company; though in almost all those cases there are facilities which would not probably exist in this country, for avoiding some of the inconveniences which would arise in peace; but the system of promotion by purchase appears to answer in this country the object of keeping and maintaining an army during peace in a higher state of efficiency, in respect to age, than any other plan which could be substituted for it. It enables you to have a comparatively rapid current of promotion. The average age of the officers in the several ranks is much lower than under any other system, and a certain number are promoted at an age which renders them perfectly efficient for any duties they may have to perform, particularly since the system has been established during the last two or three years of opening the whole list of the colonels to the crown for selection for employment in the rank of general officers.

Difficulties of keeping an army efficient during peace, which do not exist in war time.

The purchase system obviates some of these difficulties by keeping up the current of promotion.

Measure adopted in 1854 of selecting colonels for generals' commands intended to obviate the evil of slow promotion in the higher ranks, where purchase does not exist.

3953. That measure which you speak of was adopted in 1854, and was adopted, I believe, because it was found that the system of purchase by itself had not sufficiently kept the higher ranks of the army efficient, and had not brought forward men of sufficient vigour in life to take the higher commands; was not that the chief reason for the adoption of the change made in 1854?—The system of purchase does not apply to the rank of general officers. It certainly was found that partly from the large number of general officers that were made at the end of the war in 1815, and partly from other circumstances officers did not rise sufficiently rapidly from the rank of colonel to that of general officers. But so far as those ranks which were directly affected by purchase were concerned, I cannot think that there is any great reason to complain of the operation of the system during the peace, because under any regulations that may be adopted we must be prepared to find that in peace the army will not be in the same condition as it will be during active war, and it is hardly desirable that it should be so.

3954. Are the Commissioners to understand that your Lordship would keep the system as it now is, or are there any important modifications in the present system which, without going to the length of abolishing purchase, you would think it desirable to introduce?—I am not prepared to suggest any modification of the system of purchase. I may observe, that there are a great number of other matters that ought to be attended to with a view

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to the efficiency of the army, and which appear to have no necessary connection with the system of purchase.

3955. But in the system of purchase you do not see any modifications that are desirable to introduce if that system is maintained?—I am not aware of any.

3956. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do you see none with respect to enforcing the payment of the regulated price of commissions?—I do not see a great objection to an extra price being paid; I feel persuaded that as long as there is a disposition on the one side to pay, and on the other to receive, any attempts to put down any extra price will fail.

No great objection to extra prices being paid for commissions.

3957. (*Chairman.*) If the system of purchase is maintained we must expect that those high prices will be given in this country whatever regulations are made to prevent it?—I have no doubt that they will be. I am also persuaded that even if you put down avowedly the system of purchase, in some way or other money would be brought to bear upon the promotion of officers in creating vacancies to which officers would succeed. I see by the evidence that an officer states that in the Austrian army such a system has introduced itself, and in the Indian army, where we know that there is the system of making up a purse which is calculated to produce to a certain extent the same effects, though I think with greater hardship and injustice to the officers who have not money, it has been found necessary virtually to sanction that system. It was formerly prohibited, but it has been found to be attended with greater advantage than disadvantage, and now it seems that the authorities in this country, and of the East India Company, have thought it expedient to withdraw any attempt to interfere with it.

Even if the purchase system were abolished, money would still be given for promotion.

This occurs in the Austrian army, and in our Indian army.

3958. (*Mr. E. Ellice*). Is it an objection to the system of purchase, that it brings into the army men who do not intend to make it a profession?—On the contrary, I think that that is a very great advantage in the system of purchase. I think that it is a great advantage in every way. In the first place, I cannot help retaining an old opinion, which now seems to have become out of fashion, that a standing army in a free country is always a source of more or less danger; and I do not think that the present state of this country, tranquil and settled as it appears to be, would justify us in neglecting the experience of all other nations, and all past times, and in endeavouring to separate the standing army too completely from the general population of the country in interest and in feeling. I believe that the fact that there are constantly passing through the army a large number of persons identified in interest and feeling with the great body of the higher and middle classes of the country, is a very great security against the army ever being abused so as to become a source of danger to the political liberty of the country as might happen if the army were entirely officered by mere soldiers of fortune. I think further, that the circumstance of gentlemen going into the army for a few years, and then going out of it, is extremely advantageous to the nation in another respect. It provides an employment now for young men of wealth, who would have no other employment perhaps equally advantageous to them, in which they acquire habits of discipline and of submission to authority which are very useful to them when they afterwards settle in other occupations in life. Many of those who retire from the army early, by the sale of their commissions, are young men who are heirs to considerable property, and who ultimately contemplate settling upon it, when they have the usual occupations which they will obtain in that character; but, in the early part of their lives, they have not the same resources. I think it is also a very great advantage that by those persons coming in for a time, and then going out of the army, you have, without any expense whatever to the country, the advantage of maintaining a generally lower average age of officers who are serving. It is also, as it seems to me, proved that the existence of a considerable number of persons who do not intend to make the army their profession is an advantage to those who do, by accelerating the rate of promotion. Sir George Brown has shown in his evidence, that men who have not money to purchase rise more rapidly in the line than they do in the artillery where no purchase is allowed, and as rapidly, or perhaps rather more so, than the marines, where the same system prevails as in the artillery.

Men entering the army not intending to make it a profession, not objectionable, but on the contrary advantageous.

The army should be identified in interest and feeling with other classes.

It should not be officered by mere soldiers of fortune.

Men of wealth and property passing some years of early life in the army, advantageous both to themselves and to the army.

3959. Do you think it objectionable that officers who purchase, and who very often give large sums for their commissions, are obliged to expend more in obtaining the position which they acquire in the public service, than they receive as emoluments from their pay?—I see no injury whatever to the public in it; on the contrary, I think it is rather an advantage to the public. Young men are eager to get into the army, not for the sake of the pay, but from the love of a military life and the hope of distinction; and I do not see why the public should not have the same advantage from this as other employers. When there is a great wish to enter into a certain profession, you get persons to perform its duties at a comparatively lower rate of remuneration; that is what it comes to, and I do not see why the public is not entitled to that as well as all other employers.

Advantageous to the public that young men are willing to serve in the army more from the hope of distinction than for pecuniary reward.

3960. Does not the introduction of young men with those means of purchase increase the general style of living among the officers. Young men in that position have greater habits of expense than poor officers with no means beyond their pay, and such habits of expense may tend to increase the expense of the mess and other charges connected with the regiment?—I think that that is an evil undoubtedly, but I concur in the opinion which I see has been expressed by one of the witnesses, that these habits of expense in the army flow from the habits of civil life; and, unfortunately, I am afraid that it is one of the evils of the present day, that in all ranks and in all professions there is a tendency to undue and extravagant expense. At the same time I must observe, that I

Habits of expense in the army,—an evil, which might be checked by the authorities.

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think the authorities, if they steadily use their power, may do a great deal to repress the expense of the messes, which is almost the only thing which need bear severely on a young officer. I have always thought so; and when I was in the War Office many years ago, I thought that at the Horse Guards that subject did not receive the attention it deserved and that there was not a sufficiently firm hand in checking the great expense which is apt to prevail in the messes.

3961. In fact, that kind of expenditure in a regiment depends more upon the attention of the commanding officer in restraining habits of that description, than upon the officers having the means of gratifying habits of expense?—Yes, I think much more so.

Undue expense incurred less in messes than in private amusements:—but even this might be controlled by proper management.

3962. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) It is not so much the actual expense of the messing in a regiment as it is the out-of-door amusements which entail expense. A poor officer does not like to withdraw himself from the company of his brother officers, and therefore he finds himself involved in expense. If the colonels of the regiments are asked what the expense of their messes is, they say that it is a very fair sum which the officer actually pays, but it is the extras, the out-of-door amusements, which are so expensive?—I believe that is quite true; but I also believe that even with regard to the expenses incurred in amusement there is more in the power of the authorities than has been hitherto done. In the first place, I feel persuaded that a good deal of evil has arisen from the manner in which officers upon their first entrance into the army have hitherto been neglected, and the want of a sufficiently stringent system of enforcing their having acquired a certain amount of knowledge of their profession previously to their promotion, and of providing sufficient occupation for them in drilling and learning their duties. Many years ago, when I was in the War Office, I was strongly convinced of this, that the system upon which the depôts were then managed contributed very materially to the evil.

Not desirable that frequent promotions to commissions should be made from the ranks.

3963. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is it an objection to the system of purchase, that it interferes with the promotion of men possessing great merit from the ranks to the situation of officers?—I do not consider that an objection to it. The more one studies the subject of the army the less it will appear to be desirable that promotion to the rank of officers from common soldiers and serjeants should take place frequently even in war, and in peace such promotions are still more rarely advantages. I think that there should be no obstacle to men rising who really distinguish themselves; but under our present system, I do not believe that any such obstacle exists. We can remember an officer sitting in the House of Commons, a general officer in the command of a regiment, who, I believe, rose from the ranks; and in a long war like that at the beginning of this century there are opportunities for private soldiers and serjeants who have genius, if I may use the expression, to distinguish themselves in such a manner, and to show such military talent, as to make it very right that they should be promoted; but as a general rule, I do not believe that it is a kind of reward which it is advantageous, either to the men themselves or to the service, that they should frequently receive. In the army, as in all other professions and pursuits in life, it seems to me that nature itself has made a distinction between those who have that leisure which only a certain amount of wealth can give to attain the education and qualifications which are necessary for officers, and which are not wanted for private soldiers or in other ranks of life, for those who work with their hands. You see among railway operatives, workmen in cotton mills, common sailors, peasants working in husbandry, and in every profession, that there are a very small number of exceptional cases of men brought up to work with their hands who, by their native energy of mind, raise themselves above those pursuits and come into a higher rank; but those can only in the very nature of things be exceptional cases; and I do not think it is desirable that it should be otherwise; and the education and the habits of men brought up to bodily labour, are not in general such as to qualify them to direct the labour of others. I think that that remark is equally applicable to the army as to all other professions and occupations in life.

No obstacle at present exists to such promotion of men who deserve it.

In all other professions and occupations, those who direct the labours of others must be distinct from those who labour; and the instances are very rare of those in the latter position attaining to the former one.

3964. Is not the system of purchase subject to many abuses as it is conducted at present; is not there a good deal of trafficking between officers; and do not exchanges take place by favour, in order to enable officers to purchase commissions over the heads of other officers in particular regiments?—I see it is stated that abuses of that kind do take place, and of course they ought to be checked as far as possible.

3965. But do you not think that those abuses would probably take place equally under any system of selection, as under the present system of purchase?—I see no system by which you can hope entirely to abolish abuses.

3966. Can any trafficking of that description now produce the promotion of an officer over the head of other officers willing to purchase in the same regiment?—I understand not, certainly.

A system of promotion by selection in peace time impracticable.

It would become promotion by seniority.

3967. Do you think that any system of selection from our army, constituted as it is, and stationed as it is generally over different quarters of the globe, would produce more heart-burning, as it has been stated the system of purchase often produces on the part of officers not having the means of purchase, or more discontent, than the system of purchase as it now exists?—I am persuaded that during peace a system of selection in this country is practically impossible. I do not believe that any Commander-in-Chief or any Government would long be able to exercise that power of choosing officers for promotion, and they would take refuge from those attacks on the score of favouritism to which they would be exposed by any selectionin, following blindly the system of seniority in peace; and I am confirmed in that opinion by what I see already of the results of the system of selection

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which has been partially introduced with regard to general officers even in war, which affords tests of the merit of an officer which are quite wanting during peace; and though I have no reason to doubt that the authorities have used the power to the best of their judgment honestly, I find that the witnesses who have been examined by this Commission, and who have expressed an opinion upon the subject, all object to the manner in which the power of selection of general officers has been used. They all complain of favour. I find the same thing with regard to the selection of officers for the staff, and I find the same thing with regard to the navy. I believe that for many years the First Lords of the Admiralty have done their best to select as fairly as they could, yet the suspicion of favouritism always exists. For the navy there are much more facilities for forming a judgment of the character of an officer during peace than there are in the army, because an officer of the navy has, in fact, in the elements an enemy to contend with, even in peace. A great part of his merit depends upon his seamanship and his ability to manage a ship in all the difficulties to which weather and other circumstances expose him, but an officer of the army in time of peace has no such means of showing what his character is; and in the absence of any sufficient test of the merits of a man, I am quite sure that no authorities could support the choice they made so as to be able to defend it from the accusations to which they would be subject. We should also run this risk, that officers would be endeavouring to bring their claims to notice through the press. We have seen something of that already. Controversies would be raised as to the merits or demerits of officers and as to the persons to whom the credit or the blame for the success or failure of particular operations ought to be attributed. Thus a spirit of party would be created in the army, and in this manner very great mischief would be done unless the system ended in being one of mere seniority; and from what I see of the opinions expressed by officers of the army before the Commission, it appears to me quite clear that it would necessarily end in that. The Commander-in-Chief for the time being would know that when a lieutenant-colonelcy or a majority fell vacant, if he appointed the next person in succession, he would be comparatively exempt from obloquy; but, on the other hand, though he had a strong opinion that there might be some very able officer in a junior rank, he would not be able to prove it to the satisfaction of others, and he would be afraid of the suspicions that he would incur, and he would not have sufficient firmness to do what perhaps the public interest required. Upon the subject of selection, I think that in war promotion by selection affords the means of giving the most powerful impulse to the spirit of enterprise in both officers and soldiers, and particularly in a great war conducted by a person who is at once general and a despotic sovereign, like the Emperor Napoleon the first. In those cases it gives enormous power to a great man like that, who has all authority concentrated in his hands, of increasing the efficiency of his army. In this country it is impossible that the stimulus of unlimited selection in the promotion of officers should be used in the same manner, but still during war there are means of bringing officers forward; brevet rank can be given for distinguished service, and employment on the staff and the appointment of general officers by selection afford the means of bringing forward men who show remarkable military talents into situations in which the country gets the benefit of their ability. During war, also, the system of purchase is virtually to a great extent suspended from the greater number of death vacancies, from the feeling and spirit of the officers, and their unwillingness to sell during war, and much fewer promotions go by purchase then than they do in time of peace, which is what I think is exactly most desirable, that the purchase system does not interfere with your using, so far as you safely can with our peculiar institutions, the means of bringing forward merit by selection during war, while it at the same time accelerates the current of promotion during peace.

Selection, however honestly made, is always attributed to favour:—this occurs in the navy, though it is fairly done, and ample means exist of testing merit even during peace.

No means of testing the relative merits of military officers in peace time.

Officers would endeavour to bring their claims to notice through the press; which would create a party spirit in the army.

During war there are means of bringing forward meritorious officers:—and then the purchase system becomes virtually suspended. It has the advantage of accelerating promotion during peace, and not preventing selection during war.

3968. Supposing a vacancy took place in the command of a regiment which had been in India eight or nine years, the officers having been all present with the regiment during that time, and that a young man was selected during peace, who had before the public no superior claims to promotion to the officers who had been serving in that regiment for so long a period, do not you think that it would create more heartburning and discontent in that corps to see that young officer promoted to the command of the regiment, than if an officer in the regiment having the means of purchase was promoted over some of the officers in the regiment?—I think it would infinitely more. I would say that I think there would be a very just ground of dissatisfaction in the regiment in which the officers were so passed over; and that no service that another officer in peace could have performed, though it might justify completely the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that he was really a better officer than any to be found in the regiment, would, either to the officers themselves or to the public, be considered an adequate ground for passing them over. I cannot help thinking that when officers are exposed to the danger of an unhealthy climate, the natural and proper compensation to them for the risks which they incur is the more rapid promotion which they get in consequence of it; and I am sure that our Indian or Colonial Service would come to be regarded with extreme dissatisfaction and cause great discontent if that proper and natural compensation for the risk was withdrawn from the officers who are exposed to it.

It would cause just dissatisfaction if officers who had incurred the risks and dangers of unhealthy climates were passed over by selection.

3969. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is your lordship aware that sometimes, with good interest and by the help of money and exchanges, junior officers do succeed in obtaining the command of regiments over seniors even of war experience?—I am quite aware that under the system of purchase officers who can purchase rise above those who cannot; but as I

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understood the former question, the object of it was to show that if the system of purchase was abolished you would necessarily arrive at the system of promotion by mere seniority, by pointing out the difficulty there would be in making any selection, and it was in that way that I answered it. I am persuaded that that is the fact, that you might nominally give the Commander in-Chief the power of selection, but that practically he never would enjoy it, and that if you abolished purchase you would fall back upon the system of promotion by mere seniority during peace.

A system should be introduced of ascertaining the competency of officers previous to promotion;—by examinations, as in the navy.

3970. Does it occur to you that it would be possible to establish certain regulations as to testing the merits of officers doing their duties in different ranks, which would enable the Commander-in-Chief to justify himself against any such imputations?—I believe not. I believe it is extremely important, whether you have purchase or whether you abolish purchase, that you should introduce a system similar to that which exists in the navy, of allowing no officer to obtain promotion without its having been clearly ascertained that he was fit for that duty. That is an opinion which I expressed many years ago to Lord Hill when I was Secretary-at-War, and I have always thought that there has been a deficiency of the proper means of testing the merits of officers. I am quite persuaded that there ought to be an examination exactly (so far as the different circumstances of the two services permit) analogous to that which prevails in the navy. No man can be appointed lieutenant in the navy without having shown that he possesses both a theoretical knowledge of his profession and also a knowledge of seamanship, and I think the same thing ought to be established in the army, and no man ought to rise to the rank of captain (which corresponds to that of a lieutenant in the navy) without having gone through an examination to prove that he does possess a competent knowledge both of the theory and practice of his profession; that he is able, for instance, to manœuvre a regiment, and to do those other duties which are capable of being tested; but I am quite certain that no examination that can be devised, though it may detect incompetent officers, can afford the means of discriminating between officers who would be more or less capable of the active duties of war; nothing but war itself and actual service can afford the means of judging of those men with accuracy.

Examinations may be devised to detect incompetency, but not to discriminate between the merits of individuals.

3971. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) To what ranks would your lordship limit the power of selection for that purpose; would it be possible to choose a regimental officer for promotion, with a view to his capacity for war, in the subaltern ranks?—I think not.

3972. Does that apply to field officers?—Yes.

Selection for promotion to general's rank should be made only with a view to actual employment.

3973. Does it apply to general officers?—I think not entirely, provided the rule which as I understood was intended to be established by the Commission of 1854 is strictly adhered to, namely, that promotion to the rank of general officer should only take place by selection for actual employment. I think that if officers should be promoted out of their turn to be general officers as a reward for past service, there would be great danger of abuse, but that the best security against this would be afforded, by making such promotions only with a view to the immediate employment of the officers selected, in the rank to which they are promoted. I am not sure that this rule has been adhered to since 1854, as strictly as I think it ought to be; but if it is so in future, the responsibility of the military authorities in respect to the selection of general officers will not be materially increased by the warrant of 1854. As the number of employments for general officers is very limited compared to the number of officers, there must, from the necessities of the case, be a selection of those who are to be appointed to these situations; and whether you select merely from the list of generals, or from the whole list of colonels, I do not think makes any great difference in the difficulty of the task. The officers in command of regiments must give more or less proof of those qualities which are principally required in a general officer. In peace the great duty of a general officer is that of inspection and of seeing if the different branches of the service are kept in a proper state, and a man that has his own regiment in high order and in a high state of efficiency may be presumed to understand better than those in a regiment which is found to be in inferior order what is required to carry on the service properly; and therefore you have, in the state of the regiments which they have commanded, an indication of who are the best men for actual employment as general officers.

The employment of general officers must always be by selection; and the responsibility would not be greater if officers in the command of regiments are selected.

3974. You would ascertain the merit of a lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment by reports from his inspecting officer?—You must trust much to these reports.

The merit of a lieutenant-colonel may be judged of by the state of his regiment.

3975. Therefore you would trust entirely to the reports of the officer inspecting for that purpose?—Not entirely, and not the reports of any one inspecting officer. A lieutenant-colonel, during the time he commands a regiment, would come under the inspection of different generals, and you would have in the course of years reports upon the state of the regiment from various persons; but I must further observe, that with regard to the state of a regiment, it is not merely the reports of the general officers which afford an indication of its condition. The state of health of the regiment,—the number of punishments, the general satisfaction of the men belonging to it, the anxiety of officers to get into the regiment or out of it,—in various circumstances of that kind there are indications by which the Commander-in-Chief may very well judge to a considerable extent of the efficiency with which a regiment is commanded.

Not more than two examinations advisable, one for admission.

3976. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Would your lordship limit the tests and examinations to particular ranks, or is it to be carried up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—I think not, I

think that there ought to be two examinations, a preliminary one before a young man is admitted into the army at all, as in the navy, and a second examination before he rises to the rank of captain; I think that no man ought to rise to the rank of captain without possessing such a knowledge of his profession, so far as you can rest it by examination, as would qualify him for all subsequent promotion. I think that a multiplication of examinations would be injurious.

and one for the rank of captain.

3977. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Your lordship thinks that those examinations should be employed in peace as well as in war, but if they are to be employed in peace your lordship sees no possible practical mode of selection or of giving promotion in time of peace, except by seniority or money. What inducement is there to a lieutenant to pass a good examination if he cannot obtain promotion by superior discipline and competency?—He will not get his promotion at all unless he passes a good examination.

3978. No, but if he merely obtains promotion from supersession, it will be a very limited description of merit that he will contend for.—I have always thought that the system of strict seniority in promotion would be very injurious to the army, and I think as an alternative to that, the existing system has many advantages; and though it is true that it does not give the same means of encouraging exertion as a system of promotion by selection, since promotion does go by ability to purchase and by seniority combined, and not by merit, still, under the present system, the Commander-in-Chief has many means of rewarding good officers, there are appointments to the staff and many desirable employments which an officer can receive, and there is always the prospect of a war breaking out, and then an officer of merit has an opportunity of distinguishing himself. I do not think it has been practically found under the existing system that the means of stimulating merit by the hope of reward has been deficient in our service.

The means of encouraging exertion and stimulating merit exist at present.

3979. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) But an officer who passes his examination for the rank of lieutenant in the navy derives no other advantage from it than that he is qualified for the appointment?—Precisely.

3980. His future promotion depends upon his conduct in the service?—Certainly.

3981. (*Lord Stanley.*) Do you think that the examination for the rank of captain might be so conducted as to exclude all men who entered the army with the intention of making it a mere amusement and not a profession?—I think that it might be so conducted as to exclude all men who meant to enter the army and to neglect the duties of the army. It would not, nor would it be desirable that it should, exclude men who enter the army meaning to make it an occupation only for a few years and not to continue it.

3982. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) With regard to the question of selection is your lordship therefore decidedly of opinion that it would be much better that an officer should propose himself as being ready to purchase than that he should be selected for promotion, only giving the refusal instead of having a selection?—I think it would be much better.

3983. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Do not you think that the refusal of promotion to a man is far more invidious even than selection?—I think that the refusal is difficult, but I do not think that it is so difficult as selection. I am bound to say that I think in our service hitherto there has been a want of sufficient firmness in refusing promotion to those who did not deserve it. Some very remarkable instances of that came under my notice, when I held the office of Secretary-at-War.

Refusal of promotion less difficult than selection.

3984. Is it not in human nature that that should continue with the system of seniority strengthened by the system of purchase. Is it not a very strong thing to stop and say, although you are the senior officer and you have the money to purchase you shall not go on. Does not that require more firmness than even to select a man because he appears to be the best man?—I do not think so. I think that there is no real difficulty in establishing a system by which incompetent men should be stopped. I think that a great part of the evil has arisen from the inefficiency of inspection in our service for many years,—that again has arisen from our having general officers appointed who were past their work. I am sure that for many years previously to the breaking out of the late war all persons who have had an opportunity of seeing how our service was conducted, must have been aware that the great majority of the general officers employed were too old, and had been too long out of the active exercise of their profession to be fit for the duties which they were called upon to perform, and the consequence was that the great majority of the inspections were little better than a farce, instead of being, as they ought to have been, really efficient means of ascertaining the state of the regiments, and the qualifications of the different officers. They were mere forms which led to no useful results.

For many years past inspections have been inefficient. The generals had been too long unemployed.

3985. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is it not the fact, that at one time there was not a general officer in India who could get on horseback?—I am not aware of that, but in my experience, as Secretary of State, I have more than once had cause to lament the appointment of officers who I knew were too old for the duties they had to perform.

3986. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) So that the system of purchase, however advantageous, as tending to diminish the age of officers by making more rapid the current of promotion, is not sufficient to keep down the age in the army, so that the officers in the higher ranks should be sufficiently youthful.—As I have already said, that does not apply to general officers. If the system of selecting from all the colonels for general officers had been established before, I believe that there would not have been any difficulty in obtaining for colonial or foreign service efficient general officers.

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3987. That is selecting officers in the rank of colonels under the warrant of 1854 to do the duties of generals, with temporary rank.—Yes.

3988. That as a makeshift may be good; but is it a fair plan to exclude officers from the emoluments and advantages of their professional rank, and which are justly due to them, and go to a rank below for officers to perform their duties for them?—I do not think that they are excluded from the advantages of their rank; it seems to me a very mistaken mode of looking at this subject to consider the interests of individuals so much more than the interests of the public. What we have to consider is how the public service is to be carried on. I believe it is essential to the public service that general officers should be in the vigour of life and of age, and in the recent practice of their profession, which makes them capable of carrying on their duties with advantage. It is quite right that men who have served well should attain the rank of general officer, and that those whose services have been distinguished should have further advantages, of pensions for good service, and the commands of regiments, which give them emoluments without active duties; but for the performance of the active duties of a general officer, in my opinion, no man should be chosen who is not both in the vigour of his age and in the recent practice of his profession. I would rigorously exclude from all employments of that sort every man who had been at home and idle for more than a certain number of years, because I am sure that in the nature of things in all employments, and above all in such employments as that of the army, a man who has not been in the habit of doing active duty for a certain number of years becomes incapable of performing it efficiently. For instance, you would never think of selecting for a judge a man who had retired from the bar for eight, or ten, or twenty years, and it is quite as improper to choose for a command as general officer a man who for that length of time had been out of active employment, yet prior to 1854 this was the constant practice.

General officers, when employed, should be in the vigour of life and in the recent practice of their profession.

3989. Though we ought not to choose men unfit for their profession, we do promote men to be general officers at an age when we know that they cannot fulfil the duties of that rank?—And I think it perfectly right to promote them; they are then promoted to honourable retirement for their past service. I think that is the effect of the warrant of 1854. It does not stop the gradual rise of every officer to the rank which is the legitimate object of his ambition and expectations, as a reward for past services, while at the same time it enables the Crown to choose for the service men fit for it.

But old officers should also be promoted to afford them an honourable retirement for past services.

3990. Would it not be a more sound system, that the persons who should discharge the functions of generals should be generals, just in the same way that captains perform the duties of captains, and colonels the duties of colonels, rather than be obliged to have recourse to a lower rank to discharge the duties of a higher rank?—I think, that the more recently a man has served in the command of a regiment, the more probable it is that he may be fit for the duties of a general officer. I see no reason why you should not take him immediately from one duty to perform the other. I think it is rather an advantage to the army than otherwise, that that selection should be made, than that you should go to the list of general officers; I do not see that they have any particular claim to it.

3991. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do not you think it advisable that before we change the existing system (removing of course from it, all the abuses that it is possible to remove), we should have some proof before us, of the advantages to be derived by the public from such a change?—I most certainly do think so; I am the last person to deny that there are many abuses which require correction, and some perhaps inevitable objections to our present system; but what I believe is, that upon the whole, it is preferable to any other system that you can practically substitute for it; and therefore, before any change is made, you should know very precisely what the new system is to be, and you should consider the relative advantages and disadvantages of both plans.

The present system, though not without objections, preferable to any other yet devised.

3992. Whatever that system was, it would be liable to abuse from the same influences to which you now ascribe the appointments of general officers beyond the age at which they are efficient for the performance of their duties?—Certainly.

3993. In this society it is impossible completely to guard against those influences?—I believe it is quite impossible.

3994. For the mere object of change without some proof of probable counterbalancing advantage, would it be prudent to risk any diminution of the present acknowledged confidence which exists between the officers and their men, of all ranks in the army?—I think it would be very imprudent to do so.

3995. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Do you think that that confidence between the men and their officers is the result of the system of purchase and sale?—No, I do not think that that is a fair way of putting it. I think that the existence of confidence between the officers and men is the result of the general system that prevails, and the class of men which by means of that system you obtain as officers; therefore, before you change the system you must see what change it is likely to make in the description and character of the officers whom you may have in the service.

3996. That applies, does it not, to the evidence which you gave with regard to the selection of officers from the ranks?—Yes, but not exclusively to that point.

3997. But purchase or non-purchase does not materially influence the question of promotion from the ranks, does it?—I think it materially affects it.

3998. In Lord Fitzroy Somerset's evidence I think he states that the system of purchase was a great advantage to non-commissioned officers, and that it was worth their while to

accpte a commission because they were allowed after a few years to sell that which they had not bought, and in that respect it was rather a facilitation of promotion from the ranks?—Yes, that was his opinion, I think.

3999. Do you agree with that?—In some respects it may be so; but on the other hand, of course, the system of purchase diminishes the number of commissions at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and so far diminishes the facility of promoting men from the ranks.

4000. Supposing there was no such thing as purchase, would that lead to the greater employment of officers who had been promoted from the ranks?—I am hardly prepared to say.

4001. Does it in the artillery?—The artillery is a very peculiar service; there is a great deal of scientific knowledge required which makes it much more difficult for privates to become fit for commissions.

4002. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Have you at all considered what would be the effect upon the army generally in the details of the profession if the system of purchase were done away with?—It is impossible to express an opinion upon that subject until one knows what system is to be substituted for it. Are you to have a system of mere seniority; or a system of promotion by selection? If you are to have promotion by selection, who is to select?

4003. Supposing the two systems of selection and seniority went together, what would be the effect throughout the army? Could the system of purchase any longer be conducted regimentally, as it is now? Would it not be necessary for the Commander-in-Chief to give the promotion generally throughout the army? otherwise an indirect system of purchase would still continue. If he gave it as a matter of course in the regiment, as you have stated, seniority would prevail, or a purse would be made up; therefore, to avoid either one or the other, he must take a lieutenant from one regiment and put him in another, and you would do away with the whole of the regimental system, and the whole of the promotion of the army would go generally through the whole of the regiments in the service?—I do not see that it is a necessary consequence, but I think that it is a very probable one.

4004. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) If that was not the case, would not every regiment make a purse within itself?—I have no doubt that it would.

4005. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) To carry out your lordship's observation, that, selection being so difficult and invidious, seniority would prevail, the seniority, instead of going through the regiment and occasionally giving us young men, would go through the whole army, and be slower than even in the artillery?—My opinion is, that if it went to seniority it would probably come to be seniority in a regiment. I think that the claims arising in a regiment exposed to great hazards, that the death vacancies should go in it, would be so great that they could not be passed over, and then you would come back again to the purse system.

Any system of seniority promotion would become regimental, and would revert to the purse system,—

4006. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) There would be a complete revolution in our military arrangements if promotion were to become general, as it is in the navy, and were not to take place in regiments as it does now?—No doubt there would, and no doubt it would lead, as has been shown in the previous questions, either on the one hand to making the seniority go through the whole army, which would lead to great injustice to those officers who were exposed to particular danger, and make the promotion very slow, or else it would be regimental, and then the system which prevails in the Indian service, of making up a purse, would in spite of any efforts of the authorities gradually be introduced, and that system, it appears to me, is much more unjust to an officer without money than the existing system. In the existing system an officer who cannot purchase is passed by, but he is not taxed to make up a purse for other people, perhaps at a very great inconvenience to himself. It seems, from the evidence given before this Commission, that in the Indian army there is a sort of moral compulsion upon the officers, in spite of any inconvenience that it may be to them, to contribute to the purse, and frequently they do borrow money at high rates of interest to do so, which seems to me infinitely more unjust than to give men the option of buying the rank or not, as they please; while those who cannot, have the advantage of rising by the purchase of others up to the top of their own rank, so that they are able to take advantage of any accidental vacancy that comes.

which is more unjust than the existing system.

4007. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is there not a moral compulsion in our service where a man who stands next for promotion, and has a certain amount of purchase-money refuses to give an extravagant price while the junior officers urge him to give it in order that they may get the promotion in the regiment?—I think that that is an evil.

4008. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) I think it appears in evidence that a purse is made up in our army also to comply with the demands of a senior officer, who says, that he cannot afford to go out for the regulation price. It is a frequent thing to solicit certain sums for other ranks, who all get a step by the promotion?—There is this difference between our Service and the Indian service, that in our service a man who does not return himself as a candidate for promotion by purchase does not contribute to the purse, while in the Indian service no man can withdraw from contributing to that purse. General Vivian says distinctly, that there is a moral compulsion, and that they are compelled to do it.

4009. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) In speaking of the promotion of officers for generals in command, you have stated that it will not do to consider the feelings of individuals, but

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rather the interests of the public service?—No, I did not say that; but I think that the public service is the first consideration.

4010. Does not the whole of the argument against selection rest upon the consideration of private feelings as set against the public interest?—I think not, I think it rests upon this, that practically you will never find men in the situation of the Commander-in-Chief or Secretary-of-State who have the firmness to resist those influences which will gradually convert the system of nominal selection into one of seniority. With regard to selection, if you establish that system of selection, another and a very difficult question will arise, as to who is to have that enormous power. Is it to be the Commander-in-Chief, or is it to be the civil government? If it is to be the Commander-in-Chief, and he is to exercise that power unchecked by the cabinet or by any member of it, you are then creating a government within a government, and a power that might be most dangerous. The Horse Guards might then be in silent opposition to the government, and infinite difficulties would arise. If, on the other hand the civil government is to have the control over the exercise of promotion, then you come to all those difficulties which arise from the suspicion of political influence and party objects affecting your selection, and I am persuaded that the evils of that system in a few years would be found to be so great that, though you called it a system of selection, it would be a system of seniority.

Difficulty of vesting the power of selection either in the Commander-in-Chief or in the Secretary of State.

4011. Without going into the question now as to whose hands the selection is to be placed in, I ask you this, your Lordship has stated that there has been great discontent in the navy with regard to the selections made a few years ago; was not there considerable favour shewn in the selections in the navy, and is not the discontent the remains of that system?—I believe it to be human nature that wherever there is selection there will be favour, more or less.

4012. And heart-burnings?—Yes; and undoubtedly, in olden times, public opinion with respect to favour was very different from what it is now, both in the army and the navy; rewards were given from favour in a manner which people will no longer tolerate.

4013. At present the administration of the navy is far more pure, is it not?—Yes, not only the naval administration, but every other branch of the government.

4014. Is there that degree of heart-burning in the navy which can be set in the balance as against the great efficiency which is derived from the selection of officers?—I should say, certainly not; I have endeavoured to show that a naval officer has, in peace, many more means of showing his qualifications than a military officer can possess.

4015. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Is it possible to compare the two services, with respect to the means of promotion? Is not a ship put in commission and her crew engaged for a period of five years, and at the end of the five years the captain, officers, and crew are discharged; whereas, in the army a regiment is a permanent body, and the particular merit of that permanent body, as it has always been represented, is the *esprit de corps* of the regiment? Would it be possible to make the promotion general throughout the army as it is throughout the navy, without destroying that *esprit de corps* which makes our regiments so efficient?—I do not think that could be done, certainly.

The navy and army can hardly be compared.

4016. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is a ship less efficient than a regiment?—I think that the two services can hardly be compared.

4017. There are greater facilities for testing an officer's merits in peace in the navy, are there not?—Very much greater.

4018. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would you have a regiment dismissed at the end of five years, as is the case with the officers and the crew of a ship?—Most certainly not.

4019. (*Chairman.*) You stated that you considered it incumbent upon the high military authorities to ascertain, clearly, whether an officer is fit for his duty before he obtains his promotion, in all cases?—Yes.

4020. You stated that after the rank of captain there should be no examination?—I think not.

4021. An officer may be very fit for a captain and yet not fit for a lieutenant-colonel?—Yes.

Causes of unfitness for a lieutenant-colonelcy not to be detected by examination.

4022. Then might not this arise, that an officer having obtained his captaincy after having passed his examination with high credit, afterwards applied to purchase his lieutenant-colonelcy, and yet the military authorities might feel that he was not a fit man to be allowed to purchase?—I think it is possible that the case might arise, but I do not think that examination would test it, the causes of unfitness for a lieutenant-colonelcy are those which would not be detected by any examination.

4023. There would be no use in an examination, but, I suppose, by a system of inspection it might be made known?—Yes, I think so, in some cases at least.

The purchase system affords the means of getting rid of officers unfit for the higher duties.

4024. Assuming that to be done, do not you think that it would be a more difficult thing for the high military authorities in such a case as that to prevent a man purchasing his lieutenant-colonelcy, than it would be, in the case where there was no purchase, to select a man for the lieutenant-colonelcy?—No, I think not; and I think that practically it is one of the great advantages of the system of purchase that it affords to the military authorities a way of getting rid of officers who are not fit for the higher duties, because there are means, as we all know, of bringing a pressure to bear upon an officer not considered fit for his profession which induces him to sell; for instance, the opinion of those under him, and the reprimands he exposes himself to receive from those above him, are so painful to a bad officer that he cannot practically resist an intimation that he had better

retire, and he sells his commission. It would be very difficult to drive a man of that kind out of the army if he were to receive nothing, and it would be contrary to the old wholesome rule of the War Office to put a man on half-pay because he was inefficient; but there is no hardship in requiring a man who is not fit for the army to take advantage of the system by selling his commission, and I know practically that that has in former times been very frequently done, and officers, either lieutenant-colonels or others, who have been found unfit for their duty, have received hints, and they have sold their commissions.

4025. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) When you find a man who is inefficient, there are means of getting rid of him?—Yes.

4026. After his inefficiency has been shown in the command of a regiment?—It may be shown either by a lieutenant-colonel or by a major or a captain. I have heard of cases of this kind where a captain has shown by his conduct that he knew his profession, and had all those qualifications which could be tested by an examination, who yet, from temper, was unfit for his promotion, and practically he has been got rid of by pressure. I think that one of the great advantages of the system of purchase which you would lose by abolishing it, is, that it does enable the public to be relieved, without unnecessary hardship to individuals, from men of that kind.

4027. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would it be consistent with the duty of the Commander-in-Chief if a major had been reported to him, or if he knew otherwise, that he was unfit to command a regiment, to give him permission to purchase a lieutenant-colonelcy, and get the command?—Decidedly not.

4028. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Are cases common in which a man is so notoriously unfit for the ordinary routine duties that he should be reported to the Horse Guards?—I hope that those cases are very rare, but there are cases, and, I believe, that generally the deficiencies which render a man unfit for command are deficiencies of temper, deficiencies in the knowledge of mankind, and the power of managing those under him; but those are as complete disqualifications for command as ignorance or stupidity.

4029. You have heard the statement, that in the winter in the Crimea, the mortality in the different regiments varied very much with the intelligence of the officer, the lieutenant-colonel in command?—Yes.

4030. The responsibility therefore, of a lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment, is enormous, is it not?—Certainly.

4031. Would you wait till you had seen the ill effects resulting from a man being unfit for a situation where there was such responsibility; or, would you not say, that the responsibility was so great, that no man ought to be placed merely in right of seniority and purchase in such a position, where the lives of soldiers were dependent upon the efficiency of the officer in command?—If you can detect his unfitness he ought not to be promoted; but I am afraid, that under all systems, many men would obtain commands, whether by selection or seniority, or by purchase, who, when they have got them will be found unfit for them. There is nothing more common than to find a man who does very well in a subordinate situation, who is not fit for a higher one. We see that at the bar. Many a man makes a good second counsel, but a silk gown ruins him; it is so with every profession. You have no certain means of testing a man's efficiency for command, except by putting him into it; and it is one of the great merits of the system of purchase, that when the inefficiency of an officer is detected, it facilitates your getting rid of him. With regard to the health of the army, I should also observe, that I think the fault has certainly been more at head quarters than anywhere else. I do not think that sufficient care has been taken at head quarters, in observing carefully, what the state of health of a regiment is; and pointing out to the officer in command, that the mere fact of unusual mortality in a regiment, is *prima facie* presumption against the system of the regiment—and I think it should be always so considered in selecting officers for employment as general officers. As I said before, the health of the regiments that they have commanded in different parts of the world, is one of the elements in forming an opinion of the merits of lieutenant-colonels.

Not uncommon to find men act well in subordinate situations who are unfit for higher ones.

The purchase system facilitates getting rid of an officer whose unfitness for command is not apparent till he exercises it.

4032. Do you think that if you make no attempt to get the best men, you have the same chance of avoiding the evil of having inefficient men, as if you took the good, bad, and indifferent, in rotation—would not selection give you a chance of sometimes being right?—If you could get good men to exercise selection, and you could exercise selection, it would to a certain degree; but I say, that the difficulty of selection is so great, that though you might nominally establish the system, it would practically fall into the system of mere seniority.

4033. Did not the Duke of Wellington express an opinion that the non-commissioned officers of the British army were the main-stay of it, how are they selected, are they taken by seniority or by selection?—There is a very different facility for selecting non-commissioned officers; there are not the same sinister influences exercised. No doubt, even in the selection of non-commissioned officers, there are many colonels who are guilty of very great favouritism. It does not attract the attention of the public to the same degree, but one of the reasons why some lieutenant-colonels have their regiments in very much better order than others, is simply that some perform that most important duty of selecting their non-commissioned officers with more judgment and discretion than others.

Selection of non-commissioned officers for promotion.

4034. Therefore that, like every other system, is liable to some abuse. If you changed it and took the non-commissioned officers by rotation would they be so good?—Decidedly not.

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4035. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You stated that you conceived that one of the advantages of the purchase system was that it produced officers of a younger age and much more efficient for service than any other system; still it appears that your lordship has had opportunities of seeing several instances of complete superannuation and inefficiency in general officers; was not that superannuation and inefficiency the consequence of the system of purchase, as they had all risen to that rank through that means?—It seems to me, on the contrary, that if it has been proved by the returns laid before the Commission that the system of purchase leads to officers attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel at an earlier period than they would if there was no purchase; it must, therefore, tend to make the general officers also younger than they would be if there was no purchase in the junior ranks, and therefore the evil that was felt prior to the issue of the warrant of 1854 from the age of the general officers would have been aggravated if the system of purchase had not existed.

4036. Your lordship, I presume, means that if seniority were substituted it would increase the evil of superannuation; but supposing it were not so, and that selection were a part of that which was substituted, it does not follow, I presume, that the general officers would be so old as they otherwise would be?—I believe that even if selection were made, the rule, which I have already said I believe would be practically impossible; without purchase officers would be later in life in attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, because one advantage of the system of purchase is that a great number of officers go out of the service altogether at an earlier period of life, and therefore they do not stand in the way of others. A man sells out of the army as a major or lieutenant-colonel, and the public has done with him, he does not stand in the way of others, and those who remain get on faster. If there was no such motive for selling out a very much larger proportion of officers would remain in; and as you necessarily have fewer officers of the higher ranks than of the junior ones, the age of general officers would be increased by abolishing the system of purchase even with selection.

4037. With reference to the observations and the criticisms or abuse to which the higher authorities are exposed whenever they resort to selection, is not it rather reasonable that the public should expect that those who accept very high and lofty situations should be willing to encounter the responsibilities which those situations involve for the good of the service?—I believe that men are willing to do that, but at the same time I only look at what is before me. I find that when a selection is made, as honestly I believe as it can be, still those who make it are not exempted from those attacks. I know what the ordinary feelings of human nature are, and I do not think that in practice you will find men encountering that obloquy, when from the nature of things in time of peace it would be impossible to show by distinct proof the superiority of the officers selected for promotion over senior officers to whom they were preferred.

4038. Your lordship considers that the system of purchase as now carried on affords an advantageous mode to the Commander-in-Chief of stopping the promotion by purchase of an inefficient officer?—I said that it afforded a useful means of relieving the army altogether from persons who are not likely to be useful.

4039. And that that was an advantage in the purchase system, but when an officer attains the command of a regiment by the purchase system, what power does the present system or practice give to the Commander-in-Chief of relieving the army from a man who then for the first time is found to be entirely inefficient?—The power which I have endeavoured to explain of making that man sell out. It would be very difficult to make him resign his commission, and impossible to put him on half-pay. The rule was in force when I was in the War Office, and I believe is still continued, that no man is to be put on half-pay for inefficiency, but you can make him sell out.

4040. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In short, you might get rid of him while he had the power of selling his commission; but you could not get rid of him without bringing him before some tribunal to satisfy the authorities of his inefficiency if he had been selected?—Precisely. In the one case, you can get rid of a man for that sort of inefficiency which you can judge of, but of which it would be difficult to afford tangible proof. In the other case, if the alternative is dismissing him, you can only do that with common justice when you can prove such specific ill-conduct before a court-martial as will justify his being turned out of the army. If you did that on lighter grounds you would make the whole profession subject to the caprice of the minister or the Commander-in-Chief, and destroy the independence of the service.

Promotion would be checked by preventing officers from selling who had not purchased.

4041. By the present regulations officers, after a certain number of years of service, not having purchased their commissions, are permitted to retire by the sale of their commissions. I think that an officer who has served 20 years is permitted to sell his commission, and officers who have not served so long are paid a compensation according to the length of their service on quitting the service;—if those officers were not permitted to sell their commissions, or did not receive compensation for leaving the service, would not that check promotion?—I think it would do so entirely.

4042. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) That is, if the state do not step in either by anticipatory arrangements or by retirements to provide for those cases of inefficiency?—I do not understand what you mean by anticipatory arrangements; but I do not believe that by any

system of retirement you could, without throwing a most extravagant burthen upon the country, provide for that object as effectually as it is provided for now.

4043. Under the present system of purchase your lordship knows that there is a very expensive system of retirement in the large half-pay list, even under the present system, greater than in any army in the world?—I think it is so.

Abolition of purchase would necessitate a large increase of retirements; and selection would rather increase that evil; as in the French army

4044. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) It would be impossible, would it not, to increase that burthen?—I believe that if you did away with purchase, unless you sacrificed the efficiency of the army altogether, you must very largely increase the present expense of retirement.

4045. Unless you had recourse to selection?—I do not think that would obviate the difficulty; selection would rather increase it. If you select a certain number of captains to promote to majors, then those who are passed over will be still older before they rise to the same rank, and you would leave the command of companies to very incompetent hands indeed, and unless you provided some means of relieving the army from those men, they would hang on in time of peace, in the manner which one of the witnesses describes is the case in the French army, till they are actually forced out by attaining a certain age; and when they attain that age it would be, I think, a most ungenerous mode of dealing with them to force them out, without any provision for their old age.

The vested interests of officers under the existing system should be considered,—

4046. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would not it be essential that any proposition for a change should be accompanied by some satisfactory assurance to the officers in the army who have paid for their commissions, or who have now the right of selling those commissions which they had not paid for, that they should sustain no loss by the change?—I think that it would be the height of injustice to do it otherwise. I think that all those vested interests which have arisen under the existing system must be considered.

even with respect to sums paid beyond the regulation prices.

4047. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Would your lordship be of opinion that any officer who could sell under the present system should have a right to sell to the state?—I would go further than that. You have tacitly sanctioned by repealing the former declaration the system of selling commissions for prices far beyond the regulation price, and that system having been sanctioned, and having gone on without any effort being made to check it for many years, I cannot conceive anything more unjust to the officers who have given those prices, than that you were suddenly to make a change that would reduce the value of the commissions, without giving them some compensation.

4048. (*Chairman.*) Do not you think, where an officer has given a very much larger price than the regulation price for his lieutenant-colonelcy, that he has done that which is a serious injury to the service; because when he wishes to sell he will naturally wish to get back the same large price, while there may be a very fit officer who might afford to give some addition to the regulation price, but who was totally unable to give the fancy price that the other officer may have given?—I do not think that the evil is so great as is usually supposed; at all events, it seems to me that when this system has gone on for so many years, and when by repealing the old regulation which required officers to declare that they had not given more than the regulation price for their commissions, the authorities have virtually sanctioned that increase of price, it would be very unjust suddenly to make an alteration which should diminish the value of what they had purchased; it is quite proper that any officer should have the right to say, I will buy at the regulation price, and I will not give any more, because opinion is very powerful in these matters, and it regulates the exercise of that privilege.

It would be unjust to diminish the value of what has been purchased under a system of many years' standing.

4049. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Was not the declaration repealed, not because the authorities intended to recognize in any way large sums being given, but because of the bad effects produced by the previous custom?—In my opinion it was a virtual acknowledgment by the authorities that they were unable to prevent the system going on, and they did not intend to make any further attempt to check it.

4050. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there not still in the orders at the Horse Guards an actual statement of the prices which officers are permitted to give for commissions; and if so, is not that de facto a declaration from the highest military authority that those are the only proper prices that should be given or received?—I think that is a declaration of the prices established by authority, and which if an officer tenders he shall not be passed over, and it is very proper that some limit of that kind should be fixed, as it prevents an undue enhancing of the price of commissions, and it is a check upon officers asking more. At the same time, when you have allowed larger prices to be obtained, I do not think you can alter your system, without showing some consideration for the interests that have grown up under it.

4051. (*Lord Stanley.*) Is not the case of an officer who has paid more than the regulation price, and is subsequently compelled to sell out at the regulation price, like that of an individual who has bought into the funds when they were high, and who, finding himself afterwards compelled to sell out, does so at a loss?—I think not; but I think it is like the case of a person who has bought into the funds when they were paying three per cent., and then you passed an act that they were only to pay two per cent., and compelled him to sell out at that rate, which would be very unjust.

4052. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If the claim is a valid one, I presume that officers who have given 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* for their commissions, as some have, would have an equal claim to be remunerated with those who have given only 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.*?—They have not the smalest claim to remuneration as long as you do not alter the regulations; but, when you do alter the regulations, I think you must consider the effect of that alteration upon the interests that you have allowed to grow up under the previous system.

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4053. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) Your lordship is aware that in the case of officers who have given it may be 14,000*l.*, 15,000*l.*, or 20,000*l.* for their commissions when they think fit to retire, it is never expected that the officers purchasing should give that extra price?—Certainly, unless it happens to be an officer who has the same fancy for that particular command, and who has knowingly made that purchase, being wealthy, just to indulge his fancy.

4054. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In the case of any new regulation for the good of the service, such officers would have a claim to consideration?—I think, if any new regulation is made for the good of the service which affects the value of the commissions, there ought to be a good consideration for the vested interests which have been established under that system.

The Commission of 1854 intended to respect vested interests.

4055. How did it happen that the commission which sat in 1854 did not hesitate to vary the value of commissions in the Guards to a certain degree, by a certain regulation which they made?—I can only say, as a member of that commission, that we intended to respect vested interests.

4056. That is to say, you respected the captains and lieutenant-colonels, but you certainly injured a little the interests of the subalterns, who, when they become captains and lieutenant-colonels eventually, will not be quite in so good a position as before?—I do not at this moment recollect precisely how the arrangement recommended by that commission affected the interests of officers of every rank, but I am sure that at the time it was agreed to I considered it to be framed on the principle of showing a just respect for vested interests. At the same time I do not mean to say that in making any change in a system you can always compensate to the full extent, or provide for persons who are affected by them; but I do mean to say that when you are making a change in public policy, you must show a fair regard to vested interests.

4057. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There is a prohibitory order with regard to paying beyond a certain price. When a gentleman disregards that order, is he still to be considered as having a vested interest in the surplus amount which he has given in violation of the regulation?—What regulation is there now against a person receiving, with the consent of those who give it, more than the regulation price. If you will point out to me what regulation you allude to, I shall be better able to judge.

Stringent prohibition against paying or receiving sums beyond the regulation prices,

4058. I will read it.—Regulation 20 says, "It is also to be observed that every officer "in Her Majesty's Forces who shall take, accept, or receive, or pay, or agree to pay, any "larger sum of money, directly or indirectly, than what is allowed by any regulations "made by Her Majesty in relation to the purchase, sale, or exchange of commissions in "Her Majesty's Forces, or, who shall pay or cause to be paid any sum of money to any "agent or broker, or any other person, for negotiating the purchase, sale, or exchange "of any such commission, shall, on being convicted thereof by a General Court-martial, "forfeit his commission and be cashiered;" and, "That every person who shall sell his "commission in Her Majesty's Forces, and not continue to hold any commission in Her "Majesty's Forces, and shall, upon or in relation to such sale, take, accept, or receive, "directly or indirectly, any money, fee, gratuity, loan of money, reward, or profit, or "any promise, agreement, covenant, contract, bond of assurance, or shall by any device "or means contract or agree to receive or have any money, fee, gratuity, loan of money, "reward, or profit, beyond the regulated price or value of the commission sold, and "and also every person who shall wilfully or knowingly aid, abet, or assist such person "therein, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor." Is not that as strong a prohibition of greater amounts being paid or received as language can make it, and how can vested interests be contended for, after such a regulation as that, on behalf of persons who can violate so stringent a regulation?—I was not aware that the existing regulations contained so stringent a prohibition against paying larger sums for commissions than the regulation price. I was under the impression, not having looked into the subject for some time, that the regulation was not so strong as it turns out to be, but I still think, though that regulation still remains in the orders of the army, that when practically it has been habitually violated for many years with the full knowledge of the military authorities, it would be an act of extreme hardship suddenly to make a change which would affect the interests of a very large body of officers who have only acted in a manner of which the Horse Guards are perfectly aware, and which no attempt has been made to stop.

habitually violated for many years with the knowledge of the authorities.

4059. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) It is like a dormant statute?—Almost like it.

4060. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Supposing such a change were made by gradual means not affecting them in so great a degree, would it be still considered highly improper to consult the public interests with regard to those individuals who had so violated the regulation?—I am not able to express an opinion upon a hypothetical question of that kind. If I saw what the gradual scheme of alteration was, I should be able to judge whether it was fair or not; I only say on the subject of compensation, if it could be clearly proved that the abolition of the purchase system was an advantage to the service and to the nation, I do not think the necessity of finding compensation ought to stand in its way; it would entail a very considerable expense, no doubt; but if the propriety of an alteration of the system could be established, I have no doubt that the country would be prepared to submit to the pecuniary sacrifice that might be necessary to carry it into effect.

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4061. (*Chairman.*) Although you think that the system of purchase generally is of such advantage to the service, are you of opinion that any modification could be introduced, retaining the advantage of purchase up to the rank of captain, for instance, but not allowing purchase above that rank, and introducing the principle of selection for field officers, and for all above them?—My own conviction is, that, if you touch the system of purchase at all, it would be wiser to abolish it altogether. I do not believe, with regard to field officers, that there is any greater necessity for introducing a system of selection than with regard to the others; and that practically perhaps the difficulty of making that selection would be almost greater, for the reasons I have endeavoured to explain.

Wiser to abolish the system of purchase than to restrict it to the ranks below field officers.

4062. In every service in the world, and in our Indian army also, the command of regiments is given by selection?—Yes.

4063. So that we have the example of all the armies in the world, and of our own army in India, in favour of selection for the command of regiments; and yet you think, if I understand you rightly, that we could not by any means adopt that system here?—I do not think you could make that alteration in the system of purchase without abolishing it altogether; I also think, for the reasons I have stated, that in this country, the practical difficulty in making selections for lieutenant-colonels would be so great that promotion would always go in regiments by seniority, or, I will not say always, but as a general rule, men's habits, and what they have been accustomed to, make a difference. In the English service it has so long been the practice that the command should generally go in the regiment, that if you were to attempt to depart from that, it would lead to very great dissatisfaction. Again, the Indian army is always employed in one country, but the English army is employed in good and bad climates, all over the world; and I think it is but a fair compensation to those regiments, which are employed in unhealthy climates, and are exposed to the risk, should have the advantage of the comparatively more rapid promotion that arises in those climates.

Great practical difficulty in selecting for lieutenant-colonelcies.

4064. General Scarlett, who gave evidence before this Commission, was of opinion that here would be an advantage in retaining the system of purchase up to the rank of captain, for field officers he thought the principle of selection might be adopted with advantage; have you read his evidence?—Yes.

4065. Do you think he has given no reasons to justify such a course?—I think not; I think he has said nothing which gets over the practical difficulty. I am quite ready to admit that, if you had somebody who was superior to all human weaknesses and feelings, a superior being with knowledge of men's characters and qualities, to make a selection, promotion by selection no doubt would be the best plan that could be adopted.

4066. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Have all other countries, where that system prevails, got a man of that kind?—I do not think they have, but I very much doubt whether under that system in other countries, practically, regiments are better commanded than in ours.

4067. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are the social circumstances of other countries, and the influences which operate upon the promotion of officers in the different branches of the service, the same as in England?—Very different. Of course, in a free government the difficulty is much greater than in an arbitrary government. A man who has no account to give to anybody of the principles on which his selections are made looks to nothing but his own judgment, and can act in a very different manner from what can be done in this country.

More difficult to select under a free government than under an arbitrary one.

4068. At present a merchant, lawyer, physician, tradesman, or any man in the middle classes of society, having a certain sum to give to his son, can send him into the army and be certain of his promotion, in his turn, by purchase, if he conducts himself properly, and is qualified for the rank he may attain; no aristocratical influence, no parliamentary influence, no influence at the Horse Guards, can prevent him from obtaining justice. Suppose a change to take place, do you think that the sons of those men would have the same chance of justice, and that persons of aristocratic and other influences would not have greater advantages under a system of selection?—I think it is very probable they might have an advantage, but I am quite sure, whether they had it or not, they would be supposed to have it, and great dissatisfaction would be created.

4069. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Have you any knowledge at all of the system of promotion in the Russian army?—Very slight indeed.

4070. You are not aware of the feeling there with regard to favouritism?—Not at all.

4071. Are you aware that there is great complaint in the Russian army of the favouritism which is exercised in the promotion of officers?—I was not aware of that, but I think it is almost certain that there must be great favouritism.

4072. Are you aware that it is an army which, nominally, is entirely regulated by seniority?—No.

4073. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does not this show that enormous influence is exercised to a still greater extent even in a despotic form of government?—I believe it shows that all human institutions are liable to great abuse, and you cannot get rid of it.

4074. If that be so, it appears that the fact of our living under a popular government is not necessarily any objection to selection, any more than it is under a despotic government?—No. But it also follows that when we have established a system, which without giving rise to favouritism, does provide for that increased rapidity of the current

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of promotion during peace, which is the great means of maintaining the efficiency of the army, we should be very careful not to introduce a system which will either lead to the stagnation of promotion, and having old men in situations for which they are unfit, or to the exercise of a power which, whether under a despotic government or under a popular government, is hardly capable of being separated from favouritism.

Greater facilities for exercising selection in the ranks above the lieutenant-colonels than in those below them.

4075. If it be a good system to permit the command of a regiment to be obtained by purchase, what objection is there to the still higher grades of major-general and lieutenant-general being likewise purchased?—I have already endeavoured to explain that it appears to me there are more certain means of judging of the comparative qualities of different men for those higher commands than there are for the junior ones. These promotions are more in sight of the public than those in lower rank, and there is less temptation therefore to abuse; and above all, with respect to major-generals and lieutenant-generals, the number to be employed is comparatively small. So that it is practically impossible to dispense with selection in appointing them to commands, by which alone, as I have already said, I think they ought to be promoted to these ranks out of their turn. With regard to lieutenant-colonels the case is different. Vacancies in this rank can easily be filled by the promotion either of the next officer in the regiment, or of the senior who is willing to purchase, which is now the usual practice; but you have also, as I have tried to show, in the present system an advantage in being able to get rid of an officer when you find he does not answer, without inflicting on him any great hardship.

4076. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Would not the stopping purchase at the rank of captain increase the stream of promotion in the subaltern ranks, by encouraging idlers to sell out at that rank, instead of hanging on to get the lieutenant-colonel's commission?—I do not see that it would tend to that.

4077. If the same number of men purchased, but purchased a few years sooner, the amount of sales would be larger in the year, would they not?—It would surely make fewer sales.

4078. The captains would sell and go out of the service?—I very much doubt it. I think the number who would sell out on the ground you have suggested, would be much fewer than the number of those who would sell on getting promotion, as majors and colonels.

4079. Under the present system?—Yes.

4080. Is not the tendency naturally for a man to take advantage of promotion till he comes to the last rank at which he can sell, and then to sell and leave the service?—I do not see that at all.

4081. I thought you stated that at present men who enter the service purchasing, will purchase, if they can, up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and then sell.—I do not think that when men go into the army they have generally any fixed intention as to the period at which they will sell, but often when they come to be lieutenant-colonels circumstances arise that make it desirable that they should leave the army. They have probably arrived at the period of life when men are often married and have families, and therefore sell out. But I think very few men go into the army with the deliberate intention of leaving it very early.

4082. But they go, do they not, with the deliberate intention of leaving it at some time?—Some do.

4083. If they could not sell after the rank of captain, would they not find themselves compelled to sell at that rank, for if once they went higher they could not sell their commissions.—I think that might arise. But, on the other hand, the increased number who sold for that reason would be I think much fewer than the number who sell now for promotion. It is a matter of speculation how such a change would operate.

4084. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would not the recommendation or suggestion of any partial change in the system of purchase, without detailing specifically the manner in which it would affect the service generally, or providing indemnity to officers to be affected by it, whether those who had purchased, or who had a right to sell their commissions, not having purchased them, create alarm and discontent, and paralyse for a moment the current of promotion throughout the army?—I think it would tend to that very much.

Desirable to limit the period for the command of regiments.

4085. (*Chairman.*) Do you think it would be desirable that the tenure during which an officer should hold the position of lieutenant-colonel should be limited? It has been suggested by several witnesses that an officer should not retain the position of lieutenant-colonel in command of a regiment above eight years, or some such limited time.—I think it would be very desirable if some means of effecting that object could be devised. There is a great deal of difficulty in doing it without injustice to officers; and I have not yet seen any regulation proposed which I think would work quite fairly. I think it is highly desirable that a man should not remain more than a limited number of years in the command of a regiment.

4086. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) That is, if an indemnity could be secured to an officer for anything that he would lose?—Yes.

4087. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Would you require more than his going on half-pay?—Yes. I think it would be very well worth while, if he commanded a regiment ten years, to give him something better than half-pay. I would make him go. If he was a good officer he

might be employed as a general officer. If not, I think the public have had then enough work out of him, and it might be far better to let him go.

4088. Have you any suggestion to make as to the number of years after which the command of a regiment should be compulsorily terminated?—I am hardly prepared to give a fixed opinion upon that. I think it would require a good deal of consideration; and one ought to look very carefully at the average age at which officers will attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel under the present arrangements.

4089. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The question of indemnity being satisfactorily settled, you would be of opinion that it would be desirable that officers in command of regiments should be removed after a certain period of service.—I think so decidedly.

Abolishing the purchase system would not afford such pecuniary relief to officers as to admit of their pay being reduced.

4090. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) It was stated to the Commissioners by one of the witnesses in the earlier part of the examination, that if the system of purchase were done away with altogether, the pay of officers in the army might be reduced; is that your opinion?—I suppose the Honourable Commissioner refers to a statement which was made, I think, by one witness, that if there were no purchase the real though not the nominal pay of an officer would be higher than now it is, because you must deduct from their present pay the interest of the money which they have paid for their commissions; I think that that is, to a certain extent, a fallacy, because the friends and relations of an officer very often find the money to buy his commission, but they would not part with money to place in the bank for him and let him draw the interest; therefore it would not be the same thing to an officer if you reduced his pay in proportion to the interest of the money that had been paid for the commission.

4091. (*Lord Stanley.*) Is not that a private arrangement with which the government has nothing to do?—No; but you must deal with men as you find them; you would really make the condition of the officer much worse than it is by such a change.

4092. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) Neither would that apply at all to the large number of officers who get their appointments without paying for them?—It would not apply at all to these officers.

The money which an officer receives on selling out is practically a provision which he would not have under any other system.

4093. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If we find practically that the friends of officers who have not money themselves do give them this money, is it not also to be presumed that if they were not required to furnish this money to obtain promotion, those same friends, in case of their being in need of it, would advance the same amount to them under any circumstances?—I think not; I think practically we know that it is not the case; in the case of the officers in the artillery and marines, they do not receive the same assistance from their friends that officers in the army do; and in the same manner, with regard to retiring from the army, it is said that an officer when he sells out and gets the price of his commission is only getting back what he had before paid, and that if he had not previously been compelled to purchase, he might have had the money he receives on selling out in hand. But we know that in fact the money would very seldom have been so kept, and that the price of the commission of an officer who sells out is practically a provision for him which he would not have under the other system.

4094. In all cases his family are obliged to produce this sum of money; therefore it is to the whole family so much money in any case deducted from the means of the family, and thereby he suffers also; but with regard to the difficulty of selection, how does it happen that the heads of great mercantile houses of various descriptions, who, I apprehend, are not exclusively guided by selection for the higher places in their employ, do exercise a discretion; how does it happen that they being in immediate contact with their subordinates, do exercise that discretion in selection?—Those persons are employed in the actual performance of their appointed duties; they are not like officers in a state of peace; a clerk in a banking office or a railway servant is doing the duties of a soldier in time of war rather than in peace; he has an opportunity of showing all the qualities that he possesses, and which make him valuable in the line of life that he has taken; there are all the means for forming a judgment of his capacity which can be possessed by those immediately over him, and who have no account to render to anybody of the motives by which they are guided; therefore there are facilities in making a selection among those men for promotion which are entirely wanting to the Commander-in-Chief in the selection of officers serving in time of peace. It must be remembered that an army in peace is like a machine which is at rest, and it is only when it is put into actual operation in war that you can test the qualities of all the different parts of that machine; a great banking house is a machine in full operation, and therefore all the persons composing it are always showing what their qualities are.

The promotion by selection in large private establishments bears no analogy to that of the army in peace time.

4095. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In the case of a banking house no influence interferes with the selection of the person who is best qualified to promote the interest of the banker?—Certainly not. There is no extraneous influence brought to bear. If a banker chooses to promote his own son he has a perfect right to do so, it is his own interest only that is affected.

4096. Have you ever considered the regulation in the French service, which gives to officers serving in campaigns two years' rank for one year's service; and do you think that it would be advisable, with the view of accelerating promotion and compensating officers who are exposed to hard service in our army, to give them additional army service, as it is called, for being called upon to serve in campaigns, or in India?—I very much doubt it; I am afraid that it would lead to more abuse.

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4097. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Your lordship seems to think that there is no possible mode of testing the qualifications of the officers in time of peace; but how is that reconcilable with the memorandum that was submitted by the Duke of Wellington, about 20 years ago, to the Commission that sat upon this subject, in which memorandum he urged the impropriety of withdrawing the garrison emoluments of different garrisons; and in order to prove the injustice and impropriety of interfering with those garrison emoluments, amounting in value to £20,000 a year, he showed in an elaborate and powerful manner the various arduous duties and responsibilities which an English officer above all other officers had, even in time of peace, to perform and pass through?—I do not remember that expression of the Duke's opinion. If I were to look at it with all the context it might make a material difference in my view of it. I have never meant to assert that there were no means of discriminating between good and bad officers, even in time of peace. I only meant to say that there are not such means of forming that judgment as would enable you to exercise the very invidious duty of selecting officers for promotion over the heads of others in a manner that would give satisfaction, either to the person who had that duty to perform, or to the public.

The means exist, even during peace, of discriminating between good and bad officers, but not sufficiently so for the due exercise of promotion by selection.

4098. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Do you think that the negative process of saying that such a man is unfit, and casting that stigma upon him, is an invidious task more likely to be faced than that of selecting which is the best?—I think we see every day that there is the power of inducing a man to sell out by making him feel that he is disapproved of by his brother officers and superiors. We all know that the man who does not get on well with his regiment (for the opinion of his inferiors has a great deal to do with it) does sell out.

4099. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) And there is the regulation also that an officer is permitted to sell after a certain number of years' service, whether he has purchased or not?—Yes.

4100. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) A general summary of your opinion, I think, is, that you cannot have seniority without purchase, and that if you abolished purchase, seniority would clog the army, so that it would become inefficient, and that you cannot get rid of seniority in favour of selection on account of the danger of favouritism or the suspicion of it?—I think that that is not quite a fair way of summing up the opinion I have given. The opinion comes to this: I think that it would be inexpedient to disturb the system of promotion by purchase, because you find that practically, as it now exists, it does maintain during peace a more rapid current of promotion than is found to exist in other armies; that it prevents the inferior ranks of the service from being incumbered by men who are no longer at a time of life at which they are fit for its duties; and that this object could not be equally accomplished by any other means; that if you were to abolish purchase you would be reduced to the alternative either of making the promotion by seniority or by selection; that if you attempted to prescribe selection as the proper principle, there would be practical difficulties in making that selection which will always have a tendency to make the service relapse into one of mere seniority; that even if in spite of these difficulties a selection was made, still, though it might obviate the objection to having old officers in the higher ranks of lieutenant-colonels and majors, it would only by so doing more incumber the junior ranks of captain and lieutenant, because, of course, every man who is passed before his proper rotation to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel would prolong the average period of those who are not selected remaining in the lower ranks; and that you would have very old men in those ranks, as is the case in the French army now, in which the officers are stated to be of a much higher average age than is desirable for the benefit of the service. I have also said that practically seniority would be the rule, and with very rare exceptions men would rise to the command of regiments by mere seniority, and that in that way you would not have as efficient officers in the command of a regiment as you have now, and you would also lose what is found in practice under the existing system to be an efficient means of relieving the army of the incumbrance of officers who are found when they are promoted to be unfit for commands, though they may have been perfectly fit for the inferior ranks.

Genera. advantages of the purchase system.

Consequences of its abolition, and of adopting a system either of selection or of seniority.

4101. You prefer seniority with purchase to seniority without purchase?—Yes.

4102. Would you or would you not introduce the system of purchase, which you consider to be a corrective of the evils of seniority, into the artillery and the engineers, which are now governed by seniority without purchase?—I certainly would not, because I think that in these matters the opinion of those with whom you have to deal must be very much considered. I find that the feeling of those corps is so decidedly against the introduction of the system of purchase, as it is also against the introduction of the system of selection, that I do not think it would be prudent to run counter to that feeling by introducing a change.

Not desirable to introduce the purchase system into the artillery and engineers.

4103. Is not that sacrificing the public interests to the feelings of the individuals composing the service?—Public interest is also very much affected by the general state of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of a great branch of the service, and I do not think that it would be for the public interest that you should introduce a change which would give great dissatisfaction to a very large body of officers. Besides, I must remark, as I said at the beginning of my examination, that if I did not find the system of purchase in operation, I very much doubt whether anybody would introduce it; but it is very different where you find it in operation, and upon the whole successful operation, to change it, at all events, without knowing what system you must substitute for it, and how it will work.

4104. As the dissatisfaction produced in individuals operates only upon the generation which is affected by the change, and the service continues to all time, is it not worthy the risk (supposing the change is a good one) of increasing that dissatisfaction, with a view to the ultimate improvement of the service in after time?—Upon that supposition it would be of course.

4105. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Your lordship has stated that from the different system in the French army, namely, that of mixed seniority and selection, the captains of companies are very often older than is desirable for the interests of the state; but on the other hand, if the officers in the command of brigades and divisions, and even of armies, are in consequence of that system in a state of greater efficiency than has appeared to be the case in our army from a different system, that of purchase altogether; of course it is objectionable that there should be any officers too old for efficient service, but if there is to be any class of officers serving beyond the period of efficiency, is it not better that it should be those classes who have not great responsibilities to discharge; and your lordship has already told us that superannuation certainly has existed in our higher ranks, in the rank of general?—I think that before the year 1854 the general officers were generally too old, but I think that since the year 1854 the Government and Commander-in-Chief would have no excuse for appointing general officers to commands who were too old for their duty.

4106. Still I put the alternative whether, if there must be a greater age in some portion of the officers than is desirable for the public interests, those interests would not be more consulted by considering what the efficiency of those in high command would be rather than the efficiency of those in inferior situations?—No doubt it is more important to have a general fit, than a captain fit for his duties; but I do not see how having old captains makes it more likely that you should have young generals.

4107. I alluded just now to the opinions of the Duke of Wellington upon the subject of the duties, which some supposed to be so very unimportant, of an officer in time of peace. He says, "There is no peace or repose for him, excepting that some powerful party in the state should think that his services can be dispensed with, in which case he will be put upon half-pay. While thus serving he must perform all the duties required from him. He must be in turns gaoler, police officer, magistrate, judge, and jury, whether in peace or in war, in the transport in charge of convicts, or acting as a magistrate, or sitting in judgment, or as a juryman, or engaged in the more immediate and more active duties of his profession in the field, either against the internal rebel or the foreign enemy; he must never make a mistake; he must never cease to be the officer and the gentleman, cheerful, obedient, subordinate to his superiors, yet maintaining discipline, and securing the affection and attachment of his inferiors, and of the soldiers placed under his command, upon his scanty pay and allowances; so small in some instances (that of the lieutenants and ensigns of the three regiments of foot guards as one) as not to be sufficient to pay for his lodgings." Therefore that would afford, generally speaking, opportunities to the higher authorities of discovering some superiority in one officer over another?—Undoubtedly the duties to be performed by officers both in peace and war are very important, and I concur in that opinion of the Duke of Wellington; but I do not think that they are of such a nature as to afford the means to the superior authorities of so judging of the relative merits of officers as to enable them to perform the duty of selecting in a manner that would be satisfactory to themselves or to the public.

4108. Your lordship has chiefly dwelt upon the advantages of the purchase system during the time of peace?—Yes.

The purchase system acts advantageously during peace, and becomes suspended during war.

4109. Is it not far more important, indeed paramount, to consider what would contribute to the efficiency of the army in war rather than in peace?—But I think it is a great advantage of the purchase system that it keeps the army during the time of peace in a state of constant preparation for the breaking out of war; and when war breaks out, by the natural operation of the regulations the purchase system is to a great degree suspended. I find in evidence, that both during the peninsular war and during the late war, to a very great extent, the system of purchase was suspended from the greater number of death vacancies, and the feeling of officers that they ought not to sell out when the country was engaged in war. The public spirit in the officers prevents them selling out to a great extent, and therefore the purchase system in war is practically, to a great degree, suspended, and in war those difficulties of keeping the army efficient which exist during peace do not apply, because the moment that the machinery of the army is put into active operation by a war, that very circumstance enables it to maintain its efficiency. There is nothing more easy than during the continuance of war, if well managed, to keep the army constantly in a state of improvement, but it has a tendency, like every other machine when at rest and not in use, to get rusty during a time of peace.

4110. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In the French army there are regulations requiring the retirement of officers of different ranks, after a certain age, from the active duties of the service; do you think that it would be advisable to adopt any change in that respect in our service, and to say that a captain should not remain on full-pay after a certain age, and that a lieut.-colonel or a general should not be called into active service, except under particular circumstances, after a certain age?—I think that may safely be left, under the operation of our system, to the discretion of the authorities at the head of the army.

4111. And you think that it would be better so left than adopting any specific regulation?—I am inclined to think so. I have not any strong opinion upon the subject.

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4112. With respect to examination for young officers entering the army for the first time, is it your opinion that the examination should be left very much as it is at present, or that any competitive examination should be introduced?—I have a very strong opinion of the impolicy of introducing the system of competitive examination. I do not think that any examination can test the qualities which are most important. With regard to the candidates for employments either in the army or in the civil service of the country, what are of most importance are the moral qualities of men, not their mere acquirements. You test nothing but the acquirements of a man by examination, and what you want in an officer far more than any specific amount of acquirements is, that he should possess certain moral qualities, such as courage, high spirit, the feeling of a gentleman, energy, judgment, and the power of thinking and acting for himself. These things cannot be tested in the slightest degree by examination, and it is very possible that by a competitive examination you may even interfere with a man's acquiring those qualities; because I believe there is nothing more certain than that by over education, and by the system of cramming a young man, you weaken the powers of the mind; and that those who have been over forced by education in their early years turn out less practically useful in after life than men who have been educated in a more natural manner. I find in a very interesting work published by Sir Benjamin Brodie, that he expresses in a very strong manner his opinion that over-forcing the youthful mind is extremely injurious to its vigour in after life; and I am told that in France this inconvenience is already found, that so many of the employments both in the army and in the civil service of the state are given by competitive examination, that there is a tendency in the different schools to vie with each other in the amount of knowledge which, within a limited time, they can force into the heads of their pupils; that each school wishes to have the largest possible number of those prizes, and therefore it increases from year to year the amount of exertion and labour that it requires from its pupils; and the consequence is, in the opinion of eminent men in France, a very serious increase of brain disease among the young,—and also that those people who have excelled in the examinations turn out, not uncommonly, very inefficient in after life. And I see even in this evidence that an opinion has been given by some distinguished officers, that many men who have passed a very brilliant examination at Sandhurst turn out less efficient staff officers afterwards than those who have passed perhaps a very inferior examination. I do not think that by that system you test the qualities that you really require. Then I am also bound to say that I think the theory of conducting a government without means of reward is essentially a false one. It does not follow that because the government may sometimes abuse the means of reward placed in their hands, and employ them for purposes for which they were not intended, it would be an advantage to weaken the government by taking away those means altogether. The reward of able service is one of the principal means which the government can use in order to encourage zealous exertion in those who serve under it; and we know that in the army one of the rewards most looked to by good officers is, obtaining commissions for their sons, and to take away all that power from the government, and giving it merely by competitive examinations, would in my opinion be a great mistake. And there is this also to be said, the tendency of that system would be to make the army a poor body, and the officers of the army to consist generally of persons looking to the army as a mere profession and having no other means of existence; but if that came to be generally the case, if they depended exclusively upon the pay and upon the advantages to be secured by retirement, you must do one of two things,—you must either very largely increase the pay of the army and the advantages upon retirement, which would be a great burden to the public, or else you must incur the great hazard of having a large body of officers of very high qualifications, and who feel themselves always in difficulty and not remunerated in proportion to advantages which men enjoy in other occupations in life. That, as it seems to me, would be very dangerous. You would have a strong feeling then in the whole army, and they would always be desirous to force the country into war in order that they might get the distinctions and the great rewards which would be the only compensation that could be given to them to make that profession equal in advantages to all other professions in life. At this moment a large proportion of the officers in the army do not look to it entirely as their means of existence. They trust to private fortune to a very considerable extent; and the existence of a large number of persons of that kind in the army, as I said before, seems to me to be a very great political advantage, and to render the maintenance of a considerable standing army much more safe than it would otherwise be.

Impolicy of admitting candidates for the army, or for the civil service, by competitive examination;—it does not test the moral qualifications, which are the most important ones.

Sir Benjamin Brodie's opinion against forcing the mind in youth.

Increase of brain diseases in France the result of competitive examination.

Desirable to retain the means of rewarding good officers by giving their sons commissions.

Giving commissions by competitive examination would tend to make the army entirely dependent on their profession, which would necessitate large increased retirements, or cause dangerous discontent.

4113. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) You would make the first examination for entrance into the army as general as possible, so as to exclude cramming, and merely require proof that a young man coming to you has fair average abilities, and has had the ordinary gentleman's education of a person of his age?—Precisely. I believe that the Duke of Wellington was quite right when he said that the best education which an officer could have was the liberal education of an ordinary English gentleman, and that that was the education which fitted him best for the duties of an officer in after life.

The Duke of Wellington's opinion as to the best education for an officer.

4114. Then you would trust afterwards to the examination upon promotion to show that he has paid attention to his professional duties?—That he had acquired at least a certain minimum of professional knowledge; this I think is perfectly capable of being ascertained by an examination, and ought to be enforced; but I would trust to the natural feelings and ambition of officers as the motive to induce them to distinguish themselves in their profession.

4115. A competitive examination you are of opinion would give you no security as to the class from which your officers were drawn?—No.

4116. Must it not have a tendency to give a monopoly to the rich?—I doubt it very much.

4117. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) It would give you no knowledge of the adaptation of the mind and general habits and character of a person for the work for which you wanted him?—None.

4118. Have not the wealthier families a great superiority over those of lesser means in the inferior classes?—I very much doubt it, I think that the advantages that they possess are not perhaps so great as their temptations, while the prize of a commission would be greater to young men of humbler stations. So that upon the whole, if competitive examinations were established, I very much doubt whether those in a lower rank of life are not likely to obtain a greater number of commissions than those in a higher.

4119. Your lordship considers that it is one of the powers of government which it is desirable to keep, that of making selections for certain appointments in the civil service from time to time—is not that the exercise of that faculty of selection, which it appears in your opinion would not be practicable with regard to the higher military authorities?—No doubt. It is obviously necessary that every government should exercise certain functions in the selecting of its servants. I think that absolutely necessary; but it does not follow from that that it would be expedient to attempt to establish the system of making promotion in the army more dependent upon selection than it is at this moment.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 26th, 1857.

PRESENT:

The DUKE of SOMERSET.	Lieut.-Gen. WYNYARD,
Lord STANLEY.	Sir DE LACY EVANS.
Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Mr. EDWARD ELLICE.	Mr. GEORGE CARR GLYN.

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

26th May 1857.

His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., examined.

4120. (*Chairman.*) I believe your Royal Highness has read some of the evidence that has been given before this Commission?—Yes, most of it.

4121. The object of the Commission being to inquire into the effects of the system of purchase, and the possibility of altering the system, your Royal Highness has had, perhaps, some little experience of the system adopted in the Artillery, with regard to the first entry into the army; have you had sufficient experience to be able to form any opinion upon that system?—Upon the new system my answer would be this, that I do not think anybody could exactly, at present, give any decided opinion. It has only been introduced recently, and therefore the practical working of it has hardly yet come into full operation. At the same time I have taken the trouble to inquire as to the feeling generally, and I have reason to know that the feeling in the really experienced officers is that it is not as satisfactory as they could have wished. I should wish to guard myself, however, by saying that it is difficult yet to give any very decided opinion.

New mode of entry into the artillery and engineers too recently commenced to admit of a decided opinion being formed on it.

4122. When you speak of the present system, you are comparing it with the system which prevailed when the entries were made by the Master-General of the Ordnance?—Yes, exactly.

4123. They were then made by his selection?—Yes. Every officer had to pass through the Woolwich Academy. That system has been changed, and my answer referred to the passing through the Woolwich Academy, as compared with the present system of coming in by direct appointment.

4124. There is no system of training now before they enter?—Partially. They pass through Woolwich still. Woolwich is still in existence, but a large proportion has lately come in by direct appointment, after a competitive examination, without going to Woolwich, excepting as a practical class.

4125 (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) But they do not receive their commissions until after they pass through the Woolwich Academy?—Yes. They come in by a competitive examination; they are then sent to Woolwich to the practical class, and unless they are reported against as inefficient in that practical class they get their commissions; but there have been instances very lately of some having been rejected after having been put into that practical class.

4126. Wherefore the appointment is not conclusive?—No, it is not.

4127. (*Chairman.*) Is it the system now, that when they have been selected by a competitive examination, then as a matter of course they pass through Woolwich?—They then, as a matter of course, go through the practical class at Woolwich.

4128. What time does that occupy—a year or two?—I cannot say how long, but it is a certain course which I suppose would take a year; I should think a year. I cannot answer that off-hand.

4129. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) It is very important to ascertain what the effects of this system are. Your Royal Highness has mentioned that some have been actually rejected after having passed this competitive examination. Has it been brought under your notice what period they had been in the College before they had been rejected?—I could not answer that question, but I beg to say that they were not in the College at all; they had been in the practical class; they are altogether separate from the College.

4130. Being supposed to be more advanced?—They are young men.

4131. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Was not the system of introducing them directly by competitive examination adopted in time of war because Woolwich, in itself, could not produce officers in sufficient number?—Yes.

The whole system of military education now under consideration,

4132. Now peace is come will they revert to the old system, or is the system of introducing some by direct appointment to continue?—Hitherto there has been no change, and as the whole system of education is now under consideration it is impossible to give any answer to that question until the whole system has been considered.

4133. (*Chairman.*) The whole system of military education generally is now being considered?—Yes.

with a view to its being modified.

4134. Therefore the mode of entry into the army generally will be the subject of some modification?—Certainly.

4135. When I say that the mode of entry into the army will be modified, I do not mean so far as to affect the system of purchase, but that it will be modified so as to make

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examination necessary, or an educational training?—I understood the question to be whether the mode of entering into the army by examination should be modified, and my reply referred to that, not as to a change of system. I might make one observation; perhaps it appears odd that I should not be able to answer this question as clearly as I ought, but I beg to say that the whole of the appointments of the ordnance corps have been hitherto entirely arranged at the Secretary of State's office, and virtually they come only into my hands after the examinations have taken place. That change was made when the alteration took place at the Ordnance, and the Secretary of State has since continued the arrangement for the entry of young men into the royal artillery and the royal engineers.

The appointments in the ordnance corps made by the Secretary of State.

4136. As I understood your Royal Highness there is an entry into the artillery by a competitive examination; am I now to understand that the Minister-of-War appoints examiners, or that your Royal Highness as the Commander-in-Chief appoints those who shall examine?—The whole of the arrangements for entering the ordnance corps has been in the hands of the Secretary of State since the change of system.

4137. A certain number of commissions have been given, have they not, to the scholars at Sandhurst who have distinguished themselves there?—They have.

4138. That is, in the army generally?—Yes, exclusive of the ordnance corps.

Admission to the army generally.

4139. Those young men not having purchased any step, are brought in and they stand in the same relation as if they had purchased?—Exactly in the same position as any other officer of the army.

4140. In the system that has now been modified, is that practice retained with regard to Sandhurst, or is it under consideration?—It is all under consideration.

4141. Any changes which are being made do not include, I suppose, any competitive system, because the competitive system appears hardly compatible with the system of purchase?—The whole of that question is at present in that state of doubt and uncertainty that I could give no positive answer to that question.

4142. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The same rule will be observed with respect to officers admitted without purchase, in consequence of their having been previously educated at Sandhurst, and with respect to officers who purchase without having been at Sandhurst. All officers coming into the army will be subject to the same examination as to the first entrance?—Identically the same, except this, that we have a different system of examination to this extent, for all direct appointments, and for those who pass through Sandhurst. Sandhurst is a school of itself. There is a certain standard laid down there, which, if a young man attains, he gets his commission for nothing. That of course is not the same standard exactly as the standard for direct appointments. It is a higher standard, because they have received professional instruction at Sandhurst, which we do not require to any great extent for direct appointments.

The same examination for all candidates, whether they enter with or without purchase, except those who obtain commissions from Sandhurst, for whom the standard is higher.

4143. But the same amount of proficiency in education will be required from all officers, whether they enter with purchase or without purchase, under the existing system?—The same exactly.

4144. With the exception of those officers who are educated at Sandhurst, from whom a higher qualification is expected?—Yes.

4145. (*Chairman.*) Concurrently with the examination for the first entrance is it also under consideration to have an examination for the next steps in the regiment, rising to be lieutenant or rising to be captain?—Yes, that is equally under consideration.

Examination of officers for promotion, under consideration.

4146. The effect of the peace will be, will it not, after a while to diminish the number of available commissions which can be given away to persons who are not purchasing?—Undoubtedly.

In peace fewer commissions can be given without purchase; which will make it difficult to provide for Sandhurst cadets.

4147. Will that affect the young scholars at Sandhurst?—We must try to prevent it as much as possible, but unless with good management it certainly will.

4148. It will create great difficulty, will it not, in finding places for those young men?—No doubt of it. It has not arrived at that point yet, but then we take care to foresee the difficulties, and guard against them in time.

4149. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are the vacancies that are available to provide for those difficulties merely death vacancies?—Yes, any vacancy that is not purchasable.

4150. (*Chairman.*) With the view of considering the propriety of allowing officers to gain their promotion, is there also under consideration any important system, or any modified system of inspection?—Not at this moment.

Periodical inspections of regiments,

4151. It has been stated to this Commission, on the authority of Lord Grey and others, that the system of inspection of regiments is not deemed very satisfactory?—No; I am prepared to say myself that I think it very unsatisfactory.

hitherto unsatisfactory,

4152. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does your Royal Highness refer to the inspection carried on under Sir Colin Campbell?—No; I am talking of inspection as it has hitherto been conducted. But in making that observation I beg to state that I do not wish to throw any blame generally on the inspecting officers; but there has been very great difficulty, because, from the mode in which our army has been divided and situated, the inspecting officer has not had that constant intercourse with the regiments that he has inspected which I think is essential in order that he may give a really candid statement of the services of the officers who are under his command. I am in great hopes that the system which is now introduced of brigading regiments and having them in divisions will materially improve the system of inspection.

owing to difficulties caused by the mode of quartering the troops.

The new system of brigading regiments will improve the inspections.

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4153. Is it the lieutenant-generals now commanding divisions or the brigadiers who execute the inspections to which we are referring?—The arrangement is that the brigadiers make their inspections. Those inspections are further made by the lieutenant-generals generally; and they have to give their opinion to me whether the reports of the brigadiers are such as they concur with or not: so that it now is almost a double inspection.

4154. Twice a year?—Yes.

Double inspections,—by brigadiers and lieutenant-generals.

4155. (*Chairman.*) Has your Royal Highness ever considered the system of inspection in France?—As I understand, there are several officers who go at one and the same time and make their inspection together. No doubt that would be a very good plan. But at the same time I am not sure that what we are now trying does not almost amount to the same thing. Virtually there will be a double inspection in every case where the army is brigaded and in divisions.

4156. It is of great importance, is it not, if any weight is to be attached to the reports of the inspectors, that every security should be taken that those reports are perfectly fair?—No doubt of it.

4157. With that view, is it not desirable that a regiment should be inspected by different men at different times?—I think it would be an advantage.

4158. A change in the inspectors is a good plan for getting reports on which the Commander-in-Chief can rely?—I think it is.

4159. Does the system, as it works in this country, secure that change?—I am in hopes that what is now introduced will in a great measure secure it, but there again I may observe that it has been so lately introduced, that it will require some time to see how it works. Still I think that we have an advantage now that we had not before.

4160. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Previously to the present system being introduced, inspections were also made twice a year by the general commanding each district?—Yes, but they were much more cursorily made than one could desire, or than the officers making them would have wished.

Frequent movements of troops cause changes in the inspectors of each regiment.

4161. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) There will be no change in the inspectors under the present system, will there?—I apprehend that there will, because, so far as I find now, we must move the regiments constantly; they would therefore be put into different divisions from time to time; we should thus obtain from time to time reports from a variety of general officers.

4162. Acting under the Inspector-General?—Yes.

4163. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) There is no fixed rule; it is under the Commander-in-Chief, is it not?—Yes, as I should have said, rather than the Inspector-General.

4164. The transfer of regiments from one camp to another, which would give an opportunity for other general officers inspecting, depends upon the Home Minister, does it not?—No, it depends on the Commander-in-Chief.

4165. Without reference to the Home Minister?—The Commander-in-Chief is called upon to furnish so many troops, and the Commander-in-Chief selects the troops that will form the cantonments which they take up.

4166. If he deems it advisable for discipline or inspection that there should be certain fixed periods for certain changes of the regiments, might he do that without the permission of the Home Secretary, or would it be assented to by the civil authorities; or is it in the function of the Commander-in-Chief to cause certain periodical changes?—Yes, it is.

4167. The route for those changes must be agreed to by the Secretary of State, must it not?—With his concurrence. It would be suggested by the Commander-in-Chief. Every expenditure must be concurred in by the Secretary of State, but if the Commander-in-Chief suggested to him that it was advisable that regiments should be moved, I apprehend that the Secretary of State would not refuse it.

4168. In fact all those arrangements are virtually made by concert between the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes, perfectly so; I have never seen any difficulty in it.

General change of quarters once a year.

4169. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If your Royal Highness deemed it advisable, for those purposes which have been referred to, to change the regiments once a year, it would be arranged at the Horse Guards, would it not?—We arrange it at the Horse Guards. A general change of quarters takes place once a year as a matter of course.

4170. And no impediment ever arises?—Never, in my experience.

Importance of the command of a regiment,

4171. (*Chairman.*) Are the Commissioners right in concluding that the state of a regiment and its efficiency depend in a great measure on the efficiency and ability of the commanding officer of that regiment?—Entirely.

4172. Therefore the commanding officer of a regiment occupies a most important position?—No doubt of it.

4173. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Even more so than a major-general commanding a brigade for the time being?—He is the superintending officer. The officer commanding a regiment is the executive officer.

which is acquired either by seniority or by purchase.

4174. (*Chairman.*) The command of a regiment is acquired, is it not, by seniority, and purchase?—It is of course sometimes by seniority, and sometimes by purchase.

4175. It is also the duty of the Commander-in-Chief, is it not, to interfere whenever he thinks that an officer is unfit for such a position?—Most undoubtedly.

4176. In a system where purchase is the rule, there is great difficulty, is there not, in the interference of the Commander-in-Chief, unless the case is a very strong one?—

Of course. And it would be so, I think, in any case. Interference is very inconvenient and difficult, unless the case is a very strong one, whether with or without purchase.

4177. When a system of examination shall have been established for first entry into the army, and a system again of examination before an officer shall have attained either his lieutenantcy or his captaincy, any officer who has passed through those two positions, and passed those examinations, will naturally expect that when his turn comes he will purchase his lieutenant-colonelcy without any further question, will he not?—That would be naturally the conclusion that he would arrive at.

4178. An officer might still be able to pass his examinations and be a clever soldier, and yet not be a man who would be well fitted for the command of a regiment?—There is no doubt that such instances may occur.

Difficulty of interfering with the succession to the command of regiments.

4179. The fact of his having passed those examinations would increase the difficulty of interference on the part of the Commander-in-Chief?—I think that he might have a great deal more power of checking promotion by his veto than he has now.

Inspection returns afford the Commander-in-Chief a knowledge of officers' professional character; and he should veto the promotion of those unfit for it.

4180. In what way do you think that power should be given to the Commander-in-Chief, or what regulations should be made which would secure that power to the Commander-in-Chief?—I think, from an inspection of the returns which he receives from officers, if those returns are fairly given, as I apprehend they ought to be and might be, there is no officer in the army whose professional character the Commander-in-Chief might not and ought not to be acquainted with. If from any of those returns he finds that any officer, upon due consideration, is considered unfit for a higher station, I do not see why the Commander-in-Chief should not have the power of vetoing his further promotion, letting it be understood by the person so to be promoted that there are reasons why he cannot be promoted.

4181. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Of course the improvement which your Royal Highness has suggested, which is now in course of consideration, with respect to the inspection of regiments, would give the Commander-in-Chief more means of distinguishing between the fitness and unfitness of officers?—I think so.

Under present circumstances the Commander-in-Chief would prevent an unqualified officer from commanding a regiment;

4182. Under the present circumstances, if your Royal Highness thought an officer was disqualified for the command of a regiment, or had any reason to suppose that he was unfit to be trusted with that command, your Royal Highness would take some means to prevent his being appointed to the command of that regiment?—Most undoubtedly.

4183. He would either, according to the present practice, receive some communication that he had better retire by selling his commission, or some other means would be adopted of preventing an incompetent officer in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief from being appointed?—Certainly. At the same time it would be more satisfactory, I think, to the Commander-in-Chief if it was more generally acknowledged that he was to have that vetoing power, because although it exists it is very rarely exercised, and it leads to a great deal of difficulty and a great deal of disagreeable feeling. But I am decidedly of opinion that if the public feeling in general were to be directed to the support of the Commander-in-Chief in the exercise of that power, he might exercise that power with great benefit to the army and without injustice to any individual.

but it would be more satisfactory if the exercise of that power were supported by public opinion.

No greater difficulty in dealing with purchasing than with non-purchasing officers.

4184. It being understood that the Commander-in-Chief should have that power, it would not be more difficult to exercise it with respect to officers who had purchased than it would be with reference to officers who had not purchased their commission?—Not the least.

4185. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are you aware that notions have been entertained by some individuals that the power of selection might be beneficially extended in the manner which your Royal Highness has just stated?—I did not say anything about selection. I used the term "veto."

The power of vetoing more easy to exercise than that of selecting.

4186. Does not it come to the same thing?—No; and I am glad that that question should have been brought forward. My opinion is most decided that the power of vetoing is a much more easy one to exercise than the power of selection.

4187. The consequence of the veto must be selection, must it not?—I think not.

4188. (*Lord Stanley.*) May not cases often occur in which a man has some notorious defect; it may be want of temper, or he is notoriously below the average understanding, a man whom it is very undesirable to appoint, and yet a man of whom it cannot be said that there is anything against his character to justify you in putting a stigma upon him and forbidding him to receive the regular promotion which he expected by right of seniority?—Certainly; but I am in hopes that by good inspection the Commander-in-Chief will be informed by the inspecting general, as I think it is his duty to inform him, that a man is from his temperament unsuitable for the command of a regiment; and if such a report came to me as Commander-in-Chief I should have no hesitation in saying; "There is nothing against your character, but you are unfit from natural defects, and "therefore you cannot be promoted." I see no difficulty in it. At present there is the power, but it is not exercised.

By good inspection the power of vetoing may be exercised without difficulty.

No instance of its exercise recently.

4189. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) There has been, I believe, no instance lately?—No, not in my time.

4190. Nor in Lord Hardinge's time?—No, I think not.

4191. In the present state of public feeling your Royal Highness thinks that that power could not be exercised?—I think it would be extremely difficult to exercise it now.

4192. If the inspection returns were satisfactorily made there would be no difficulty in your Royal Highness's knowing whether an officer ought to be stopped in his promotion

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or not?—I see no difficulty whatever, but as I said before it must be backed by public opinion, otherwise no man, in my opinion, could exercise that power.

4193. (*Chairman.*) If the Commander-in-Chief was backed by public opinion could not he go a step further, and select the fittest officer?—I think not. My opinion is very decided that the power of selection is impossible, whether it is to be exercised by a military man, or whether it is to be exercised by a civilian; and I do not think that any man having that power would hold his position for six months in this country.

Impossible in this country to exercise the power of selection.

4194. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to the power of selection on the part of the Commander-in-Chief in the case adverted to just now, an officer would be set aside, decidedly in a manner to affect his character more or less, whereas if the Commander-in-Chief were authorized by public opinion and by the regulations of government to make selections, it would not follow that any individual would be thereby reflected upon, and would not that be an advantage?—I do not see how you could make a standard of selection. What would the standard of selection be. Where an army is performing the same duties it might not be so difficult a matter to select, but where an army is scattered over the face of the globe as our army is, some performing very painful and disagreeable duties not much known to the public, and others performing much more agreeable duties, but which come more under the notice of the public, I do not see how any man is to frame his standard of selection without doing injustice to some officers.

4195. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) How could you make a standard of veto?—By personal incompetency.

4196. But there must be a standard of incompetency, as in the case of selection a standard of merit?—Yes; but the standard of incompetency would exist in any part of the world, and could be reported from any part of the world; but the standard of merit might not show itself in any part of the world, and yet it might exist.

4197. Suppose in the selection of a major there were 12 captains, would it not be more easy to say, "Gentlemen, you are all very good, but there is one that is better than any," than to say, "Gentlemen, you are 12, but you are not only the worst, but so much the worst that you cannot have your promotion at all?"—I think not.

4198. (*Mr. Edward Ellice.*) Your Royal Highness would have before you the report of the inspectors that a particular officer was unfit from temperament or some infirmity for the command of his regiment; but you would not have before you the report of the inspectors that any particular officer was eminently qualified to be placed above other officers in command of a regiment?—I think it would be a very delicate thing for any man to say that one man was pre-eminently superior to all the rest.

4199. All officers who enter the army, whether with the prospect of purchasing or knowing their inability to do so, are perfectly aware of the present conditions of promotion in the service; may I ask your Royal Highness whether the system of selection would be productive of less heart-burning in the service than the present system of purchase?—There is no question that selection would be ten times worse.

4200. If a lieutenant-colonelcy became vacant in a regiment in India or in the colonies, where it had been stationed from five to ten years, and the officers had been present with their colours during the whole time, would it not be a great hardship to them, to have a man selected upon no sufficient grounds, in their opinion, to be placed over them?—I do not think that any man could do such a thing; I do not see how it could be done.

4201. Would they feel the same objection to an officer for purchase in the regiment being promoted, even though promoted over the head of the senior, the major, or one who was unwilling to purchase?—Certainly not; when the first came into the service they were aware that such might occur to them.

4202. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) They are used to it?—Every man knows exactly what his means are likely to be, and whether it is worth his while to come into the army; they enter voluntarily.

4203. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) They enter the service voluntarily under the conditions which now exist with regard to promotion?—Yes, and I think it would be far more painful to tell a man that he was not competent, and therefore that another was preferred, than to tell him that "You are a very good officer, but as the regulations are such and such you cannot be promoted, and therefore another man goes over your head."

4204. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Any deviation from the usual practice must be painful to the individual who suffers from it?—Yes.

4205. If the regulations of the army were changed, that change being made in conformity with something like an expression of public opinion, it would not be so mortifying to the feelings of the individual affected as at present?—Do you allude to the vetoing?

4206. Or selection, if there was a deviation from the present practice as to promotion; at present it is purchase and seniority?—Of course any man who is passed over feels wounded, but he understands perfectly that those are the two modes of obtaining promotion; and if it was publicly declared that other principles were to be acted upon, and that selection upon an examination of all the reports of the general officers inspecting would be the rule, and that the reports would be regarded by the Commander-in-Chief, and that he would act upon them (as it would be his duty to do), I think that the feelings of more individuals would probably be severely wounded than they are at present; and therefore I think that selection is sure to lead to seniority.

Selection sure to lead to seniority.

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4207. Under the present system, is not the most severe and undeserved mortification produced, as in a case which I submitted to your Royal Highness, having before submitted it to Lord Hardinge, the case of a major who is now a brevet major, who had been wounded twice under my command, and who had displayed decided ability, and who, I told Lord Hardinge, was fit to command a regiment, but who had been passed over, nevertheless, eighteen times?—That I think is a very extreme case; still I maintain the same thing, that it is the general feeling among officers in the army, that the being passed over by selection would be felt far more painfully than the being passed over by purchase, admitting that all passing over is always unpalatable as a matter of course.

4208. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Every change is unpalatable to the generation upon which it falls?—Yes.

4209. (*Chairman.*) Your Royal Highness has stated that you think any attempt to introduce selection for the command of a regiment would infallibly lead to seniority?—Yes, I do think so.

4210. That is, if it was necessary to select a major, it would lead not to the selection of the senior major of the regiment, but to the selection of the senior major in that branch of the service?—Yes, I think so.

4211. In order that the Commander-in-Chief might be guarded against the odium that would attach to selection?—I think so.

4212. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Would not that be on the part of the highest authority a shrinking from responsibility?—I do not think that the highest authority, civil or military, could retain its position unless it did so. Every appointment is now so questioned and criticised, that it would be impossible to give good reasons for promoting junior men, and it would come to seniority.

4213. Such unfair impressions might be produced upon the public mind by individual instances of selection; but if on the whole, under a system of selection by the Commander-in-Chief, the public saw the selections were generally well supported and justified by the opinion of the profession, it would relieve the Commander-in-Chief from the odium which is apprehended?—I think that the Commander-in-Chief would be in the same difficulty, on every occasion upon which he made a promotion. It would be extremely difficult to find a proper standard of selection, and I do not think he could select fairly without going to seniority.

4214. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Would not the selection of a senior, he being an inferior man, also be the subject of great criticism and canvas in the public mind?—I think it might, but it would be less unjust than if you selected merely because you happened to have an officer brought forward by chance. Take for instance a time of war. In war many officers are brought forward, and half the army during war might be in the West Indies and the colonies performing very painful duties, and those unfortunate officers would not be heard of, although they might be pining to be employed on active service before the enemy, there being no opportunity for them to distinguish themselves, and the consequence would be that the Commander-in-Chief backed by public opinion would select from those on active service, whilst others were doing just as good service to the country as those who were actively employed before the enemy; and I think those officers serving in the colonies ought not to be forgotten.

Officers employed on active service would be unfairly preferred before those serving in the colonies.

1425. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Surely it is but just, however unfortunate it may be for those officers who are serving in the West Indies or elsewhere, that when war takes place, those officers who have the good fortune to be employed in the field, and have distinguished themselves, should take precedence of those other officers?—I think it would be very unjust to the other officers.

4216. Would your Royal Highness say that an officer serving in the West Indies should have promotion on an equal footing with a man who was serving before the enemy?—I do not say that he is to be put on an equal footing, for it may happen that the officer serving before the enemy may have great opportunities of distinguishing himself; but it would be in my opinion unfair to the officers serving in the colonies that they should be altogether neglected.

4217. Did not that take place to a very great extent, during the last war?—Yes, and it will always take place, as there is a great deal of promotion in regiments in war; and in addition to that you would inflict upon those officers the disadvantage of being wholly put out of consideration.

4218. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Why should that follow, why should not the regiments in the colonies have their fair share of peace promotion?—Suppose there was a very good officer in the West Indies, would it not be a very extraordinary thing, and be considered very unfair in the army, if an officer were to be taken from the West Indies and placed in the command of a regiment on active service, merely because the superior authority who selected thought he was a good officer; and yet if you did not do so would you not be inflicting a great hardship upon that officer?

4219. One part of the army is engaged in operations in the field, the other half of the army is doing duty in the colonies, why not give for the operations in the field the additional promotion which the officers are entitled to, and for the other half the ordinary rate of promotion that they get in peace?—Then the promotion in regiments in the colonies would be as good as stopped when compared with those on service.

4220. No, there would be vacancies in those regiments?—But it is slow as compared with those regiments which are actually engaged in war.

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4221. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Have we not to provide for the case of peace as a general rule, war being the exception?—Yes.

4222. Are not our troops which are sent to the West Indies exposed almost to the same dangers from climate?—Yes, as in an ordinary campaign.

4223. And equal justice should be done to both?—I think so.

4224. It would be almost impossible, in your Royal Highness's opinion, to do that equal justice in peace, by selecting officers out of their regimental turn for promotion to the command of regiments?—Yes, that is my opinion.

4225. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Your Royal Highness is aware, I believe, that some general officers, who were sent for from other parts of the world, and commands given to them in the army in the Crimea, was not that by the same rule an injustice to all the colonels and brigadiers who were then serving in that army, and yet it seems to be the general understanding that it was a privilege that the Government was justified in exercising?—I am not aware to what you allude.

4226. One or two generals were sent for from India, and General Markham was one?—Yes, but he had seen a great deal of active service, and he had greatly distinguished himself.

4227. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) But that was during a time of war, and under a pressing emergency?—Yes.

4228. It would not occur during peace?—Certainly not.

4229. (*Chairman.*) The Commissioners have been informed that in the Indian service, although the officers rise to the rank of lieutenant-colonels, yet they are only posted to the command of regiments by selection; would it not be possible to adopt a system something similar to that which is found to prevail in India?—I have a very strong opinion that it is almost impossible to make selection for the command of a regiment.

4230. Have you ever considered the system that is practised in India with regard to posting?—I have seen a statement of that kind in the evidence, but I cannot say that I am much acquainted with it.

4231. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Does your Royal Highness recollect that there were a great many complaints on the part of the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War that he had not the power of promoting officers without referring to the Horse Guards?—I have heard so.

4232. Therefore he did not contemplate any difficulty in making selections?—That was during war; I have been talking of peace.

4233. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Was not it his declared opinion that the system of purchase as it at present exists ought to be maintained?—I have always understood so.

No system yet proposed altogether as advantageous as the purchase system.

4234. (*Chairman.*) Is it your Royal Highness's own opinion that the system of purchase as it at present exists should be maintained?—I am not wedded to the purchase system, and I am not prepared to say that if I started a system I would start that; but I have never yet seen anything proposed which in my opinion would make up for the advantages of that system; and until I see some system propounded which will do so, I think it would be a great pity to deviate from the purchase system.

4235. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would not any crude suggestions for a partial change in the system of purchase, emanating from this Commission, without being accompanied by an arrangement for an indemnity to officers who are now entitled to sell their commissions, having purchased them, and the officers who are entitled to sell their commissions, not having purchased them, produce great discontent and alarm throughout the army stationed in various quarters of the globe, and paralyze for a certain period all movement and promotion in the service?—It is not for me to give an opinion as to what the Commissioners should report; but I am quite prepared to say this, that any change that is propounded should be a complete one, and not a partial one.

Any change to be made should be complete, not partial.

4236. Would it not be more expedient in your Royal Highness's opinion, supposing the time had arrived for the abolition of purchase, that the whole question should be left in the hands of the Government, unfettered by any partial recommendation, so that some scheme for the substitution of a better system might be fully matured and considered, making other arrangements of purchase and sale; and at the same time a full indemnity to officers who have purchased their commissions, as well as those who are entitled to sell without having purchased?—I should be sorry to see any partial change adopted. I think that any change should comprise the whole question, so that there might be security to the officers of the army, for any partial change would lead to doubt and uncertainty.

4237. My former question rather referred to the danger of any recommendation for a partial alteration alarming the service, so that it would paralyze the promotion and movement for a time, until some scheme to be substituted for the purchase system could be fully matured and laid before the public?—As I said before, until I see a complete scheme, which is to have all the advantages at present afforded by the purchase system (abolishing purchase, of course, if that is to be the intention), laid before me and the public, and thoroughly considered, I should be very sorry to see any change in the present system.

4238. (*Lord Stanley.*) Your Royal Highness declines to express an opinion upon a scheme until you have seen it?—Yes, and, as yet, I have not seen one which combines all the advantages of the present system and other advantages which I suppose any new scheme

would possess; until I have seen that, and have had an opportunity of considering it, I think, without being wedded to the purchase system, you had better leave it as it is at present; that is my decided opinion.

4239. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Your Royal Highness thinks that greater power given to the Commander-in-Chief, to place a veto upon the right to purchase of incompetent officers, would be a great amelioration of the present system of purchase?—Yes, I do.

4240. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Would not that be a partial alteration of the present system?—No, I do not think it would interfere materially with it.

4241. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Would not any scheme proposed, be it good, bad, or indifferent, until it be definitively adopted or rejected, tend to produce that alarm which has been referred to, which would paralyze promotion?—Certainly, it would have an injurious effect.

Effect of the regulation by which lieutenant-colonels become colonels in three years.

4242. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is your Royal Highness aware that for two or three years back, and especially as arising out of the Report of the Commission of 1854, that the purchase system as affecting promotion has been very greatly increased, or I should say aggravated. I refer to the regulation which caused every lieutenant-colonel to be a full colonel within three years, purchasing his lieutenant-colonelcy, but not purchasing his colonelcy, it being declared by that Commission that his rank of colonel rendered him eligible even for the command of an army?—I think that three years are too short.

4243. Does not that virtually secure the eligibility to the command of an army?—I think not at all. I do not see that that has any effect at all.

4244. It is declared that upon arriving at the rank of colonel he shall be eligible to the command of an army?—I should think it would never enter into the head of the authorities to select a very young man for the command of an army, if there were other officers fit to command.

4245. Was that not a great change in the system that prevailed before, as it was never attempted to render colonels eligible to commands as general officers?—I think it was a great change, but at the same time I do not think it follows that the authority which has the selection is called upon to select a colonel.

4246. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Did not the recommendation of the Commissioners in 1854 have reference to the general promotion in the army, and not to regimental promotion before officers attained the rank of lieutenant-colonels?—The object was to get younger blood at the top of the list, and not with reference to regimental promotion; the regimental promotion alone is by purchase, promotion above regimental promotion is by seniority.

4247. It was intended, I believe, to modify, or rather to extend the exercise of the discretion that has always existed in the Crown with respect to the selection of officers?—Just so, and it has extended that considerably.

4248. And in the same way, if there were any recommendation for the more frequent exercise of the veto on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, with regard to officers supposed to be incompetent, that recommendation would fortify the Commander-in-Chief, or it would induce him more frequently to exercise a discretion in not permitting officers reported incompetent to command regiments?—Certainly.

It does not affect the purchase system.

4249. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) I think it was intended by that Commission to encourage the sale and purchase of commissions in the regimental ranks with a view to make a more rapid stream of promotion?—Just so; but it does not affect purchase in regiments; it has nothing to do with regimental purchase further than with respect to the object of obtaining the rank of colonel for younger men.

4250. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Suppose the purchase system were done away with, would your Royal Highness think it advisable to prevent money in any manner influencing promotion from that moment?—Yes.

If purchase, as a system, were abolished, it would still be carried on under-hand.

4251. Would it then be possible to continue the present system of regimental promotion?—I think, if you did away to-morrow with the purchase system, that with all the care and the attention that the authorities could give, the very next day you would have an under-hand system of purchase and sale going on, leading to very great mischief.

4252. If the regimental promotion continued?—Yes.

4253. Would it not be necessary to make promotion general throughout the army in all ranks?—Yes; as it is in India after a certain rank is attained.

No purchase in the artillery, and great complaints of slow promotion.

4254. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) In the artillery your Royal Highness is aware that there is no purchase?—None.

4255. And the service suffers, I believe, greatly from the age which the officers attain?—There are the greatest possible complaints.

4256. Would you introduce any system into the artillery in order to correct those evils?—There is a difficulty there because it is a scientific corps, and science is so very necessary that I do not see how you could do it.

4257. Is there any test of the scientific element of that corps except at first entry?—No; there is no further examination.

4258. And the promotion goes strictly by seniority?—Yes.

4259. Therefore there would be, on account of the science, no greater difficulty in having purchase there than in the army?—Militarily speaking I see no objection, but I suppose the corps would not wish it.

4260. That is because they are not used to it?—Yes.

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4261. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Your Royal Highness has already said that you would not desire to introduce the system of purchase if you did not find it established?—No; not *de novo*.

4262. Therefore you would not recommend the introduction of the system of purchase into the artillery and engineers, where it has never existed?—No.

The purchase system not good on principle, but it has worked well.

4263. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Your Royal Highness's reason for not being disposed *de novo* to introduce a system of purchase is, that it is *de facto* a bad system, and that its only recommendation now is that it has endured so long?—I think that the system does not work badly, I think it has worked well; I may say that on principle it is not a good system, though in the working of it in our country I think it works well.

Very difficult in this country really to abolish purchase.

4264. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Will your Royal Highness state, if you had to form a system *de novo*, what system you would adopt?—It is extremely difficult in this country to form any new system. It depends so much upon civil life as well as upon the military; with the large fortunes which gentlemen have in this country it would be very difficult, if you abolished purchase, really to do away with it.

4265. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) In all countries the military service must have some sympathy with the civil relations of the country?—Yes.

4266. Our service is essentially different from other services, as one half or probably two-thirds of the army are always employed in distant colonies, and another portion at home; they are never brought together?—Quite so.

Greater hardships borne by officers in the British than in other services,

4267. Our service is more difficult in a time of peace, and bears with greater hardship upon officers than any other system in other countries during war?—No doubt of it.

4268. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) That applies also to the artillery, does it not?—That applies to the artillery to a great extent.

4269. And to the navy?—Yes.

4270. And their habits are as much in unison with the civil and social habits of the country as those of the army?—I think there is a great difference between them.

4271. They are recruited from the same sources, are they not?—Yes, but then their duties are so different.

4272. The officers in the navy are the younger sons of the same families, are they not?—Yes, they are.

4273. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) But a regiment is a permanent body, is it not?—Yes.

4274. A ship is commissioned for three or five years' service, and the crew is engaged for that period, and the officers are engaged for that period; and at the end of that period the whole of that company is dissolved?—It is.

4275. That makes a great deal of difference, does it not, between the navy and the regimental system?—Yes.

and greater than in the navy.

4276. Is not the service of our officers in the army, who are stationed in climates such as the West Indies or the East Indies, much more hard upon the officers than it is upon officers of the navy, who are cruising always at sea?—I think much more so.

4277. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Your Royal Highness has dwelt upon the hardship of the duties performed by our officers in the colonies; you are aware that the same subject was dwelt upon very emphatically by the Duke of Wellington?—Yes.

4278. May I ask your Royal Highness whether, in the case of a great majority of those officers having only very moderate means, the necessity of their attaining rank by expending the whole of their little patrimony, is not an augmentation of the hardships which they have to endure?—I think that every man going into the army is perfectly aware what he has to look forward to, therefore if they choose to select that as a profession and wish to go on with it, why should they not; and if they do not like to continue in it they may sell their commissions and their money reverts to them again. They are always able to get that back.

4279. Therefore, if they have selected the army as their profession, the Government and the public are not necessitated to inquire how they may render their situation more bearable, or how they may ameliorate their condition, merely because they have been accustomed to it?—I think the system has worked well; I do not say merely because they are accustomed to it; I say that it is a system that has hitherto worked satisfactorily, and unless I see a system that is likely to work as satisfactorily I should be very sorry to see that system changed. If I thought that it had not worked well I should not be disposed to wish to see it continued.

4280. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) An officer who enters the service without the means of purchase, having arrived at a certain rank, is now permitted to sell his commission?—Yes.

4281. There is no such privilege in the navy?—No, certainly not.

Advantages which the purchase system gives to non-purchasing officers.

4282. That must be a great advantage to the poor officers in the service?—No doubt of it; a poor man in the service, in my opinion, gains as much comparatively as a man who purchases, because he goes up the list of officers much quicker, and he arrives at the top, and he is then in a position to avail himself of any vacancy which may arise, and to which he may be promoted without purchase.

4283. If you abolished the system of purchase, some compensation or indemnity would be required to secure the same advantage to an officer who had not purchased his commission as he has now, because he is permitted to sell his commission after a certain length of service?—Certainly you must give a very large retirement, and without giving a large retirement you could not keep the army efficient.

4284. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Promotion would be very much slower, would it not?—Yes, as it is in the artillery.

4285. Do not you also think that it would destroy the present *esprit de corps* if you made promotion more general throughout the army?—Yes, I think it objectionable. I contend that the great beauty of our army is the *esprit de corps* of the regiments; there may be a change in the officers and in the men, but the spirit of the regiment goes on from generation to generation, and if you generalize that, and bring in distinct and new elements from other regiments, you will do mischief.

General promotion would destroy *esprit de corps.*

4286. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There are instances, no doubt, in your Royal Highness's recollection, of regiments which have maintained a high character for *esprit de corps* for many years, and of others, on the other hand, which have been most unfortunate in that respect?—Certainly that might happen.

4287. So that the regimental system does not necessarily lead to that?—I think that is quite an exception to the rule; perhaps one or two instances might be named, but not more.

4288. (*Chairman.*) Then the answer that your Royal Highness has given respecting the *esprit de corps* in a regiment, tends to show that exchanges from one regiment to another are objectionable?—I think that a great many exchanges are objectionable. I would not put a stop to all exchanges, because I think that promotion is increased by giving permission to exchange.

Exchanges in moderation not objectionable.

4289. A return has been placed before the Commissioners, showing the number of different officers who have exchanged, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in other regiments by so exchanging?—Yes.

4290. Do you consider that objectionable?—No, I think not, now and then, if it be done with moderation.

4291. Under what moderation is it now done. Is it done under the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief?—Entirely.

4292. He has the absolute power of allowing or disallowing it?—Quite so.

4293. That is a way, is it not, in which the Commander-in-Chief, if so inclined, might exercise favouritism?—If he was inclined, certainly.

4294. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Permission is almost always granted, is it not?—Yes, except in the case of regiments which are going abroad. At the present time a good many regiments are going abroad, and amongst them a certain number of officers have asked permission to exchange; but I have adopted the rule which was laid down by the Duke of Wellington, never to allow an officer to exchange at the moment his regiment was under orders for foreign service, except on medical grounds. If, on going before a medical board, he was reported unfit to go out to a certain climate, he would be put on half-pay, but not otherwise.

Rule of not permitting exchanges from regiments under orders for foreign or colonial service.

4295. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are there not a great number of anticipatory changes when a regiment is known to be first in its turn for some distant colony; do not exchanges take place then?—Even then I think the Commander-in-Chief in his discretion can regulate it.

4296. But they are assented to generally, are they not?—They are assented to unless they come in too large numbers.

4297. In point of fact that does resemble in some degree a system of selection?—In no respect; they always go to the bottom of the list.

4298. But they stop the promotion of the rank under that?—But the Commander-in-Chief never would allow of so many exchanges as to do any injury either to one corps or the other.

4299. Is it not always an injury to the rank below that to which the officer exchanges?—I do not think so.

4300. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Exchanges, if they are asked for on reasonable grounds, are always for the advantage of officers who have not signified their intention to purchase; for example,—in the case of a captain exchanging, the captain coming in is at the bottom of the list?—Yes.

4301. Therefore the officers in the rank of captain above him who have not signified their intention to purchase get a step of rank in the regiment?—If those officers happen to be junior to the one exchanging, certainly.

4302. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) There is a new corps organized, the field train, is there not?—Yes.

4303. Does purchase prevail in that corps?—It is so intended. It is to be assimilated entirely to the other corps of the army.

4304. (*Chairman.*) The colonelcies of regiments are given by selection, are they not?—Yes.

Colonelcies of regiments given by selection, but seniority always considered when making the selections.

4305. There is no seniority observed in granting colonelcies of regiments?—No. But whenever a regiment falls vacant the list is taken up, and unless there is some reason why one man should be put up higher for certain services, one generally takes the senior officer, whoever he may be, if he has seen service, and served well. It is not seniority.

4306. Seniority is considered with the power of selection?—Yes, quite so.

4307. Do you think that which is applicable to colonels of regiments could not be applied to lieutenant-colonels?—I think not; but it is perfectly applicable to colonels.

Such selection not applicable to lieutenant-colonelcies.

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4308. Will you explain to the Commission why that which is so applicable could not be observed with regard to lieutenant-colonels?—Because the colonel does not command the regiment; he is the mere nominal head, and he is selected for services performed in former days, and it is a reward for services; therefore that is a much easier thing than selecting a man to be actively employed at the head of a regiment.

4309. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The same reward is given by brevet in all ranks of the army upon the same principle?—Yes.

4310. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) May it not be much more facile for the higher authorities to select officers for actual duty before the enemy, or actual duty even in peace time, either at home or abroad, and then merely selecting for rewards; would not that be less odious?—I do not see that, because you see that all the officers selected for colonelcies of regiments, or the greater proportion of them, are not employed. It has nothing to do with present employment, but with past services. It has only to do with present employment where on service an officer who was qualified to receive the command of a regiment has distinguished himself, and therefore is put up in preference to some other officer who was not employed.

Colonels selected on account of past services, not for employment.

4311. (*Chairman.*) Does your Royal Highness think that a limitation of the command of a regiment would be a good thing in the army?—I think it would cut two ways; in some respects it would be a great advantage, and in others a great disadvantage. It would be a great advantage, because I am certain that it is not advantageous that an officer should be too long in the command of a regiment, thereby stopping all promotion in the junior grades, who would have no prospect of getting on. On the other hand, it is a disadvantage, because if you have a good officer and you put him on half-pay, how will you bring him back again on full-pay? There is a great difference between the army and the navy, and I hold that continuous service in the army is most important and essential; it is a machine that never stops, and it is constantly changing; and unless an officer is in the habit of studying the new system that day by day brings forth, the new requirements of the time, and the new feelings of men, he is in my opinion not qualified to command either a regiment or an army. If you once get an officer on half-pay we have always very great difficulty in bringing him back again on full-pay, and therefore you would be very likely, if you limited it, to injure and spoil good officers.

Question of limiting the period of commanding a regiment.

Officers unemployed for any length of time lose their efficiency.

4312. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Under the present system by purchase, may it not happen to officers after they have attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, or after they have retired from the command of a regiment, to be almost invariably, or in many cases, away from active service for a considerable number of years, and eventually, perhaps, receive a command, notwithstanding?—I do not consider that has been caused so much by purchase as by the large half-pay list that we have got, which I think is extremely objectionable; and if anything could be done to diminish that half-pay list I think great benefit might be derived by the army, but then I allude to the higher grades of the half-pay list.

The custom of employing officers after long intervals of inactivity not attributable to the purchase system, but to the large half-pay list.

4313. You contemplate the desirableness of some mode of diminishing the half-pay list?—You cannot diminish the half-pay list unless the country is prepared to pay largely for it. Whenever the Secretary of State is prepared to tell the military authorities that the country will bear a considerable expense, I have no doubt that then some mode might be adopted for diminishing the half-pay list, otherwise it cannot be done.

4314. If a full colonel has left his regiment, and at the end of ten years he is a good officer, he would be available for employment, as they are now taken for major-general's commands?—Yes; that would be the only opening in time of peace; all these things apply to a time of peace, for in war you find plenty of employment for everybody; but in peace there is so little employment for the superior grades of the army that they become rusty.

The difficulty of giving continuous employment exists only in peace time.

4315. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) After what period is an officer now permitted to retire on half-pay?—21 years.

4316. Are there not many instances of officers attaining the means of getting on half-pay before that length of service?—I really think I do not know an instance excepting on medical grounds. Of course, now, by reductions after the war, there are a great many young men who I am afraid will become rusty because we have not the means of re-employing them.

4317. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Would not the limiting the period of employment in a regiment give the Commander-in-Chief the opportunity of getting rid of certain officers without the invidious task of saying to a man, "You are not fit?"—It might in some instances, but I think in very few; it is very rare that men who are really good men stay so long as that they become inefficient—but it has happened.

4318. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there any strict rule with regard to officers appointed to the staff, as to their being placed immediately on half-pay?—It has not been so done, but I should like to see it done.

4319. If an officer were appointed to the post of assistant quarter-master-general in the West Indies, or adjutant-general, would he not be placed on half-pay?—No. No field officer of a regiment is allowed to be on the staff; no one above the rank of captain can hold a staff appointment on full-pay.

No field officers on full pay can hold staff employment.

4320. But an officer, being perhaps a brevet major, would not he be required to go on half-pay?—Yes. Any officer who took in a colony the post of assistant adjutant-general, and held it for a long time, would be put on half-pay, but not a captain.

4321. (*Chairman.*) He must now go on half-pay after five years' service, according to the recommendation of the Commission of 1854?—He must give up his staff appointment, but it does not follow that he goes on half-pay. No officer is allowed to hold a staff appointment on full-pay who is a field officer. No major or no lieutenant-colonel actually on the full-pay of a regiment is allowed to hold a staff appointment, but a captain is, and he is not put on half-pay, because if he is put on half-pay, suppose his tour of service expires as a staff officer, how has he any chance of being promoted?

4322. Suppose his appointment lasts for some years, say four or five or six years, is it not a considerable drawback to a regiment that other officers must be doing his regimental duty during his absence?—Yes, and I should like to see an arrangement by which those officers might be seconded. We ought to prevent those officers losing by being put on the staff, which could be done if we had the power of seconding them, and by having, therefore, a supplemental captain; and then when those officers came off the staff again they would fall back into those regiments, exactly in the same position that they had been in when they were put on the staff, and that would be a very great advantage to the service.

Desirable to second those regimental officers who hold staff appointments.

4323. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) A lieutenant-colonel being put on the staff and being on half pay, or rather an officer put on the staff and obtaining, by being so put on the staff, the rank of lieutenant-colonel, after his five years' service would return to the half-pay and rank of lieutenant-colonel?—Certainly, if not on the full-pay of the service.

4324. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Does that rule of five years apply to the head-quarter staff?—It has not hitherto done so.

4325. Is it intended to do so?—I believe not, I think it would be a very great disadvantage.

4326. (*Chairman.*) It has been stated to this Commission, that one of the hardships arising from the purchase system is, that it brings into regiments men of considerable fortune, who introduce expensive habits of living which press hardly upon the poorer officers; has the question of the cost of living in regiments come under your consideration?—It has, and recently an order was issued about the expenses of messes, in which I have tried to curtail them, but I think that is a question which naturally rests with the commanding officer of the regiment; I think all the blame lies with the commanding officer of the regiment. If he holds his position as he ought to do and does his duty, I contend that the officers ought to live very properly and comfortably, without any unnecessary extravagance; at the same time I may make this observation, that no doubt we are constantly told of officers and their extravagance in their messes, but I believe that the least extravagance of officers in the army is in the mess. They are very fond of putting it forward as an excuse to their parents and guardians to get their bills paid, because they are considered legitimate bills; but the real extravagance of officers is not in their mess, it is unconnected with it, it is in betting and other amusements which their purses will not stand; and therefore, although you hear a great deal of the extravagance of messes, and very naturally hear of it, the real extravagance is in extraneous amusements unconnected with their regiments.

Expensive habits in a regiment may be controlled by the commanding officer.

Extravagance generally unconnected with mess expenses, though they are often put forward as an excuse for it.

4327. (*Mr. S. Herbert.*) Is the question of the mess one which would be included in the reports of the inspectors to the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes, I have made it a rule that the inspectors are to report to me the weekly expense of every mess, so that I know exactly what every officer has to pay.

4328. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) If it is entirely dependent upon the colonel of the regiment, and if we find that the colonel had not maintained very strict economy, what prospect would you have?—I think my answer did not apply in that way. I intended to show that the authorities were alive to the fact, and that the messes were to be thoroughly well managed, and I have drawn particular attention to that by a recent order. I also stated that it was not so much that extravagance had taken place, but that it was put forward as an excuse, and that the real extravagance was the private extravagance of individual officers.

Recent orders issued respecting messes.

4329. I believe the Duke of Wellington issued some similar orders, but I am not aware that they were efficient in diminishing extravagance?—My opinion is very decided that a great deal more has been said about the extravagance of messes than actually exists, but I am desirous of showing the anxiety of the authorities to keep down all excuse for extravagance, by having issued an order drawing attention to that fact.

4330. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Your Royal Highness can speak personally from your own observation, having served both in the cavalry and in the infantry?—Yes, I can, and I believe that there are messes, I admit that there are some, which are extravagant. One commanding officer maintains his authority, and another does not.

4331. (*Chairman.*) It has been stated that when a young man applies to purchase his commission, inquiry is made as to his character and personal qualifications; is any point made to inquire about his own pecuniary means?—No, we never ask a question.

No inquiry made as the pecuniary means of candidates for the army.

4332. It has been stated here, that it is desirable that a young man who comes into the army should possess some private means, and have something beyond his own pay?—I think it is very desirable.

4333. But no inquiries are made?—None.

4334. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) You are not aware whether the same inquiries are made upon entry into the navy?—I am not aware of it.

4335. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Statements have been made before this Commission that sums of money considerably above the regulation prices are occasionally paid for commis-

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sions; does that ever come to the knowledge of the authorities?—We never know anything about it, it is done unknown to us. I am afraid it is done; I admit that I have reason to know that it is done, but quite unofficially.

4336. Very large sums?—I positively know nothing about it; but of course I have been long enough in the service to know that such things are done, and I am sorry that they are done.

4337. The Commissioners have also heard that there is such a thing as a subscription got up to facilitate the purchase and sale of commissions?—I have no doubt that it occurs.

The first for purchase in a regiment is not promoted as a matter of course on the sale of a commission in his regiment.

4338. (*Chairman.*) With regard to strict seniority in promotion, suppose that a major sells out, and that the junior captain in the regiment is the only one for purchase, would he be allowed to purchase, or would an older captain be brought in from another regiment?—That depends entirely on the Commander-in-Chief. I think, in a very strong case of that sort, no doubt an officer would be brought in from another regiment.

Instance of an officer not permitted to purchase being considered too young.

4339. In that case the officer's claim to purchase, though he was the only one standing for purchase, would not be allowed?—No; there was an instance of a lieutenant the other day in a West India regiment, he was quite at the bottom of the list, and I believe he would have gone over 20 men, and I would not allow him to purchase. I should add that he had never joined that regiment, and I put in another man from another regiment, as I thought it would have been unjust to have allowed this young officer to purchase who had only been recently appointed; he was quite at the bottom of the lieutenants.

4340. He had served as an ensign, perhaps?—Yes.

4341. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) You stated that you thought three years was too short, by the warrant of 1854, for a lieutenant-colonel to obtain his full colonelcy?—Yes, I think so.

Desirable that the period of promotion from lieutenant-colonel to colonel should be lengthened.

4342. What practical disadvantage is there in the shortness of the time?—I think there is this great disadvantage—we are obliged to calculate broken periods; three years are so short that I think it ought to be three years of actual command, not counting absence. It would be impossible to say that an officer for three years was never to be absent, and I have made it a rule to allow them one month's absence every year, or three months in three years, but anything above that I strike off from his period of three years. The difficulty arising is this—suppose a time of war, and a man is severely wounded, he might lose his limb, and he would necessarily be obliged to be absent, perhaps a year or eighteen months, and he then would only have served eighteen months, and that would be a very short period in which to obtain the rank of full colonel; but it would be very hard to say that because he had lost his limb that his promotion was to be stopped; I would rather say that there should be a more extended time, say five or six years, and not inquire as to broken periods.

4343. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Five years irrespective of absence?—Yes, reasonable absence.

4344. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Has your Royal Highness considered the question, whether it would be advisable to allow officers to serve only for a certain time as commanding officers of regiments?—Yes; and I said I thought it would cut two ways, that there were advantages and disadvantages.

4345. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) On the balance would it be an advantage over the whole service?—Perhaps it might be an advantage, the ten years.

4346. Would it not have sometimes the effect of protracting a man's service who would stay for ten years?—It might have that effect, it is open to that objection.

4347. Would it have this effect, that a major, for example, would refuse to purchase at the eighth or ninth year, and say that he would wait, "You will be compelled to go out, and I shall get the commission gratis?"—Yes; no doubt it would have that effect.

Thursday, 9th June 1857.

PRESENT:

The DUKE of SOMERSET.
Lord STANLEY.
Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.
Mr. EDWARD ELLICE.
Lieut.-Gen. WYNYARD.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.
Sir HARRY DAVID JONES.
Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
Mr. GEORGE CARR GLYN.

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, K.C.B., examined.

Sir C. Trevelyan.

9th June 1857.

4348. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What opportunities have you had of observing the effect of the purchase system in the army?—Having been Assistant Secretary to the Treasury since January 1840, my attention has been necessarily directed to military finance, and in dealing with the references which have been constantly made to the Treasury, on the various modes of promotion and retirement in the British army, it has been impossible not to remark the powerful influence of the purchase system. I was also in charge of the commissariat from January 1840 to December 1854, which gave me much practical knowledge of the civil and military departments of the army. Previously to this, my Indian experience had directed my attention to military affairs more than is usual to civilians in the home service, inasmuch as the civil and military services are more frequently and directly associated in India than in England. I was twelve years in India, the first six in various situations in the Delhi territory and Rajpootana, and the last six as deputy secretary to Government in the political department at Calcutta.

As Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, his attention directed to military finance, and the purchase system.

4349. What is your view of the effect of the purchase system upon the remuneration of the officer?—The effect of the purchase system is to convert the pay of the officer into an annuity, for which he has paid an equivalent in the shape of a capital sum. That just reward of service which is provided by the public for the remuneration of its officers is thus absorbed and made away with by the purchase system. In many cases the officer not only serves for nothing, but contributes besides from his private funds towards the service of the state, inasmuch as the sum which has been paid by him for his commissions exceeds what would be necessary to purchase an annuity equal to his pay. The Commissioners of naval and military inquiry of 1840 observe in their report, page 40, "the real difficulty of the case, and it is one which was much pressed upon us in the course of our examination, lies in the position of an officer, who, having bought, and having moreover served with distinction for a considerable time, desires to retire by sale on permission being granted; he receives no more for his commissions than they actually cost him, and consequently he is in no way rewarded for his services; in fact, if he shall have paid the difference for restoration to full-pay in the course of his services, he may, on retirement by sale, actually suffer a pecuniary loss."

Effects of the system: it deprives the officer of his just remuneration;

and sometimes even inflicts pecuniary loss.

4350. What becomes of the amount which an officer has invested in his commissions, when he is promoted to be major-general?—He receives, in exchange for his commissions which he might have sold, an annuity entirely dependent upon his life, without any power of sale, and the capital sum invested by him in his commissions becomes extinguished.

Loss of purchase money on promotion to general's rank.

4351. Has not the Duke of Wellington specially adverted to the hardship thus imposed on this class of officers?—Yes; the Duke of Wellington observes as follows, in reference to this class of officers, in his memorandum appended to the report of the Select Committee on army and navy appointments, 1833:—First of all, as to the 120 general officers then receiving 1*l.* 5*s.* a day or 456*l.* 5*s.* a year. "They receive from the public an annuity "for which they have sacrificed a capital larger than any that could be required from them, "either by the public or any annuity office for the same annuity." Next, in reference to 138 general officers who were colonels of regiments: "Being colonels of regiments they "cannot be allowed to sell out; their money is sunk in the service, and lost to them and "their families for ever." His Grace next adverted to the case of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry who had been promoted to the regimental colonelcy of a cavalry regiment. "Thus, then, this officer is rewarded, at the termination of from 30 to 35 years' service, "with the command of a regiment of cavalry, which gives him a life annuity of 1,400*l.* "per annum, for which he has made the sacrifice of 15,000*l.*" And lastly, he remarked as follows, on the case of a lieutenant-colonel of infantry who had paid more than the regulation price: "But supposing the reward of this officer's service to be 1,100*l.* per "annum, it is obvious that he had paid 6,000 guineas twelve years before; and even if "nothing else is taken into consideration, it will be admitted that the reward, even in this "most favoured case, was not extravagant, considering what is given in other services, in "the British navy, and the rewards for exertion and service in other professions."

The Duke of Wellington's observations on this class of hardships.

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4352. Is the purchase money lost on attaining any other rank besides that of major-general?—Yes. The following extract from a letter from the Secretary-at-War to the Treasury, dated 20th November 1845, proposing increased rates of retired pay for regimental staff officers, shows the effect of a similar loss upon the interests of paymasters, and ultimately of the public. As regimental paymasters are officers of considerable pecuniary trust, the objections to their being involved in debt are more than usually obvious. "The paymaster was formerly a civilian; he is now invariably selected "from the half-pay list of the army; and by the acceptance of a paymastership, he not "only abandons all claim to military promotion, but he loses the value of his commissions, "if he had purchased them, as well as the contingent permission to sell those commis-"sions which a further prescribed period of service as a combatant officer would confer if "he had not purchased them." Many paymasters lately appointed have risen from the ranks, having previously served as quartermaster.

Similar loss inflicted on officers who become paymasters;

4353. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Your answers have been prepared in consequence of questions which have been pre-arranged with you?—Yes.

4354. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What becomes of the price of an officer's commission when he dies on service?—When an officer dies on service, either from wounds or from disease brought on by exposure and hard work, the capital which he has invested in his commissions becomes immediately extinguished. If he ensures that capital for the benefit of his family or his creditors, he has to pay a much higher rate of premium when he is ordered on active service or to an unhealthy station. His mind is divided between public and private cares, and he goes into battle with the consciousness that the provision for his wife and children, as well as his own life, is at stake. The purchase system puts the fortunes of families to hazard on a precarious life-tenure in a manner quite unknown in other professions. We encourage in the army what we should condemn in every other line of life—the sinking of the family property in an annuity on the life of a single member of it. This is the reverse of life assurance, to favour which a special exemption was made in the last Income Tax Act. Life assurance saves from income to secure a future capital; army purchase sacrifices an existing capital for the sake of obtaining an income.

and on officers who die in the service.

An officer going into battle hazards the provision for his family.

4355. Does the indirect operation of the purchase system occasion pecuniary embarrassment to officers, independently of the actual loss of interest on the purchase money?—Yes. The encouragement which the purchase system gives to young men of fortune to enter the army as a pastime, aggravates the pecuniary embarrassment of those who desire to follow it as a profession. The style of living in the army is pitched so high by the former class that it would be impossible for the younger officers to live upon their pay, even if they received it unfettered by purchase; no reference to civil life can account for this, for there is nothing of the sort in any other profession, and the great Anglo-Indian army is entirely free from it. The habit is so rooted in the present constitution of the English army that the efforts of commanding officers could only slightly keep it in check. All the tendencies of the purchase system are adverse to a well regulated economy. The original commission is usually purchased by an advance of family property, which has to be secured by a life assurance. Therefore, besides the loss of the interest upon the advance, the premium upon the life assurance has to be deducted from the officer's pay. Then the young officer in the struggle to get on, and to avoid being passed over, is tempted to borrow further sums, which are secured by further life assurances; and all this time he has to keep up an appearance of equality in his expenditure with associates belonging to rich landed, and still more frequently commercial and manufacturing families, who do not look upon the army as a profession, but only desire to spend a few years pleasantly in good society, with the prestige which belongs to the military character. It is a grievous thing that our young officers should be encouraged to contract debts in order to obtain promotion, instead of labouring to acquire those moral and intellectual qualifications which secure advancement in other professions.

The purchase system leads to habits of extravagant expense in the army;

which result in pecuniary embarrassment.

4356. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Are the facts stated in that answer from your own experience, or are they opinions derived from your observations of the system of purchase?—To some extent from my own personal experience, for instance, of the habits of the Indian army, and my knowledge of the habits of the English army, and they are the observations of 30 years spent in close connection with, and observation of military affairs.

4357. Having had great experience of the Indian army, do you state as a fact that generally speaking the officers of the Indian army do not incur debts or are not extravagant in the outset of their career?—Of course there are many individual instances, but the habits of the officers in the Indian army, even of the younger officers, are very moderate and frugal, and I say this, after personal observation during 12 years, when I was in India, where I often lived more with the military than with civilians.

Habits of officers of the Indian army frugal.

4358. You are not aware whether the extravagance which you have supposed to exist in the English army exists as the rule or the exception?—There is a prevailing extravagance in a large proportion of our regiments.

4359. Greater, from your own knowledge, than exists in the Indian army?—Certainly.

4360. (*Chairman.*) I understood you to say that an officer in the British army is subject to a severe tax, or something of that kind, in purchasing his promotion?—Yes.

4361. You have had some experience in the Indian army, was there nothing of that kind there?—Yes, there was a common transaction which partook of the nature of purchase, but in its principle it was entirely different The peculiar vice of the English system of promotion consists in what is commonly called the leap-frog principle, a principle by which less deserving officers, and officers with smaller claims of service and qualification, may pass over the heads of more deserving and better qualified officers, but there is nothing whatever of that kind in the Indian army. All that takes place there is this; when an old officer wishes to retire, his juniors club together to give him something in addition to his ordinary retirement, and then in their turn they obtain the same advantage.

System of purchase in the Indian army.

4362. I ask you with respect to a tax upon the officers, whether an officer has to subscribe generally through a regiment, or whether he pays a sum for his own promotion; is there not an equal tax upon him?—No doubt.

4363. Do you believe that the tax upon the Indian officers has not frequently produced debt and embarrassment?—I have no doubt that it has occasionally embarrassed them; although I think that many useful hints are to be obtained from the Indian army, I by no means put it forward as a model. I consider that the principle of selection should be introduced into the Indian army, which would obviate this practice.

4364. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) You think that the practice as it exists is as injurious to the Indian army as much as it is to the English army?—No; I think that this practice is a natural alleviation of the seniority system. It is pure seniority in the Indian army, the tendency of which is to fill the army with superannuated officers, and this alleviates it.

4365. But selection does take place in the Indian army after the rank of major, does it not?—No; majors are promoted to be lieutenant-colonels, and lieutenant-colonels to colonels, by seniority in succession.

4366. (*Chairman.*) With regard to the command of a regiment, they do not obtain that by seniority?—No.

4367. Therefore there is selection for the command of a regiment?—Yes.

4368. They obtain the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but are not posted to the command of a regiment except by selection?—They become lieutenant-colonel by seniority, but obtain a regiment by selection.

4369. Having had some experience of the Indian army, how do you think that system has worked, or did you form any opinion about it?—Yes, I did, and I think it is much better than our system, and have no doubt that it approaches nearer to the true model than our system does, but it is capable of considerable improvement.

Indian system better than ours, but capable of improvement.

4370. Who makes that selection, the Commander-in-Chief in India?—Yes.

4371. Before he makes that selection is any report made to him, or is it done absolutely at his own discretion?—The knowledge possessed, not only by the Commander-in-Chief but by the entire Anglo-Indian community in India of each other, both civil and military, is perfect. We require no reports there; we know every inch of every man's character.

Selections for the command of regiments

4372. I asked you as to the fact. Does the Commander-in-Chief, at his own discretion, make a selection?—Yes, for the command of regiments.

made by the Commander-in-Chief,

4373. From your experience in India, having been there for some time, did those commands as given by the Commander-in-Chief meet with the approbation of the public opinion in India, or were objections taken to them as having been done by favour?—They were not always approved.

not always,

4374. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Generally speaking, were they approved or disapproved?—Generally speaking they were approved of. The power existed of keeping obviously incompetent men out, which was exercised.

though generally approved of by public opinion.

4375. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) That power would be essential to the good organization of an army, whether the system was by purchase or not?—Certainly.

4376. Are you aware at what age those colonels arrive at the command of regiments in India?—I think after about 32 years service, about 50 years of age, but that applies to the full colonels, the lieutenant-colonels somewhat less.

4377. I mean the officer who commands the regiment. At what age generally does he arrive at the command of a regiment?—In the case of the lieutenant-colonel it would be somewhat less, after 25 or 27 years service; so that his age, on attaining the command of a regiment would be from 43 to 46 years.

4378. Would it not be a great advantage to the Indian army if some means of accelerating promotion were devised, so as to bring forward officers at a younger age for the command of a regiment?—No; I do not think that there is much to complain of now in the Indian army as to the age of the officers, but I think that further measures should be taken for securing proper professional instruction in that army, and that the principle of promotion by selection should be introduced in the regular army promotion, besides the command of regiments.

Not much to complain of as to promotion in the Indian army.

4379. You do not think it would be expedient for the service that officers should be brought forward for the command of regiments much under the age of 50?—I have just mentioned that I think that the power of selection should not be confined to the choice of actual lieutenant-colonels for the command of regiments but that it should be extended

The power of selection should be extended.

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to the whole profession from rank to rank; the effect of which would be to bring younger officers of superior ability quicker to the top.

4380. So that you would be of opinion that the principle of selection generally should be adopted in the Indian service, for the purpose of bringing forward younger officers?—Yes, I think so, but I must qualify that by saying that I do not think there is any pressing necessity, because the other circumstances of the Indian army have brought it into a good state, including the large fund of staff, and civil situations, which are like salt to keep the whole mass sweet.

4381. Would it not be an advantage to the service, that men at an earlier period of life should be brought forward for higher commands in the Indian service than the command of a regiment?—Certainly, I fully admit that.

4382. And that it would be better to bring forward men in the prime of life to the command of armies in India?—I entirely concur in that.

4383. (*Chairman.*) You have stated that you do not think there is any pressing necessity for a change in the Indian army, do you think that army would be satisfied if the principle of selection was carried down through all the ranks?—No; no body of men will willingly admit of the introduction of that principle.

No body of men willingly admit the principle of selection.

4384. Then the plan which you would propose, not being much wanted, as you say, would be one very unsatisfactory to the officers of that service?—I conceive that it would be.

4385. Would it be a politic measure, when it is not much wanted in the service, to introduce a system that would offend all the officers?—No. I stated my opinion because it was drawn out of me, but I have never proposed any such reform in the Indian army, for I conceive that the general circumstances of the Indian army are so favourable, and have brought it into so good a state, that there is no pressing call for making any such change; but as a matter of abstract opinion, if I was asked what changes would make the Indian army still more perfect, I should say that.

4386. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The circumstances of the Indian army, and the general circumstances of society there, would make selection in the army a much less difficult proceeding than it would be in England under the influences of our society?—I think not; I see no difficulty here if we make up our minds that it ought to be done.

4387. Do not you think that the influences which you see prevail in all branches of the service—our parliamentary, and aristocratic, and other influences of that description—would make selection a very difficult thing in England?—I think not; I have had considerable experience in the civil service, and I have watched the course of public events for many years, and I believe that our public morality is so much improved, that we have arrived at a period when we may safely adopt this principle, under proper regulations; very careful manipulation will, of course, be required.

The principle of promotion by selection might with proper care be introduced into our army.

4388. Will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners what regulations you would suggest for that?—That is an entirely separate part of my evidence, and it involves the whole question of promotion.

4389. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You stated that you approved of the indirect system of purchase in the Indian army, as being preferable to that in the British army?—I think it preferable.

4390. You are aware that every officer, whether he wishes to purchase or not, is almost always obliged to subscribe?—There is, no doubt, a sort of moral compulsion. The officers in a sepoy regiment, however, live together like brothers to a degree which we have little conception of here; they thoroughly understand each other's circumstances, and there is a strong sympathy between them, which induces them to make allowance for those circumstances; and therefore when proposals of this kind are brought forward, it is always with a proper reference to the circumstances of the officers. If the junior officers could not contribute without embarrassing themselves, the purse would be postponed.

Harmony in Indian regiments, and good feeling with respect to the purse system.

4391. Still, more or less, almost every officer in the Indian army becomes a purchaser gradually?—Yes.

4392. Are you aware that a great many officers are constantly in very difficult circumstances in consequence of not having the money, and not choosing to refuse, and borrowing the money?—Such cases may occur, no doubt, but I believe not frequently.

4393. Gradually, therefore, every officer who arrives at the rank of major has purchased that commission?—Not necessarily, because it is not universal; it is very common, but by no means universal; it has grown up of late years.

4394. (*Chairman.*) You say that it is not universal; but it has been stated in evidence that the officer who does not assist by contributing towards the departure of the senior officer of the regiment, would be rather looked upon by his brother officers slightingly?—He would be if he had the means and did not do it.

4395. If he has not the means, we have been told, that whenever he wishes to leave the regiment nobody will assist him?—My experience of the Indian army does not lead me to form the opinion, that transactions of that kind are at all frequent. I was well acquainted with the officers of several regiments, and I am persuaded that nothing of that sort could have happened in any of them.

4396. It is some time since you left India, is it not?—Yes.

4397. This system, you say, has grown up more strongly of late years?—Yes; but I have heard a great deal of it since. I have a brother and other relations in the army in India.

4398. Perhaps the evidence that has been given before the Commissioners referred to a period after you left India, but officers have stated that there would be great difficulty in any officer refusing?—I think if there was a clear case in which it would be advantageous for all the officers in a regiment that the senior major should go, and an officer who had the means refused to contribute, his conduct would be disapproved by his brother officers, but I am persuaded that they would not put any undue pressure upon an officer who could not contribute without embarrassing himself, and the natural result would be a postponement of the whole affair. The officers in the Indian regiments are much fewer in number than in the Queen's regiments; there are six captains instead of twelve.

4399. The Commissioners have been told that the officers do borrow money for this purpose, and that they are considerably embarrassed by obtaining the money?—Instances of that kind may have occurred, but it is not prevalent.

4400. Do you think the system a good one that involves such a principle as that, namely, collecting money from all the officers?—I never knew any system which did not include a portion of evil. Assuming that the strict seniority system of the Indian army is to be retained, I think that this plan of making up a purse to induce an old officer to retire is an useful alleviation of the evils of the system.

The purse system merely an alleviation of the seniority system.

4401. The seniority system you think so bad, that even such a practice as that which is adopted in the Indian army is good as an alleviation of that system?—Yes.

4402. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) With reference to the system of selection, would not the facility and safety of selection be greater in the Indian service where the army is acting together or in the three Presidencies, and more immediately under the eye of the military authorities, than it would be in our army generally, which is scattered all over the world, in the East Indies, in the West Indies, in North America, at the Cape, and in the Mediterranean, where the number of officers are so immensely greater than in the Indian service?—I do not see much difference in that respect; the distances in India are immense; with the facilities of regular steam communication, the distances between Great Britain and its colonies now bear a fair comparison with the distances between the different Indian stations from Cape Cormorin to Peshawur, and from the Straits to the Gulf. Sydney is the most distant port to which mails are conveyed under contract, and the period occupied in the transit between Southampton and Sydney is only 56½ days. If a system, such as has been alluded to, of selection, were to be adopted in the English army, and the means and appliances were to be suited accordingly, we must appoint inspectors to circles of command; for instance, for the North American Colonies and the West Indies, for the Australian Colonies, and for India and China.

System of selection as easily applicable in the British as in the Indian army.

4403. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Have you not described a state of things as existing in India which cannot exist in this country, namely a perfect knowledge of the mind and habits of every person in the service. Is there no difficulty on the part of the Commander-in-Chief in making a selection?—I conceive that the Commander-in-Chief, and his staff at the Horse Guards, might obtain a similar knowledge of every officer in the army.

4404. (*Lieut.-General E. B. Wynyard.*) Is it not notorious that the number of staff and civil appointments given to officers in the Indian army are immense, but that the strength of the officers of regiments was about one-half what they were in the Queen's service?—Yes.

4405. Does not that increase the facility very much?—The facilities for making a proper selection for staff appointments in India undoubtedly are very great, but I am of opinion that if proper arrangements were made, the facilities in this country would be equally great, or nearly so, certainly sufficiently great.

4406. (*Sir H. D. Jones*). The opinion that you have given about the purchase system in India referred to the period before the Court of Directors sanctioned it?—Yes, but it has been formally recognized since. I do not recollect the date.

4407. Are you of opinion that in the one case it was *sub rosâ*, and that now it is above board, and that may have affected the obligation upon every officer to contribute?—There was absolutely no concealment. I remember that from a particular circumstance. Lord William Bentinck very strongly objected to a transaction of that nature, as to a staff appointment, but that was because it was a staff appointment, and because a special selection ought to have been made for that appointment; but the plan of buying out an old officer among a set of his brother officers was never objected to, and there was no concealment.

4408. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You have expressed a very strong opinion. Is it preferable that a young man should gradually purchase (supposing that I am right in that view) and should be obliged to purchase gradually up to a certain rank, or that he should have the option of purchasing or not, and allowing people to go over his head or not as in our service?—I would have no purchase whatever of any sort.

4409. I mean as comparing the two systems, in our service and in the Indian service, which do you think preferable?—I prefer the Indian system to ours

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4410. (*Lord Stanley.*) Your judgment is that both are very bad?—Yes; I consider that both are very bad, but that the English system is the worst of the two.

4411. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) You have already stated that you think the system of purchase in India very defensible as accelerating promotion?—Yes; always assuming that the strict seniority system is to be maintained in its unmitigated form.

4412. Unless selection should take place in all the ranks of the army?—A regulated selection, and not an arbitrary selection.

The purchase system not economical for the state.

The state must give compensation for the risks incurred by purchasing officers.

4413. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Although productive of loss to the officers, has this system been an economical one for the state?—No. Like every other attempt to get good service for less than the market rate of remuneration, this has ended in failure. It is bad economy for an employer to give less than the market rate, but worst of all for an employer to give it, and for the employed not to get it, and that in an employment which often calls for the exercise of the highest qualifications, and for the endurance of the greatest hardships and risks which fall to the lot of man. The majority of military officers are not men of fortune, and even those who have some fortune can ill afford the heavy demands made upon them for the purchase of their commissions. The purchase system, no doubt, brings many persons of fortune into the army, but it operates still more powerfully and extensively in depressing the circumstances of officers whatever their means may be. It is necessary that military officers should be compensated for the loss of their pay, and for the risk they run of losing the capital sums which have been invested in the purchase of it. They *must* have the means of living and of maintaining their position in life; and as their pay has been spirited away by the purchase system, the public has to pay them over again in various ways. Even the expensive habits which are the indirect result of the system, ultimately take the form of a demand upon the public purse.

4414. (*Chairman.*) You state that the doing away with purchase would be desirable because labour ought to find its own price, and that you ought to have an officer at the market rate; what do you mean by the market rate of an officer?—I mean as far as direct pay is concerned; for as regards that which is ordinarily considered to be the income of a commission, the officer has no remuneration at all; the great argument which is generally used in support of the purchase system is, that we get the officers' services for little or nothing, but I conceive that that is impossible. In this as in other similar cases, it has turned out in the end that the employer has had to pay more than he would have had to pay if he had begun by giving a proper market rate of remuneration.

4415. Do you mean to say that the pay of officers is now too low?—They have none, in consequence of the purchase system; I speak generally, of course.

4416. Then I understand that if the state appointed an officer, and the purchase system was done away with, the country would have a much larger addition to pay for the officer's services?—No, you would only have to give the existing pay; but you would have, once for all, to compensate the officer for his losses arising out of the change.

The pay of the junior ranks should be increased,—and retirements given to the old officers.

4417. Do you think the existing pay sufficient?—Generally speaking it is, but I think that the pay of the junior ranks, the lieutenants and ensigns, should be increased, in order to enable them to live by their profession, and they should be released from some burthens which are imposed upon them. We shall only half do our business if we abolish the purchase system without increasing the pay of the junior officers.

4418. Then you would begin the abolition of the purchase system by increasing the pay of the junior officers, what would you do with your senior officers when they become old?—I would have a retirement for them.

4419. Then you would adopt a system of retirement?—Yes.

4420. Then is there no economy in the present system?—No.

4421. Then there are two questions that will arise, increased expenditure and increase of pay?—An increase of pay in the junior ranks.

4422. Yes, and next an increase of retired allowances for the senior ranks?—Yes, and also a sum to compensate the officers.

4423. Putting that aside, I wish to deal with the future expenditure of the country?—There would be two causes of increase, one an increase of pay in the junior ranks, and the other the adoption of an adequate system of retirements, but there would also be many things to set off against that.

4424. Your plan is to have a sufficient retirement for aged officers?—Yes, it is the alpha and omega; the whole thing.

4425. What scheme have you to suggest that will provide a sufficient retirement for the old officers of the army?—I have a plan which I am ready to submit to the Commission.

4426. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) As I understand from your answers, the state would benefit in no respect by the abolition of purchase, but there would be an increase of the pay of the junior officers?—It would benefit in many ways, which I can submit to the Commission. I stated before that the officer has no pay; that the ordinary pay of the officer has disappeared in consequence of the purchase system. Now I am prepared to show in what manner military officers are compensated for the loss of their pay; that is their pay, and not miscellaneous additional allowances, which would to a certain extent cease, supposing that a regulated system of remuneration were adopted.

Present non-effective list unnecessarily large,

4427. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) In what manner have military officers been compensated for the losses which they have suffered by the purchase system?—A supplementary plan of remuneration has been gradually constructed, chiefly in the shape of an *unnecessarily large* non-effective system, such as:—

Army Estimate, 1857-8.	£
Rewards for military services	18,000
Pay of general officers	49,083
Pay of colonels of regiments	124,500
Retired full-pay	60,000
Half-pay	262,405
Allowances in aid of regimental messes	26,114
Total	540,102

These sums are for the guards and line only, and are irrespective of the amounts charged under the same heads for the artillery and engineers. That this has been the effect of the purchase system is not only consistent with reason and analogy, but the process by which the result has been arrived at may be clearly traced in documents of the highest authority. which is due to the purchase system.

4428. (*Chairman.*) You state that as independent of the sums allowed for the artillery and engineers;—what sums are allowed under that head?—For rewards for military services they have 3,000*l.* a year, while the rest of the army has 18,000*l.* Rewards for military services.

4429. Compare the number of the artillery with the number of the army generally, how does the 3,000*l.* stand as against the 18,000*l.*?—As a very moderate item.

4430. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do you remember the reason for which that 18,000*l.* was given?—In lieu of garrison appointments.

4431. It was given to old officers who had been severely wounded?—No, I have omitted the 50,000*l.* a year for wounds, because that may be considered as of the nature of compensation for wounds; these are good service pensions. Pensions for wounds

4432. Given for extremely good services?—They are very numerous; so numerous that they may fairly be considered to constitute a part of the additional remuneration of the army. There are already 136 officers receiving good service pensions under the new arrangement, and there is still a considerable number to be appointed as the remaining garrison appointments fall in. Sums distributed at irregular intervals, on the principle of a dividend, are naturally employed in making up to senior officers for their disappointments in promotion. When a distinguished officer is promoted to a regiment, he relinquishes his good service pension.

4433. (*Lord Stanley.*) But too numerous to be exceptional?—The old system is an excessive excrescence. A great deal of this would have to be given under any circumstances; but the excessive amount of it is distinctly traceable to the purchase system.

4434. (*Chairman.*) Take the first item of 18,000*l.*, you state that an analogous sum was given to the artillery amounting to 3,000*l.*?—Yes.

4435. Therefore it does not seem to depend upon purchase, for the artillery have no purchase?—In a general question, where general results are looked to, you must look to general causes. To take that single point of the garrison appointments, the 18,000*l.* was the equivalent for the garrison appointments previously given to old and deserving officers; there was a great run upon those appointments at that time; they were very unpopular, and considered to be sinecures; and the Duke of Wellington stood forward as the champion of the army, and in a famous memorandum he showed that, owing to the exhaustive process of the purchase system, it was indispensably necessary, not only to maintain, but to increase the rewards of the officers; and the committee on army and navy appointments, which had gone into the matter in a spirit of great economy, not only maintained the garrison appointments in substance, but added 7,000*l.* a-year for the unattached general officers. The Duke of Wellington's memorandum showing the necessity of increasing the rewards of officers, to make up for their losses by the purchase system.

4436. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) That committee did not change the sum very much; it may have added the 7,000*l.*, but it did not otherwise change the 18,000*l.* at which the emoluments of the garrisons were estimated; but the garrison appointments themselves were abolished, because they were sinecure offices, and held in very disproportionate numbers by officers to whom they had been given as favours?—Yes, it was a bad way of remunerating old and deserving officers.

4437. For instance, the government of Edinburgh, which was 1,800*l.* a year, was given to the Duke of Gordon?—Yes, and it was on account of the bestowal of sinecure appointment from political influence that they were abolished. We have made great progress since those days; but I may make this observation, which is, that whatever is the prevailing practice for the main body of the army must be extended to the other portions of the army; for instance, having given 18,000*l.* a year to the line, it was necessary to give a sum, under the same head, to the artillery. I do not object to that. Whatever is the prevailing practice of the main body must be extended to the other parts.

4438. (*Chairman.*) Suppose the purchase system done away with, is that 18,000*l.* a sum which we might consider as knocked off at once?—The whole of the emoluments of the army would have to be revised. I am not prepared to give an opinion as to the particular revision which would take place, but the whole of these items taken together, and also some others, constitute an amount of extra remuneration which, if it should be determined to compensate officers for the advantages they derive from their outlay under the purchase system, certainly might be revised with considerable economy to the public. Army remunerations might be revised with a saving to the public.

4439. In the French army, for instance, they attach money to the Legion of Honour?—Yes, but I should be sorry to see the retired allowances of our officers placed on so low a footing as the French; I would place them on a higher footing. Our retiring allowances should be higher than in the French army.

4440. With larger allowances?—Yes, and more suited to the state of society in this country.

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4441. Will you take the next item?—The next is the pay of general officers.

4442. What does that amount to?—49,000*l.* for the line and the guards.

4443. Is that an item to which we can look for a reduction?—I cannot commit myself to particular items, but I am persuaded, if you take that in connexion with the next item of 124,500*l.* for the colonels, the two together might admit of reduction. The whole of these items taken together certainly might admit of reduction; that is the only way I can show it; but if you take each individual item, the operation cannot be dealt with piecemeal but as a whole.

Pay of general officers and of colonels.

4444. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You alluded to some documents in proof of your answer to the last question. What documents are those?—The memorandum of the Duke of Wellington, which is referred to by the select committee on army and navy appointments, (1833), as bringing "briefly, but powerfully into view, the whole constitution of the British "army, and the circumstances of its officers," is an elaborate argument to show that the officers of the British army are underpaid, in consequence of the purchase system. The words with which His Grace commenced this part of his statement, were "an examination "of the detailed operation of *the system of promotion by purchase*, or the remuneration "intended to be given by the public to the officers of the army for their service, *will show* "*that those who purchase their commissions*, which are certainly three fourths of the whole "number, *receive but little for their service besides the honour of serving the King.*" That this argument was not without effect upon the committee, may be seen from the following paragraph of their report: "*Considering the great pecuniary sacrifices in the purchase of com-*"*missions*, as well as the length of service to which officers are subject before they can "attain to be major-generals, the committee are of opinion that the emoluments of that "rank ought not to be less than 400*l.* a year; and as it could be made up to that amount at "an annual charge of somewhat under 7,000*l.*, they venture to recommend that it should "be so increased immediately to all those who receive no other public emoluments, subject "to such exceptions in this respect as may appear justified by distinguished service."

The Duke of Wellington's memorandum of 1833, pointing out the want of remuneration to purchasing officers.

4445. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The Duke of Wellington was at the head of the commission, subsequently appointed in 1840, and the report of that commission contains a strong opinion on the part of the Duke of Wellington, that the system of purchase should still be maintained in the British army?—Yes; that was his opinion; he represented the prevailing opinion up to his death.

The Duke of Wellington's opinion that purchase should be maintained.

4446. You did not quote that paragraph from the Duke of Wellington's statement in 1833, as intending to convey the impression that the Duke of Wellington was averse to the continuance of the system of purchase in the army?—No; but to show that he was of opinion that the purchase system, by exhausting the pay of officers, had a strong tendency to cause an increase of expense to the public.

4447. But in fact, with respect to the recommendations of that committee, it did cause no more increase of expense beyond the 7,000*l.* than you have just stated?—The 7,000*l.* seems to have been a voluntary boon on the part of the committee acting under the influence of the Duke of Wellington's memorandum.

4448. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have you any other authorities to refer to for the effect of the purchase system in increasing the non-effective allowances?—The Commissioners of Naval and Military Inquiry of 1840, speaking of the warrant of 27th October 1834, by which one promotion as allowed for every three vacancies on the half-pay list, observe, "The beneficial effects of the arrangement are most apparent in the case of the lieu-"tenant. His full pay as such is 7*s.* 6*d.* a day, and he may retire under this warrant on "the half-pay of a captain, 7*s.* a day. This is nearly equivalent to full-pay, and the "small diminution his pay will sustain by removal from the effective service as a "lieutenant to the half-pay as a captain, is fully compensated by the increase of "pension for his widow, from 40*l.* to 50*l.* It was chiefly for the benefit of officers of "this class that the warrant was designed. There were many serving upon full pay, for "whom, after a prolonged service as subaltern, some special provision seemed to be requisite. "*The want of means to purchase advancement was their misfortune*, and if driven by disappoint-"ment to retire from the service, the only provision open for them was sale of commission, "which in the infantry would produce 700*l.*, or the half-pay of their rank, which would not "exceed 4*s.* 6*d.* a day." And at page 30, "We look to the operation of the warrant of 27th "October 1834, as offering the best means of providing for officers of the description "alluded to by Sir Edward Blakeney, *and as assisting generally the promotion of those who* "*are not prepared to purchase.* But we shall venture, in a subsequent part of our report, to "suggest the adoption of further arrangements which, in our opinion, are calculated "to facilitate the promotion of meritorious officers *without exacting any pecuniary sacrifice.*" The arrangements referred to were those connected with the enlargement of the establishment of officers on retired full-pay, which was adopted at the recommendation of that Commission.

In the report of the Commission of 1840, necessity stated of providing for non-purchasing officer.

4449. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would not the same allowances have been necessary provided the system of purchase had not existed, a certain number of officers having been promoted by selection, leaving others behind who would have had no other claim on the public than such as has been given to them by those warrants?—Whether an increase of the non-effective advantages of the officers would have been necessary if another system had existed, I cannot say. My object is at present confined to showing that the increases that were made are distinctly traceable to the purchase system, and were attributed to that.

4450. I ask you whether the same increases would not be necessary if your system were adopted?—If the principle of the army were to be changed from purchase, to promotion by

instruction—that is, proper qualification and good service—and a suitable system of retirement were to be adopted—and, in order to maintain the current of promotion in the service, there must be a system of retirement—it would not be difficult to find out what would be the minimum which would be necessary, and which the public must inevitably pay for the efficiency of its service.

4451. In fact they must pay the same price as you say they now pay, for officers passed over become too old for the ranks in consequence of the system of purchase, when those officers shall be passed over by the selection of other officers?—I believe the public would have to pay a great deal less. We have gone on so long compensating the army for losses by the system of purchase, that we might at less expense establish a proper system of retirement.

4452. In what respect should we have to pay less for those officers who are left behind by selection?—On a general comparison of the variety of expedients which have been adopted, in order to compensate military officers for the losses to which they are subjected by the purchase system, with a proper system of retirement, I am clearly of opinion that a proper system of retirement would be the cheapest of the two.

A proper system of retirements would be cheaper than the present system,—

4453. Would not a proper system of retirement be necessary whether officers are passed over by selection or by purchase?—Unquestionably, under either system, but I think that in order to patch up and supplement this bad system, we have established such a great variety of allowances, and swelled out the non-effective allowances of the army so much, that we might at less expense adopt a new system of retirement.

4454. Are you of opinion, that the retirements now granted to those officers by the warrants you have mentioned, are too great for their services?—No, certainly not. I speak now of the individual rates, 17*s.* a day for the colonels, and so on.

4455. (*Chairman.*) I understood you to say that the great point was to have a proper system of retirement?—Yes.

4456. Do you consider the system of retirement in the Indian army a proper system?—It approaches much nearer to a proper system than ours; but I conceive, that on a comparison of the Indian and French and English systems, a more perfect system than any of them might be established.

and might be established on a better plan than the Indian, French, or British systems.

4457. Do you mean by a proper system of retirement a system of compulsory retirement?—Yes, that element would be included, but I propose that it should be mitigated and so arranged as to fall with the least possible severity on the officer.

4458. There must be a compulsory rule obliging him to leave the service at a different age, according to the rank he has attained at that time?—Yes.

Compulsory retirements.

4459. Through all the ranks?—Yes.

4460. Something like the French service?—Yes; but I think it might be better done than in the French service.

4461. (*Lieut.-Gen. E. W. Wynyard.*) There is no obligation in the Indian service that they should retire?—Not at present; but there is a virtual obligation when they get their promotion to full colonel; and even as regards lieutenant-colonels, certainly full colonels, it is entirely discretionary with the government to employ them or not.

4462. (*Chairman.*) In the Indian army the amount of the retirement does not alone induce officers to retire, and the Commissioners have been informed that they constantly refuse to retire until a purse can be made up for them?—The cost of the retirements in the Indian army is very moderate indeed; there are several causes for that; one is, that India furnishes not merely a profession, but also to a great extent a home to the officers, and we find that the old colonels, when entitled to their retirement as colonels, even if there is no chance of employment in India, remain there in great numbers. Another cause is the great liberality of the allowances to lieutenant-colonels in command of regiments. Officers have, however, begun to retire faster since they have had a step of rank given them on retirement.

Cost of retirement in the Indian army moderate.

4463. Is the pay too high, and therefore they will not retire?—No, I do not say that the pay is too high, but I say that on a comparison of the retired allowances with the pay of the higher ranks (for that is the point), and especially the allowances for the command of a regiment, the inducement to retire is not much.

4464. You say that it would not be difficult to ascertain the minimum allowance that will induce an officer to retire?—That is, that will be a sufficient average inducement, for you cannot do without the element of compulsion, and I would include both elements. If the Commission wish to go into the question of retirement, I am ready to be examined upon it.

4465. I think it is very desirable that we should go into that question at once, and that we should understand the alpha and omega of the whole question; what is the sum that you would proceed to act upon?—It is exceedingly difficult to reduce such a question as this to precise sums, because it involves the entire expenditure of the army, not merely the pay, not merely all the non-effective allowances of different kinds, but also allowances in kind of various descriptions; and it would require a much longer time than I have been able to give to it to make the calculation with any certainty; but I have made another calculation which is more directly to the point, which is the number of effective and non-effective officers in three corps d'armée, one the line and guards, which is a purchasing corps, another the artillery and engineers, which are non-purchasing corps, and another the Indian army, which is a non-purchasing corps, that is in the sense in which the English line and guards purchase. Mr. Philip Melvill, who furnished me with the information

Difficult to reduce the question of retirements to precise sums.

Proportions of effective and non-effective officers in different branches.

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relating to the Indian army, requested that he might have an opportunity of revising it before it was finally recorded, and I beg to ask for the same opportunity myself. I beg to hand in this paper.

The same was handed in as follows:

COMPARISONS of NUMBERS of EFFECTIVE and NON-EFFECTIVE OFFICERS.

	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.
Guards and Line	5,776 A	2,533 D	8,309
Per Centage of Total	*69½*	*30½*	—
Artillery and Engineers	1,066 B	361 E	1,427
Per Centage of Total	*74⅜*	*25⅛*	—
Indian Army	5,625 C	1,328 F	6,953
Per Centage of Total	*80¾*	*19¼*	—

A — Army Estimate, p. 8. Colonels of Regiments not being active Officers, and Quartermasters, and others not being affected by the Purchase system have been deducted.

Household Cavalry	81
Cavalry of the Line	424
Military Train	85
Foot Guards	227
Infantry of the Line	3,322
General Staff (exclusive of Officers on Regimental Full-pay)	127
In India—Cavalry	143
„ Infantry	1,028
Riding House Troop	4
West India Regiments	162
Colonial Corps	173
	5,776

B — Army Estimate, p. 8. Colonels, &c., deducted as above.

Horse Artillery	47
Foot Artillery	666
Engineers	353
	1,066

C — Mr. P. Melvill's statement.

Infantry	4,340
Horse Artillery and Cavalry	584
Foot Artillery and Engineers	701
	*5,625

D — Army Estimate, p. 138. 136. 40. 135.

General Officers, not being Colonels of Regiments or Battalions	105
Colonels of Regiments†	136
On Retired Full-pay	244
On Half-pay	2,048
	2,533

E — Army Estimate, p. 138. 137. 40. 135.

General Officers, not being Colonels of Battalions	28
Colonels of Battalions	23
On Retired Full-pay	159
On Half-pay	151
	361

F — Mr. Melvill's statement.

Colonels	194‡
On Retired Full-pay	730
On Half-pay	404
	1,328

† Including Colonels of the Regiments in India who are not employed in a military capacity.

‡ These are the colonels of regiments who are on furlough, or residing unemployed in India.

I have been promised information as to the retired list of the French army, and am persuaded that it will show quite as remarkable a result. Their half-pay list, which I have, is very small indeed; and as regards those who retire in the ordinary way, after serving their full time, there can be no doubt that that list also is very moderate.

4466. You think that in the French army the retirement is so small that they stay as long in the service as they can?—Yes, that is one reason; another is this, that an officer attains to the minimum of his retirement after 30 years' service, and then an annual increment goes on to a maximum of 50 years, so that he has a direct inducement to stay.

4467. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) According to these per-centages, I presume you wish to show that the non-effectives are considerably greater in the purchase corps than they are in the non-purchase corps?—Yes, that is the result to which I wish to call attention.

Best results obtained by comparing numbers, not cost.

4468. (*Chairman.*) But in order to judge of the cost to the country we ought to have some estimates of the amounts?—The only direct and certain way of obtaining a result is by numbers, because the rates of remuneration vary so much; for instance, it would not be at all a fair comparison to say that the retired officers of the artillery cost so much for each individual, and the retired officers of the guards and line so much, and still less of the Indian army. Here we have a simple comparison of numbers; it is presumed that each of these military bodies are paid what they ought to be paid at established rates of pay, so that the real question is one of numbers.

4469. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) You could not give us the number and the expense in each case?—I could do so with labour and time.

4470. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Can you furnish the Commission with a document of that sort, showing the expenses for each, the effectives and non-effectives, and the per-centages?—Yes, I can have it made out with assistance.

4471. (*Chairman.*) When you made that calculation of the guards, the line, the artillery, and Indian service, up to what date did you take it; for the artillery, for instance?—The last estimates.

4472. They take in all the augmentations?—Yes, the estimates for the existing year.

4473. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do you think that any estimate founded upon this and the last year, which were exceptional, would be a good guide as showing the proportionate number

* This number is according to the establishment. The actual strength was 5,142.

of officers upon full and retired allowances at a period of peace?—The general result would not be very different if a period of peace were to be taken, but it would be well to take it for both periods.

4474. Could you, in the paper which General Evans has asked you to furnish, take in 1840, when we were at peace, and give us the comparative numbers for this year and 1840?—Yes; I will furnish two comparative statements, for the present period, and for the period previously to the last war, one of numbers and the other of money.

4475. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is there any other authority for the influence of the purchase system in increasing the non-effective allowances?—The Commissioners of 1854 on promotion in the army observe, at pp. 12, 13, of their report, "As compared to the "emoluments of men in other professions, there can be no doubt that the rates of pay "assigned to the officers of the British army are very low; *in many cases, indeed, officers "receive less than the annuities they might have purchased for the money they have paid for "their commissions.* Considering, therefore, the arduous character of the service, we feel "very strongly that they have a right to look forward to ultimately obtaining the honorary "distinction and the pecuniary advantages to which they are now entitled when they rise "to be general officers. We are persuaded that this rank, with the advantages attached "to it, is not more than a very moderate reward for the services by which it is earned, "and that *the arrangement by which these services are given at so small a cost to the country,* in "consideration of their tending at length to this reward, is a highly advantageous one to "the public." The "arrangement by which these services are given at so small a cost to "the country" must be read in connection with the preceding sentence, "and in many cases "officers receive less than the annuities they might have purchased for the money they "have paid for their commissions;" and taken together, these sentences express the prevailing impression that the so-called gratuitous service of our military officers is cheap service. The same opinion is expressed in still more decided terms in the Duke of Wellington's memorandum, from which I have already quoted several passages:—"The "promotion of the officers of the army by purchase is a saving of expense to the public "and highly beneficial to the service, *although it falls severely upon individuals.*" Terms of service which fall severely upon the persons employed cannot be really beneficial to the employer. Sooner or later, in some form or other, the servant will obtain his rights, and more than his rights, owing to the attempt to withhold them.

Opinion of the Commission of 1854, on compensation due to purchasing officers.

4476. Does the purchase system operate in any other way in increasing the pecuniary burden on the public?—The pensions to widows of officers are granted solely "as a "compensation to the widow for the loss of the means of support by the death of her "husband." The widow has to furnish a statement of her property, in order that the Secretary of State may determine whether he can, with propriety, submit her claim to the Queen for a pension; and the colonel and agent of the regiment in which her husband last served "humbly recommend her as a deserving object of Her Majesty's royal bounty." Allowances on the compassionate list are given to the legitimate children of deceased officers, provided it be shown that "their pecuniary circumstances, and those of their family, are so limited "that they actually require assistance from the compassionate fund." Both these classes of allowances are therefore in great part attributable to the indirect working of the purchase system. We first, by the exhaustive process of that system, deprive military officers of the means of providing for their families, and then make it up to them by pensioning their widows and children. Arrangements could hardly be devised better calculated to overthrow the habits of economy which the great motive of providing for wife and children generally forms. It would probably be more satisfactory to military officers to be permitted to keep their property, and to be left to make their own arrangements for their families; and it would certainly be better for the public service, because ready-made settlements in the shape of pensions for widows and compassionate allowances for children encourage improvident early marriages and supersede the necessity for frugality. I do not go the length of saying that there should be no such allowances to the widows and children of military officers, if the purchase system were abolished; but the practice of granting them might certainly be brought within much narrower limits, and be made the exception instead of the rule. A proposal was lately made to introduce the practice of giving pensions to widows and orphans into the civil service, but it was deliberately rejected by the civil servants themselves, for the above-mentioned reasons.

The purchase system tends to increase the pensions to widows and children.

4477. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Are there not pensions paid to officers in the navy as well as in the army?—Yes.

4478. And there is no purchase in the navy?—No.

4479. Therefore the pensions are not given solely upon that ground?—I did not assert that there should be no pensions; in respect to all these classes of allowances, it was their excessive growth that I spoke of, and not their natural and proper amount.

4480. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that if you did away with the purchase system, and an officer was killed in the service of his country, a pension would not be equally given to his widow?—Yes, if an officer was killed, undoubtedly.

4481. And in other cases where he died in the discharge of his duty?—Yes, under certain circumstances; but the allowances now invariably made under this head should certainly be much curtailed.

4482. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Suppose there was no system of purchase in the army, must not the same allowances to widows and orphans be made?—Certainly not; it would be the exception instead of the rule, and it would be much less in its aggregate amount.

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4483. One of your branches of saving in the financial arrangement that you recommend, upon the abolition of purchase, would be a diminution of the pensions to the widows and orphans?—Yes; I believe it is the most unpopular topic that I could have put forward, but I am persuaded that military officers will, in a majority of cases, agree with the opinion which I have ventured to express.

4484. Have you ever made an estimate of that branch of savings in your calculations?—I have made no particular estimate of any branch of saving; that belongs to a subsequent stage of the inquiry. I consider it sufficient at present to show that the purchase system has been the cause of unnecessary expenditure, and that, if abolished, an advantageous financial revision of the army allowances might be made.

Large scale of allowances to one branch of the service becomes a rule for the other branches.

4485. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is there a very great difference between the scale of pensions given in the army and in the navy?—I have not had time to compare them.

4486. If the pensions are very nearly alike, then your argument, that the excessive pensions are the result of sale and purchase, would fall to the ground?—I submitted to the Commissioners, before you came in, that whatever may be established as the rate of allowance in any branch of the service, is extended to all the others; for instance, according to my view, an excessive expenditure in pensions has been established in the purchasing portion of the army; it follows that that rate of expenditure must be extended to the non-purchasing part of the army, the artillery, engineers, and civil departments of the army, and more or less to the navy.

Case of the widow of Colonel Willoughby Moore.

4487. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Can you mention an instance in which it would have been better for the widow of an officer to have retained her husband's property than to have received a pension from the public?—The widow of Colonel Willoughby Moore, who so nobly sacrificed his life in the "Europa," would have had both a more ample and a more suitable provision, if her husband had retained the 12,000*l.* which he had paid for his commissions. She would also in that case have had the money to leave to their family when she died, after a few months' enjoyment of the two pensions so liberally accorded to her, in addition to 400*l.* specially allowed as compensation for the loss of her husband's baggage and horses.

Amount of pensions to widows and families in the present year,—

The amount provided in the army estimate for 1857-8 for the widows and families of military officers, excluding quartermasters, chaplains, medical and commissariat officers, and field train, is as as follows:—

	Guards.	Line.	Artillery and Engineers.
Widows' pensions	£660	£76,352	£17,329
Compassionate Allowances	99	13,632	4,791
Royal bounty	280	16,355	
Relief fund	-	595	30
	£1,039	£106,934	£22,150
Total		£130,123	

which might be reduced with benefit to the officers.

4488. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) You are of opinion that a considerable saving might be made in that by the new financial arrangement that you propose?—I have no doubt of it, and with great advantage to the officers themselves.

4489. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that out of this 106,000*l.* a considerable saving could be made?—Yes; I am, of course, speaking prospectively, without reference to existing interests, which must under any circumstances be respected.

4490. Does that include what is given to the artillery officers?—That is a separate item.

Scale of allowances to the artillery, the consequence of that to the line.

4491. Then artillery officers would be in no better position; they would be placed by you in a considerably worse position, as you would reduce their amounts of pension without giving them any increase which you give to the army?—I would not deprive the existing artillery officers of any advantage which they now have without giving them full compensation; but the artillery is a minor quantity which has been raised to the standard of the major, which is the line, and there can be no doubt that if a considerable reduction of expenditure takes place under this head in the line, it will ultimately extend to the artillery. I look to military officers, as a general rule, providing for their own wives and children.

4492. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do you make the same reduction in allowances to the navy?—I have not considered that.

4493. (*Lieut.-Gen. E. B. Wynyard.*) You have stated that the one would naturally produce the other?—The navy is a very peculiar service; I cannot give an opinion upon it.

4494. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Your argument is based upon the supposition that all officers in the army are purchasing officers?—No; only the line and the guards, but the purchase system, in its indirect results, affects every branch of the military and naval service.

4495. (*Lieut.-Gen. E. B. Wynyard.*) And in the guards probably prevailing more than in the line?—Since officers who had not purchased their commissions have been allowed to sell them, it has spread through the whole army.

4496. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) The proportion of pensions and allowances granted to the artillery appear quite as great, looking at the proportionate numbers of the respective forces, as they are in the line?—I have not made a comparison, but the great body of the army, the line, establishes a standard for these classes of allowances.

4497. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is it not the fact that the artillery have larger retiring allowances upon the ground that they have no purchase, and therefore it was necessary to find other means of relieving them of their senior officers?—That may be.

4498. (*Chairman.*) Was it not stated by the Duke of Wellington, in the very reports that you have referred to, that they required large and increased retiring allowances for that reason?—In those days purchase was considered to be a great advantage to the officers, a privilege; and there was a feeling that the artillery and engineers should be compensated for the absence of that privilege.

4499. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Was it not this, that it was found that the officers in the non-purchasing corps got so old as to be inefficient in the senior ranks, and therefore it was necessary for the public to buy them out, as they had no practice by which individuals could buy them out?—Yes, but there was one circumstance which overrode every other, namely, that a great reduction took place after the war, of one battalion, and a company in each of the remaining battalions, and that caused such a stagnation that very exceptional arrangements had to be made. Retirements are also permitted after too short a period of service. I by no means say that the system of retirement in the artillery and engineers is what it ought to be; our army retiring system is quite in its germ; we have got the nucleus of a good system, and nothing more.

Great reduction in the artillery after the war with France.

4500. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is the process of exhaustion and compensation to which you have adverted confined to the case of the widows of officers?—No. The principle of compensation for the loss of the means of support of course extends to any members of the family who have furnished the means of purchasing the deceased officer's commissions. This has been recognized in the case of the mothers and sisters of officers who have died of their wounds, by the Royal Warrant of the 15th June 1855, subject to the usual conditions of their being in distressed circumstances, and of their having been dependent for support upon the deceased officer. Lately, on the same principle, it has been proposed to grant a pension to a father. The following letter from the War Department to the Treasury, relating to the Eddington family, will give some idea of the real bearing of this part of the subject:—"War Office, 24th March 1857. Sir, I am directed by the Secretary-at-War to request that you will bring under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the case of Mrs. Eddington.

Necessity of extending compensation to other members of officers' families besides widows.

"Mrs. Eddington is the widow of Captain Eddington, who served his country during a long and active period to the end of the last war. Besides his widow he left a family of two sons and two daughters. The sons followed the profession of the father, and were assisted in their career by their mother and sisters, who in so doing have advanced all their available means, about 1,100*l.*, to further their promotion. These two officers, the elder a captain and the second a lieutenant, belonged to the same corps, the 95th foot,—a regiment, as General Evans states, who commanded it, that was distinguished for its conspicuous gallantry, and which was a great deal more than decimated in the memorable battle of the Alma, in which they both lost their lives. The elder of these two has left a widow and children to become recipients of the royal bounty; and as the younger, so far from being able to contribute to his mother's support, was assisted by her in purchasing his promotion, she is by the regulations in eligible for pension on account of their services. (The regulation requires that she should be a widow and in distressed circumstances, and mainly dependent upon the officer for support. Royal Warrant, 15 June 1855, page 235 of Addenda to War Office Regulations.) Mrs. Eddington and her daughters, having advanced the whole of their little fortunes in forwarding the promotion of Captain and Lieutenant Eddington, are now left entirely dependent upon a life interest of a limited nature, which is enjoyed by the mother, a lady advanced in years. By the death of these officers not only is the principal sum of money which was lent wholly lost, but the family have been deprived of the interest which was payable upon it, and have thus suffered a material diminution of their already circumscribed means—a diminution which is aggravated by the melancholy circumstances attending this twofold bereavement.

Case of Mrs. Eddington and her sons.

"Under the strict regulations by which the Secretary-at-War is governed in such cases, Mrs. Eddington is precluded from a participation in any of the parliamentary grants placed under his control; but, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of this case, the bereavement she has sustained by the death of two sons in the same battle, and the pecuniary loss thereby inflicted upon herself and daughters, Lord Panmure has desired me to recommend strongly this distressing case to the most favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that Mrs. Eddington be granted a special pension of not less than 40*l.* per annum."

4501. (*Chairman.*) Was that granted?—Yes.

4502. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is direct compensation ever given to surviving relatives for the loss of the money which has been invested in a deceased officer's commission?—Yes. As the Russian war advanced, the unreasonableness and inexpediency of sending officers into the field at the hazard not only of their lives, but also of the means they possessed of providing for their families, became so obvious that a royal warrant was passed authorizing the payment of the regulation price of the commissions of officers who died of wounds received in action, to their families, on the usual condition that the surviving relatives had been deprived of the means of support, and with the further proviso that they were not also to receive any pension or other provision from the Government. In these cases the state distinctly paid twice over for the services of its officers, once in the form of their ordinary pay, and a second time in that of compensation for the loss of

Royal Warrant, authorizing payment of price of commissions to the families of officers who died of wounds,—

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the capital invested in their commissions; and after all, the redress fell far short of the hardship. My own cousin, for instance, Colonel Trevelyan of the Coldstream Guards, died of cholera at Varna, and the 9,000*l.* which he had paid for his commissions was entirely lost to his brothers and sisters and their children, who although not dependent upon him in a strict sense, were in circumstances which made his assistance of great importance to them. It must be remembered that the occasion of the issue of this warrant was not an exceptive or extraordinary contingency, but one which will recur every time officers who have purchased their commissions are called upon to risk their lives.

and which still leaves those who die of disease on service uncompensated.

Tendency of the purchase system to increase the half-pay list.

4503. What has been the effect of the purchase system upon the half-pay list?—The legitimate object of half-pay is to provide for officers who have been disabled by age, wounds, or ill-health, or who have been temporarily deprived of employment by reduction; but when half-pay was brought within the operation of the purchase-system, by permitting exchanges between full and half pay, *paying or receiving the difference*, it became impossible even for the utmost vigilance of the War Office always to prevent effective officers from receiving an annuity from the public without performing any service. The extent to which this practice has prevailed will be seen from the following instance in the report of the Commissioners of 1854 on promotion in the army (p. 10):—"There are comparatively few "officers who do not pass at least a great part of this time on half-pay; and we find "accordingly, from a return which has been laid before us of the names and services of "all the general officers who have held commands in the last twenty years, that more "than half of them had not served in their profession for ten years, or upwards, before "their first appointment to commands as major-general; that in many cases the time so "spent in retirement exceeded twenty years, and in one fell little short of thirty-seven "years." The purchase system also opposes an additional obstacle to the re-transfer of half-pay officers to full-pay, for when vacancies take place in regiments, officers who have been returned for purchase expect, according to the custom of the service, to have the benefit of them.

4504. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) With regard to the time spent upon half-pay, are you aware that no officer can be put on half-pay except by medical certificate, unless he has served now 21 years, and before it was 18 years?—Yes, and before that it was any time whatever.

4505. The length of time which you say general officers appear to have served on half-pay has been, generally speaking, half-pay subsequently to 21 years' service?—No, because the service of officers reported upon in 1854, as then being general officers, must have been chiefly before those stricter rules were laid down. "More than half of them had not served in their profession for *ten* years, or upwards, before their first appointment to commands as major-general."

4506. Is it not the case that officers after they reach the rank of lieutenant-colonel are necessarily, or at least a great number of them, forced upon half-pay?—There is a great difficulty in knowing how to dispose of officers of that rank now.

4507. When you come to general officers, of course very few are on full-pay?—Yes.

4508. And therefore an old general officer must have passed a very considerable portion of the latter part of his life on half-pay?—Yes; the great extent to which this now takes place is one of the defects of the present system; but it is inevitable to some extent.

4509. Is it not the fact that the company ranks in the army are very numerous compared with the field ranks?—No doubt.

4510. Therefore, if you have 12 captains in a regiment, and afterwards you have but two majorities and one lieutenant-colonelcy, there must be a considerable number on half-pay?—Yes, a large amount of non-effective allowances in the higher ranks is inevitable; but it is aggravated by the peculiar machinery of our half-pay system, and with a proper establishment and proper rules of promotion, that excessive charge in the higher ranks will be very much diminished.

4511. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) But your answers have reference generally to the old half-pay list, rather than to the half-pay list under the late regulations?—Yes; my answers have reference to that, but the case of those general officers is strictly in point, because the time spent by them on half-pay was chiefly in the lower ranks.

4512. Such abuses as placing officers on half-pay with short service cannot exist now?—No; and I beg to say once for all that nothing can exceed the faithful and vigilant administration of the War Office. If there is anything to blame, it is in the system and not in the administration.

4513. No officer can now be placed for short service on half-pay?—Except on reduction or loss of health.

Promotion to unattached rank on half-pay.

4514. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is promotion to unattached rank on half-pay consistent with the proper object of a half-pay list?—No. The practice of promoting to unattached rank on half-pay, which was first established as a general regulation by the Royal Warrant of the 27th of October 1834, in order to make a special provision for officers who were unable to purchase, has removed half-pay still further from its original object. This practice has since been extended to officers who have served for five years abroad in the adjutant or quartermaster-general's department; to officers who have been promoted to brevet rank for distinguished service in the field; and more recently to the officers of the twenty-four depôt battalions, the provisional depôt at Chatham, and the cavalry depôt at Maidstone. Thus, a supplementary system of promotion without purchase, uncontrolled by

any fixed establishment, has been constructed in connection with the half-pay list, and a hasty or inadvertent decision might at any time impose a serious prospective burden upon the public. The recent correspondence between the Treasury and the War Department respecting the extension of unattached promotion to the depôt battalions and the school of musketry at Hythe, shows that, through the machinery of this new system, an indefinite power of promoting military officers has been placed in the hands of the public departments. This promotion, it will be remembered, *is not to active employment, but to half-pay;* and it involves a great extension of the practice of maintaining effective officers in a state of inaction on half-pay. Other examples might be given of the various indirect processes by which the half-pay list has been converted into a reserve fund to supply the deficiencies of the ordinary mode of promotion by purchase, or to compensate officers for the losses to which they are exposed by the system of purchase. It may truly be said that this system of promotion has so completely broken down, and has entailed upon the public such heavy and indefinite expense in the attempt to mend it, that a complete revision of the entire system has become indispensably necessary.

4515. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) But these promotions, or this facility of promotion, which you describe, is in no respect connected with the system of purchase; officers promoted to be deputy-assistant-quartermaster generals, or promoted by brevet, have nothing to do with the system of purchase?—I do not mean that every individual case can be distinctly traced to the system of purchase, though most of them can, but the general prevailing cause of the whole of this supplemental system of promotion is the purchase system. Take the case just adverted to. In the Report of 1840, it is distinctly given as the reason for allowing officers who go on half-pay in order to accept the office of deputy-adjutant or quarter-master general in the colonies, to go upon half-pay without exchange, that is, at the expense of the public, that the promotion may go in the regiment to enable non-purchasing officers to be promoted.

Officers on appointment to staff situations go on half-pay.

4516. Suppose an officer placed upon half-pay in order to enable the department to appoint him to the staff, or suppose brevet rank given to an officer for distinguished service, in either of those cases the same thing would take place, whether it was purchase or not?—In the case of the officer who goes on half-pay to take a staff appointment, under a properly constituted army system he would give up his regular pay altogether; and the true reason of his retaining half-pay, without doing duty for half-pay, is because he has paid for his commission, and it would be very unfair to make him give up all benefit for the money he gave for his commission; on getting his staff appointment he gets his staff pay as remuneration for his staff service, and in the shape of half-pay compensation for money that he paid for his commission.

4517. But many officers never purchased who are so appointed, and if you had no purchase system you must still appoint officers to staff situations?—Yes, but as I said before, whatever is the dominant principle of the army must be carried throughout, and although there are many officers who have not purchased, they all have the right to sell; after serving 20 years they can sell their commissions at full price, and if they have not served so long, they are allowed for each year of service 100*l.* out of the sum realised by the sale of their commissions.

4518. Suppose you abolish the system of purchase to morrow, you must promote officers to the staff, and the same consequences would follow, they must have half-pay as well, or a higher rate of pay?—There would be a rate of pay adjusted with a distinct reference to the nature of the staff duties which had to be performed, whereas now there are two rates of pay, one which is adjusted with reference to staff duties, and another which belongs to the purchase system, and which is of the nature of compensation for purchase.

4519. I am talking as to a matter of public finance. It does not signify whether the half-pay added to the present staff allowance forms one charge upon the public, or whether the larger sum paid to the staff officer forms that sum?—But it signifies a great deal that the pay of the soldier should be adjusted to the nature of the duties to be performed; that the pay of the staff should be adjusted to the staff, and the pay of the regimental officer to the regimental duty; whereas now there is no adjustment at all; there is a system of purchase allowed which is quite foreign to any proper adjustment.

4520. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Would it not be very simple while the purchase system lasted to make a regulation that officers on the staff should be paid for the whole amount they now receive, one fixed amount alone?—Yes, but then what would become of the price which the officers had paid for their commissions. If they received as staff pay only the proper rate of remuneration for their staff duties, then they would lose the sums they had paid for their commissions.

4521. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do not you imagine that the staff pay has been regulated with reference to the amount of half-pay which an officer receives, and thus making up the amount which it is considered he is entitled to?—I am quite sure that the whole together, the staff-pay and the half-pay, have been regulated with reference both to the duties which the officer has to perform and also to the sacrifice he has to make in suspending, during the time he is on the staff, the sale of his commission.

4522. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Comparing the staff-pay with the regimental pay, you will see that the staff-pay without the half-pay would be insufficient?—No doubt there are all kinds of inconsistencies; but if the rate of remuneration is adjusted with strict reference to the duties to be performed, you are certain to attain not only a more economical, but a more efficient result.

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4523. That is, if your assumption is true, that the staff officer is now overpaid?—The staff officers in the colonies have very liberal allowances; for example, at Ceylon, the Mauritius, and China.

4524. If you pay a man for service rendered, does it make any difference whether you disburse the cash out of one pocket or the other?—It makes a great difference whether you distinctly adjust his remuneration to the responsibility and duty of his position, or whether you do it at hap-hazard, without any such adjustment; but there is another element, that these officers have made a large outlay for their commissions; and besides remunerating them for the performance of their duties, you must compensate them for their outlay and the risk they run of losing their capital.

4525. If that is the case, ought not regimental officers to receive half-pay likewise?—They receive compensation in various ways, both immediate and prospective; and although every officer does not receive all those allowances, yet they all have them in reversion.

4526. When officers are appointed to civil occupations, and the salary of the officer is not too high, they receive their half-pay with it?—Yes.

4527. Do you think that that is the result of sale and purchase?—Yes.

4528. Do you think that with regard to naval officers it is the same?—There I beg to decline a comparison;. the conditions of that service are so entirely different.

The maximum advantages in one branch of of the service are pressed for by other branches.

4529. (*Chairman.*) Does not the expenditure in the navy come under the consideration of the Treasury as well as the expenditure for the army?—Yes; and this comparison is continually going on in the minds of all the servants of the state. We find, from experience at the Treasury, that whatever is the maximum advantage which any one branch of the service has, all the others immediately press for the same advantage, and there is a constant comparison going on between the army and the navy. It happens just now that the officers of Greenwich Hospital receive on the whole very liberal allowances, larger than the corresponding officers at Chelsea; but they have subjected the Treasury to the *peine forte et dure* for two or three years in the House of Commons, because they say that the military officers at Chelsea get their half-pay in addition to their salary—and so they do.

4530. (*Chairman.*) Does not that seem to show that the reduction you contemplate is to extend not only to the army, but to the navy?—I have no doubt that there is a great deal that requires to be set right, and that the navy will come in due course; but there is an old English proverb which says, "one thing at a time, gentlemen."

Various modes by which the half-pay list becomes unduly increased.

4531. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You have been asked some questions about the averages, the effectives and non-effectives, have you anything further to state?—Yes. It appears from the Act 51 G. 3., chapter 103, that half-pay was originally granted only upon reduction, and that it was extended by that Act to officers who became "unfit for service, either from wounds, or ill health, or infirmity, or age," to be certified in such manner as the Secretary-at-War and the Lords of the Treasury for the time being might direct.

These legitimate objects of half-pay are still provided for in the British army, by the admission to the benefit of that allowance:—

1st. Of officers compelled to retire in consequence of wounds received in action.

2nd. Of officers compelled to retire in consequence of ill-health contracted on duty, as certified by the proper medical authorities, provided the officers have served more than three years; and,

3rd. Of officers reduced from full-pay, subject to the same condition of previous service.

Exchanges to half-pay receiving the difference;

Permission to exchange to half-pay, *receiving the difference*, which is equivalent to a partial sale of an officer's commission, the remainder of the value being received in the shape of an annuity from the public, was first given in 1783. The Duke of York regarded every officer *who had purchased* as having a title to adopt this mode of sale, without much reference to the length of his service. Lord Hill, however, required a fair portion of military service, which is stated to have been 15 years for a subaltern, and 18 years for a captain. Twenty-one years' full-pay service has since been established by the warrant of 6th October 1854, as the condition of an officer exchanging to half-pay "for his own "convenience."

Any officer, therefore, who has served for 21 years may exchange to half-pay for the rest of his life, with the additional advantage of realizing a portion of the price of his commission; but care is taken at the War Office, in all except special cases, that the public may not by this process be burthened with a comparatively young officer on permanent half-pay, instead of one of advanced age, by requiring that the age of the officer coming on half-pay shall not fall short by more than five years of the age of the officer who quits the half-pay list in order to exchange with him.

in order to accept staff appointments;

Another large class of officers upon half-pay is composed of those who exchange to half-pay, in order to accept military situations, such as the general and garrison staff, staff officers of pensioners, adjutants of militia, &c.

Officers who are appointed deputy adjutant-general or deputy quartermaster-general in the colonies, are placed on half-pay without exchange, so that their half-pay is an additional charge. Officers appointed to other military situations are permitted to exchange to half-pay, whatever may have been the period of their full-pay service, and there is no restriction as to the comparative ages of the officers who are parties to the exchange. Officers actually in the receipt of half-pay are permitted to receive barrack-masterships and other civil situations, although they have not served 21 years on full pay.

The practice of making promotions from full-pay to a superior rank ("unattached rank,"

as it is called) on half-pay, was introduced by the Royal Warrant of the 27th October 1834, under which one such promotion is made for every three vacancies that take place in the ranks of lieutenant-colonel, major, and captain on the half-pay list. The vacancies which these promotions create on the full-pay list are filled up by the transfer of an officer from the half-pay list; so that the immediate charge to the public is limited to the difference between the half-pay of the superior and of the inferior rank.

to receive unattached rank.

Promotion to unattached rank on half-pay may be purchased when an officer on half-pay declares his intention of selling in order to settle in the colonies. This neither relieves the half-pay list, nor assists old and deserving officers who are unable to purchase. The engineers and artillery are included in the benefit of this regulation.

Purchase of unattached rank from officers going to settle in colonies.

Officers placed on half-pay with a step of brevet rank for the purpose of serving as deputy adjutant-general or deputy quartermaster-general in the colonies, have their brevet rank converted into substantive, or, in other words, are promoted to an increased rate of half-pay, after five years' service in those situations.

Promotion to substantive rank.

A similar promotion to a superior rank on half-pay takes place when brevet rank conferred for distinguished service in the field is converted into substantive rank, under the 13th clause of the Warrant of the 6th October 1854.

Under the recent arrangements relating to the depôt battalions, constantly accruing charges on the half-pay list have been authorized in order to provide a reward for the lieutenant-colonels, majors, and adjutants of those battalions.

Provision for officers of depôt battalions,

And, lastly, provision has been made for the promotion of a limited number of lieutenants of long service acting as staff officers of pensioners by a separate creation of half-pay charges. The Treasury observed that these officers ought to be promoted under the ordinary arrangement, by which one promotion is made for every three vacancies on the half-pay list; but the Commander-in-Chief replied, that this would materially injure the prospects of a somewhat long list of pressing candidates, the greater number of whom had served for 12, 13, or 14 years, "and others, although they have not been so long commissioned, have been a number of years in the ranks, and were promoted on account of "their meritorious conduct, *and many who, from their position in their respective regiments, "have little hope of advancement, except by the unattached.*" Lord Hardinge added, that "although it is quite true that since the breaking out of the late war with Russia promotion has been very rapid in the regiments serving in the Crimea, it must be borne in "mind that many of the regiments serving in the East Indies and the several colonies did "not participate in this promotion, and that it is to these less fortunate corps that the "candidates for unattached companies chiefly belong."

and for staff officers of pensioners.

The correspondence which has taken place between the Treasury and the War Department on the proposal to place the lieutenant-colonels commanding the 7th, 88th, and 76th regiments on half-pay without exchange, in order that the regimental succession might take place without purchase, furnishes additional proof of the insufficiency of the purchase system, either to reward distinguished service, or to keep up a wholesome circulation. If the purchase system had not been relieved from time to time by external applications at a heavy public expense, it must long ago have died a natural death; and the local congestions to which it is even now subject are so certain to be aggravated by peace, that if the system were to be left to itself it would not be likely to survive long.

Proposal to place certain old lieutenant-colonels on half-pay.

4532. (*Mr. Ellice.*) Would not those local congestions be much more frequent if there was no system of purchase?—No, not under a regulated system of retirements; it would then be impossible.

4533. You say a regulated system of retirement, then it must be some such system as the system of half-pay which you have now stated to the Commissioners as objectionable, or some system equally expensive?—No, very much less expensive, and much better, as it would place on retirement only superannuated officers, those who were too old for their work, and who ought to be placed on retirement. Whereas the half-pay system allows of officers who are highly efficient going on retirement, and it allows them to remain a long period on retirement, and then to come again on full-pay, which diminishes their efficiency.

A regulated system of retirement better than the present half-pay system;

4534. The statement that you have read mentions that the different permissions to retire on half-pay have been required by the particular circumstances of the service. The late war with Russia has created a necessity for providing for private soldiers who received the rank of officers, and all those cases must be provided for by some additional expense to the public, and if not, by a system of half-pay?—They must be all satisfactorily provided for. My position is this, that we have begun with a false system, and in order to remedy the defects of that system, we have built up an ill-digested and extravagant system of non-effective allowances and various other kinds of allowances; whereas if we returned to a true system of army administration based on proper principles of professional instruction for active officers, and suitable retirement for superannuated officers, we should not only promote the efficiency of the army, but we should have a much more economical system.

4535. By whatever process you appoint officers to the army, whether they be more instructed or less instructed, some means must be devised of accelerating promotion in the service, or of providing for officers who by seniority have become unfit for service?—Unquestionably; the whole question depends upon a comparison of those means and of the existing army system.

4536. Have you made any comparison between the expense of the present retirement by half-pay and the retirement that would be occasioned by the system that you describe?

and more economical.

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—I have completely satisfied myself that by going direct to the point, and providing a proper system of first appointment, and a proper system of promotion, and a proper system of retirement, a much more economical arrangement might be made than the existing arrangement, and also much more effective.

4537. Whether the existing system is good, or whether another is substituted, there must be a large expense to the public for the retirement of officers from the service?—No doubt.

4538. (*Chairman.*) What is the amount of the half-pay?—It is only one of a class, and it does not do justice to my argument to take a single item. The half-pay of the guards and line, without the artillery and the engineers, is 262,405*l.*

4539. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is that the half-pay of the regimental officers, or of all officers?—Of all officers of the guards and the line.

4540. And all ranks?—Yes; and then there is retired full-pay, 60,000*l.* besides; and the pay of the greater part of the general officers and colonels of regiments is of the same nature; and the rewards for military services are of the same nature.

Whole expense of retirements.

4541. Deducting those rewards for military services, what is the whole of the system together?—49,000*l.*, the pay of general officers; 124,500*l.*, the colonels of regiments; 60,000*l.*, retired full-pay; and 262,000*l.* the half-pay—deducting only 39 general officers who are actively employed. That is about half a million, besides the widows' pensions and compassionate allowances; and there are other allowances, which I am coming to.

4542. (*Chairman.*) The half-pay will take 262,000*l.*, as I understand you?—Yes.

4543. And that is an item upon which you think there would be a reduction?—Yes; I have no doubt of it.

4544. Even after you have provided for the retiring allowances of all officers?—The half-pay must be distinguished from the retiring allowances. It ought to be only a temporary resting-place for officers in active service, who are temporarily disabled.

4545. You would provide a much more ample retirement than is provided in the French army?—Yes.

4546. And yet you think that with this more ample retirement, keeping up the current of promotion, there would be a saving on this item of half-pay?—A saving on the whole together. You must take every item, and there would be a saving on the whole of those items, rewards for military services, pay of general officers, pay of retired colonels, retired full-pay, and half-pay, which will amount altogether to 520,000*l.* Then there are other items.

4547. Do you know what the retirement in the French army amounts to?—I have not been able to get that hitherto.

4548. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Have you made an estimate of what it would cost under your system as compared with the present one?—I have not ventured to give a detailed estimate yet. Many of the calculations will be very intricate. But in taking the comparative numbers of effective and non-effective officers, we go direct to the point, as the officers in the guards, in the line, in the artillery and engineers, and the Indian officers, are supposed to be paid according to their respective services, and the real question is the numbers.

4549. And the rate of mortality amongst them, with a view to give the proper amount of promotion?—Yes, which is somewhat greater in the Indian army; but, on the other hand, death vacancies will be more frequent in the Queen's service when officers have no longer an inducement to sell out and realize before they die.

4550. (*Chairman.*) Have you considered this question as a financial question, by a comparison of the non-effectives in the navy with the non-effectives in the army?—The navy system is a separate question altogether. My general impression is that they have a considerably larger non-effective system than the demands of the service require, and that the faults of our army arrangements have extended in their indirect influence to the navy.

4551. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) Is it not very much greater in the navy?—I think that the navy has been a service the details of which have been much less understood and much less looked after by Parliament and the country even than the army, and when the time comes for looking into them, I have no doubt that great improvements may be made.

4552. (*Chairman.*) There is a much larger proportion of non-effective service in the navy where there is no purchase than in the army?—There may be, but I deny that the navy ought to be taken as a standard, but rather that it should be considered as a subject for separate consideration and revision.

Influence of the purchase system in increasing the public expenditure by necessitating larger allowances than would be required if officers were not out of pocket by purchasing their commissions;

4553. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are these the only cases in which the influence of the purchase system in increasing the public expenditure has been apparent?—No. Although I have confined myself to instances in which the creation of additional charges is distinctly traceable to the purchase system, it must not be supposed that these are the only cases in which the influence of that system in increasing the military expenditure has been apparent. It seems to be assumed as a principle that an officer cannot be expected to provide for his wants from his pay, and justly so, because, in fact, he has no pay, and hence every new call upon him is met by a special allowance—lodging-money, soldier-servants or servant's allowance, forage allowance, fuel and light, rations of provisions for officers themselves and their servants, and in the inter-tropical colonies and Bermuda for their wives and children also, field allowance to enable them to equip themselves for the field, and colonial allowances to enable them to defray the increased expense of living in the colonies, are in a great degree founded upon this principle; and

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as officers are subjected to new expenses, new demands are made upon the Treasury for assistance. The committee appointed by the Treasury in 1852, to inquire into the naval and military establishments abroad,* reported that the benefit to individuals from some of these allowances was not commensurate with the expense incurred by the public in various ways in providing and issuing them; but while the remuneration of the officers of the army remains on its present footing, so far from giving up any existing emoluments, there must be a continual pressure for more. The purchase system has afflicted the British army with a disease analogous to that which is known as a "wolf in the stomach." The craving cannot be satisfied, because, whatever additional advantages are conceded, they must, according to the ordinary principles of demand and supply, be overtaken by a corresponding increase in the price of commissions. The superior allowances of the guards and the cavalry and the rifle regiments, for instance, are discounted in the commission market. The impossibility of maintaining the regulation price of commissions is owing to the same cause. The difference between the regulation and the market price represents the value of the additional advantages which have been conferred upon the officer since the regulation price was fixed; and as all officers have paid for these advantages, except those to whom they were first granted, they derive no real benefit from them. There must be something very defective in an arrangement which constantly calls for new sacrifices from the state without conferring any permanent benefit upon its servants.

4554. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) With reference to the allowances in the colonies and the extra allowances for messes and other demands made by the War Office upon the Treasury, do the Treasury in forming their opinion as to granting or refusing those allowances consider the question of purchase in the army?—The Treasury is an executive department, and has to administer the existing system, and it must, in dealing with the cases which are submitted to it by the War Department for increased allowances, assume that the existing system will be maintained.

4555. But the Treasury, in giving its consent to those allowances, must admit that the requirements of the War Office are founded upon adequate reasons?—Yes, supposing the continuance of the existing system of purchase.

4556. Do you believe that those allowances would be necessary for officers' messes for the colonies, with no system of purchase?—I think they might be revised.

4557. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) You say that they are insufficient now for the wants of the officer?—Yes, because he has no pay.

4558. But the amount of pay, if it does not cover his wants now, would not cover his wants then?—Every officer, with the purchase system, who has expended his money in buying his commissions, would, without that system, be richer by that amount, because he would not have to submit to the deduction. In the case of my cousin, Colonel Trevelyan, for instance, I know that if he had obtained his commissions without having had to buy them, he would have had his 9,000*l.*

4559. And therefore he could have supplied those wants which his pay does not cover?—The true way of putting it is the reverse, that having been mulcted to the extent of 9,000*l.* he really had so much less pay.

4560. (*Chairman.*) You have spoken of lodging and colonial allowances, have the commissariat officers no allowances of that kind?—Yes; whatever is the system for one class of officers must be the system for the whole.

and the allowances thus increased are extended to other branches of the service.

4561. Therefore the commissariat officers who have paid nothing for their commissions have those allowances equally with the officers of the army?—Yes, all officers have.

4562. Then the commissariat officers who have not been mulcted have a clear gain and a great advantage over the officers of the army?—They have their pay without deduction, and see the benefit of it; for a long series of years there have been no deficiencies worth speaking of in the Treasury chests abroad, and there is no class of officers in the service with such pecuniary responsibilities as they have. I attribute that circumstance in a great degree to their having unincumbered pay.

4563. You stated that in doing away with the system of purchase, as I understood you, you must do away with lodging money?—Forgive me; I must state my case in my own way; I do not say that all those allowances can be done away with, but I say that when officers are compensated for the loss they have sustained in purchasing their commissions, and are left with unincumbered pay, a revision may be made of all those allowances.

4564. There is to be then a saving upon those, not only in the army but in the commissariat also?—I conceive that the allowances of the commissariat may be revised with advantage.

4565. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Would you consider it a sufficient answer to state to the War Office, when the permission of the Treasury was asked to make those allowances, that inasmuch as these officers have purchased their commissions they cannot afford to pay these expenses, and the public must pay them?—I consider that the Treasury is not entitled to make any such answer, it being an executive department.

4566. But it is the duty of the Treasury to see that no more money is issued for a particular branch of the public service than they think is required?—Yes.

4567. And, therefore, if they think these allowances now necessary for lodging and for servants, and for messes, in addition to the present pay of the officers, they would equally think them reasonable in addition to the present pay, whether the purchase system existed or not?—That is a question which supposes a new state of things. It supposes that the

* See Appendix No. XXX.

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officers have received a large compensation for the sums laid out in their commissions, and that their pay has been restored to them unincumbered.

4568. No; it supposes the present pay without reference to purchase or no purchase, and the necessary expense that an officer is put to in the colonies on account of those several allowances; and the pay remaining the same would not the Treasury agree to the same allowances, whether purchase existed or not?—That is the whole question. My argument is, that if the officers are compensated for their losses by the purchase system, and if all officers are excused from the band contribution, which I think they ought to be, and if the lieutenants and ensigns have a higher rate of pay allowed to them, and if the staff pay is revised and adjusted to the duties to be performed, an advantageous revision might be made of the extra and miscellaneous allowances which are at present issued.

4569. Your proposal would rather go to an increase of pay and the abolition of the purchase system than to effecting any economy?—I conceive that the general result would be decidedly advantageous to the public, especially as regards the charges of administration; and with regard to the commissariat, it must not be forgotten that they have an amount of public money in their charge and pecuniary responsibilities which no army officer has; and it does not follow, that on a general revision their rates of remuneration should be substantially altered from what they are now. That is a question of detail, and their existing remuneration may be, although we have arrived at it by accident, a proper result.

4570. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) I think you stated that the reason why the artillery and the non-purchasing corps have the same advantages that the purchasing corps have is that the system of purchase having once obtained governs all our military services?—Yes, as a general proposition.

4571. The Horse Guards and the War Department would be always governed, then, by the allowances given to the army?—Yes.

4572. The commissariat formerly was under the Treasury?—Yes.

4573. Their principal duty is that of accountants and bankers for the Treasury?—Yes.

4574. You were the person who arranged what their pay and allowances should be?—The Treasury.

4575. And you, holding the opinion that they were not entitled to those allowances because they had not been mulcted in the purchase money, still gave them those allowances, though you were acting for the Treasury and not for the Horse Guards?—Your question involves two separate ones—one is whether, taking a general view of the duties of the commissariat, the present rate of pay is more or less than enough. The other is how far the various allowances received by the commissariat have indirectly arisen out of the purchase system. I am able to trace the operation of the purchase system even in the case of the commissariat; I remember that when the servant's allowance was given many years ago to the line and was afterwards extended to the medical department (I think it grew out of the commission of 1840), the commissariat officers pressed the Treasury to extend it to them, but I resisted it for many years, which caused great discontent; but at last, after the breaking out of the late war, it was conceded by the War Department with the consent of the Treasury.

Allowances given to the commissariat on the grounds that the rest of the army have them.

4576. That the commissariat should have the servant's allowance?—Yes, in lieu of soldier servants.

4577. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) What bearing has the purchase system upon the remuneration of the ranks of the army?—In other professions the remuneration consists not only of what is received, but of what is hoped to be obtained. A few prizes in expectation are thus made to do the work of a much larger number of actual payments; and a stimulating and elevating moral influence is created, the value of which cannot be estimated in money. A general desire exists to raise the army to a higher standard in the scale of professions, to make its ranks attractive to a better class of men, and to increase the inducements to self-improvement and good conduct; but these natural aspirations are repelled by the purchase system, which has built up an artificial and unnatural wall of separation between the officers and the privates of the army. Persons promoted from the ranks have not the means of purchasing themselves on; they cannot stand the expense of messing, and of the general style of living among the officers, and the depressing influence of the system confines the ranks of the army to the class of society least suited from education and manners to associate with gentlemen. The following extract from a letter from the Secretary-at-War to the Treasury, dated the 6th of December 1845, is illustrative of the effect of the existing system upon the interest, both of the non-commissioned officers and the public:—"At present the promotion of a non-commissioned officer is almost equivalent "to ruin. The purchase of uniforms, subscription to mess, band, &c., &c., and the "purchase of a horse, if in a cavalry regiment, more than swallow up the first year's pay. "The officer is necessarily in debt, and his life is a perpetual struggle to free himself "from the incumbrances which have been imposed upon him as a reward for his good "conduct, and in this struggle he is frequently exposed to temptations which end in his "disgrace; at best he must lead a life of self-denial and privation. I propose, therefore, "to give to every officer promoted from the ranks a certain sum by way of outfit, viz., "100*l.* for the infantry, and 150*l.* for the cavalry." When it is remembered that our army is recruited on the voluntary principle, it must be admitted that this is a serious state of things.

The purchase system opposed to promotion from the ranks;

4578. (*Chairman.*) According to your system I understand that you would have your promotions governed partly by examinations?—I have not said that: I did not use the word "examination."

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4579. I understood you to say that officers were to be promoted by merit, or that some new system of inspection was to be introduced?—I spoke of professional instruction and qualification for service.

4580. You are aware probably that in France the system is something of that kind, that professional knowledge and qualifications are tested before promotion?—Yes.

4581. Are you aware that under that system a private soldier can seldom rise to any high place as an officer?—Yes, they generally rise to the rank of captain.

4582. And they remain there?—Yes, for the most part, because their qualifications for promotion consist chiefly in familiarity with and skill in all detailed army matters.

4583. Do you think that that is a good system which would raise a number of old men to the post of captains and keep them there?—I think that, under a proper system, they would not be old. If the higher promotions in the army were thrown open to the men, we should draw into the ranks of the army young men of very improved character, who, after a few years' training in the ranks, might establish their qualifications for higher promotion; and in the next place, even supposing that they would be older on the average than the young men who are introduced as officers, yet it is so important a part of a proper army system, that it ought not to be omitted.

the encouragement of which would draw a better class into the ranks.

4584. Do you think that the experience of the French army can be no guide to us on that subject?—It may be some guide, but we must adapt our army arrangements to the habits and circumstances of the English people, and not to those of the French people.

4585. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) If you do that do you know of any other profession in this country where the higher ranks are filled by persons rising from the lowest class of society?—There is no other profession precisely analogous to the army.

4586. Is it so in the navy?—No, but the government services ought to be formed with a general view to the practice existing in the open professions, and we do find a system of advancement quite analogous, in the merchant service, for instance, and in the railroad service, and among civil engineers, and in manufacturing and other industrial employments.

4587. Civil engineers are men who have received expensive educations?—No doubt somewhat expensive.

4588. Should you say that in the civil service in this country that messengers ought to become clerks?—I wish not to be understood as excluding a general division of labour. I conceive that there is a natural division of labour between the ranks of the army and the officers of the army; but, nevertheless, the line of separation ought not to be so exclusive and so strict as to offer no hope of promotion to the privates of the army. I think that it might be modified from its present extreme rigour.

4589. If this prospect of promotion from the ranks afterwards attracted a great number of young men of greater intelligence into regiments, a greater number of whom would consequently be disappointed, would the army be very easy to manage if it were so composed?—I have no doubt that the army would be in every respect improved, and that whatever its good qualities are now, they would then be much greater.

4590. Would you make all promotion come from the ranks?—Undoubtedly not. I would have that the exceptive case; still it should be a liberal exception, and every man in the ranks, who by previous education, and subsequent cultivation, and thorough good conduct, had acquired the necessary qualifications for an officer, and deserved to be an officer, should look forward to promotion.

4591. Without reference to their having received a liberal education or not?—Provided they educated themselves under the greatly improved regimental school system which we have established.

4592. Do you think that you would get a body of officers who would work together in the same harmonious way that they do now, under that system?—I am sure we should.

4593. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) Do you not think, with reference to the number of persons engaged in the military and naval professions, as many men rise from the lower ranks to be officers as persons in the same condition of life as sailors and soldiers entering into other professions rise to eminence in those professions?—No. I think if the British army were compared with the British mercantile service, it would be found that a much larger proportion of able-bodied sailors in the lower ranks of life rise to be officers and men of wealth generally than in the army.

4594. (*Chairman.*) You instance the merchant service as an example?—I give as an example the whole of the open professions.

4595. Do you think that the system of appointing captains in the merchant service is satisfactory?—I only compare them on that one point of an open career, and upon no other. I beg to guard myself against making a general comparison.

4596. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) With reference to results?—I make the comparison merely on this point, that a much larger proportion of persons from the lower class rise to merited distinction and wealth in the merchant service than in the army.

4597. (*Chairman.*) We have heard great objections made to our merchant service as compared with the foreign merchant service, so much so, that a stricter system of examination has been recommended before men shall attain to commands in the merchant service?—Yes; in comparing the two I suppose that all the necessary means and appliances are taken into account, I presume equal circumstances.

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4598. Does not the scientific and professional examination tend naturally to prevent the poorer class from rising?—No doubt, and that is so in the army; all I say is, that artificial and unnecessary obstructions and barriers should be removed.

The merits of privates and non-commissioned officers should be tested before promoting them to commissions.

4599. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) If officers were only admitted after a very strict examination you would have fewer promotions from the ranks than you have now?—I think not; a strict examination for the officers should be combined with a regulated mode of allowing privates and non-commissioned officers to rise to be officers; there should, of course, be tests for them also, partly in the nature of examinations, but chiefly consisting of proved good service and superior qualifications acquired in the regiment itself; and I think it would be an advantageous arrangement for all parties if a certain proportion of commissions in each regiment were given to the non-commissioned officers, provided men were forthcoming every way qualified for them. The soldiers would then have something certain to look forward to as a motive to exertion and good conduct, and a superior class of men would be attracted.

4600. But the examination must be identical in both cases; you could not say to one man, you shall be subjected to a very strict examination, and to the other, you shall come off much easier?—No; I think it would be undesirable to have an identical examination, and unnecessary, because, so far as non-commissioned officers promoted from the ranks are concerned, they might be deficient in scholastic acquirements, but they would be superior in experience.

4601. But inferior as being older, would they not?—You must take the whole together.

4602. In admitting to the profession, have you any right to look to anything but to the competency of the individuals, which you should test in a proper way, and not favour particular classes?—It would not be to favour particular classes, but in the appointments to a body like the officers of the British army, competency of several kinds is required; and there is a competency founded on actual experience; and there will be always this advantage in favour of the experience of the non-commissioned officer, that he will be a tried and proved man; we shall know him, every inch of him; he is no speculation; but a young man who passes probably the best literary examination is, after all, a speculation.

4603. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You quoted a letter from the War Office, which appeared to be intended to remedy the ruinous position of non-commissioned officers who are promoted. Was that the only mode of remedying it?—As usual, without attempting to reach the seat of the disease, we have confined our attention to the symptoms, and our treatment has in consequence been both ineffectual and expensive. The outfits provided for non-commissioned officers promoted to commissions, (3000*l.*, army estimate 1857–8) and the advantages conceded to them in reference to appointments to the regimental staff, have failed to make their position agreeable or advantageous to them, and the public has to pay in the shape of a separate set of pecuniary rewards, created of late years for deserving non-commissioned officers and men (good conduct pay 68,000*l.*, rewards to serjeants on the non-effective estimate 4,305*l.*, army estimate 1857–8), for the absence of the natural advancement which is the reward of distinguished merit in every other line of life. No addition that could be made to the soldier's pay would stand in the place of opening to him the career of his own profession. The army would be raised in character and position throughout every portion of it; it would become more aristocratic in the best and truest sense, because education and professional qualification, and the zealous discharge of duty, would be the only conditions of success in it; and the military service would be opened to our respectable and energetic middle class, who have at present neither part nor lot in it. No non-commissioned officer would, of course, be promoted who had not proved himself fit by his conduct and manners, as well as by his education and intelligence, to hold Her Majesty's commission. Even according to the narrowest financial view, this is the only course which is open to us, for the national mind is so strongly bent upon the amelioration of the soldier's condition and prospects, and the soldier is making such good use of the superior means of improvement which have been provided for him, that we must either greatly increase his advantages in the position in which he now is, and thus incur the expense of a double set of promotions, or so re-arrange our military system as to make the existing higher promotion bear with practical influence upon the body of the army.

Expenses incurred in rewarding non-commissioned officers, which would not be required if they were rewarded by commissions.

4604. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) You quoted a letter of mine dated 1845, as to the outfit. Was that based upon anything but this, that the pay was insufficient to provide a man with a horse and uniform, and would not that be just the case whether with purchase or not?—I conceive not. The expense of the mess is a direct result of the purchase system, and the general style of regimental expenditure is increased by that system.

Under the present system no place in the army for the middle classes.

4605. (*Chairman.*) I understood you to say that under the present system there was no middle class in the army?—Yes.

4606. What did you mean by that?—I mean this: I belong myself to a landed country family, and I know from my own personal experience that the large middle class in the country, the sons of farmers, one of the most energetic and spirited classes in the country, who are not at all deficient in military spirit, and enter freely into the yeomanry, which is the only military service open to them, never think of the army; there is no place for them there; they have not money to purchase themselves on as officers, and they cannot go into the ranks according to the present system, without any prospect of promotion.

4607. Then your middle class begins with the farmers?—The middle class that I mean is between the classes who receive a liberal education, the clergy, the medical profession, and upwards, and the labouring people.

4608. What do you call the artillery; are they all of the upper class too?—They are a great proportion of them sons of officers.

4609. (*Mr. Sidney Herbert.*) And the sons of clergymen?—Yes.

4610. How would you rank them, as belonging to the middle class, or upper class?—I rank them with the upper class.

4611. Are there any sons of well-to-do tradesmen?—There are a few of them; but the artillery, it must be recollected, has been a close service; none have been admitted to commissions except such as were nominated by the master-general of the ordnance, until lately; and then as to the ranks, there is the same objection on the part of the class forming the farming and shopkeeping class, and the great middle class, who carry on all our great industrial and marine operations; they have exactly the same objection to going into the ranks of the artillery as the line. Owing to the scientific character of the service promotion to the rank of officer is even more completely closed in the artillery than in the line.

4612. (*Lord Stanley.*) What I understand you to mean is this, that between the class of men who can enter as officers under the present system, and the class of men who will enter as privates, there is a large class below the one position and above the other?—Yes.

4613. (*Mr. E. Ellice.*) With regard to the middle classes, a great majority of the officers who purchase in the army come from the middle class, do they not?—My meaning is this; a class between the clergy and the legal and medical professions and the higher merchants on one side, and the work people on the other, has no place in the British army under the present system.

4614. (*Lieut.-General E. B. Wynyard.*) You referred to the Duke of Wellington's statement, that one fourth of the officers in the army are not purchasers; why, therefore, should men be deterred from coming in?—There are cases in which they rise, but the obstructions are so great as to offer great objections to their entering the army.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

Thursday, 18th June 1857.

PRESENT:

The DUKE of SOMERSET.	Sir H. J. W. BENTINCK.
LORD STANLEY.	Sir HARRY D. JONES.
Lieut.-Gen WYNYARD.	Mr. GEORGE CARR GLYN.
Sir DE LACY EVANS.	

His Grace the DUKE OF SOMERSET in the Chair.

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Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, K.C.B., further examined.

Proposal of the Admiralty to assimilate the pensions of widows and families of officers of the navy to those of the army.

4615. (*Chairman.*) You have brought some papers with you to show the effect of purchase upon the services generally?—Yes. I have selected this letter from the Admiralty to the Treasury on the subject of a revision of the naval warrant for widows' pensions, to show how invariably the expenditure, which is generated in the purchasing portion of the army, has extended to the non-purchasing portions of the service, including the navy; and here that principle is taken quite as a matter of course, not only by the Admiralty, but by the Treasury.

4616. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) What is the date of that?—The 8th of August 1855.

4617. Does that paper begin by stating that the increased expenditure in the army is dependent upon the purchase system?—No. My object at present is limited to showing that whatever new advantages are conceded to the purchasing portion of the army become extended to the other branches of the public service, naval and military.

4618. It comes to this, does it not, that whenever any bounty is given to the army that is extended also to the navy?—Yes; anything that is applicable to the navy under similar circumstances, such as widows' pensions; the major of the proposition is to be proved, and I endeavoured to prove it in my last examination upon this subject, namely, that purchase does generate unnecessary expenditure in the purchasing portion of the army; and I wish now to show, that when it has been so generated, it is extended to the other portions of the service.

4619. (*Lord Stanley.*) When any boon is conferred on the purchasing part of the service, in consideration of the outlay made by officers in the purchase of commissions, a similar boon is extended, though without the same necessity, to those who have not purchased?—Yes.

4620. (*Chairman.*) Does the paper clearly trace it to have originated with the purchasing portion of the army? Read it.—"My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had "under their consideration the various changes that have been made in the rank and "retirement of the several grades of officers of the Royal Navy, since the establishment of "the existing Queen's Regulations for Her Majesty's Service at Sea; *and having had* "*reference to Her Majesty's Warrant of the 15th June 1855, for making better provision* "*for the widows and families of officers of the army;* and deeming the present to be a "fitting and expedient time for revising and amending the scale of pensions, and allow-"ances authorized to be granted to the widows and families of naval and marine officers, "under the aforesaid regulations; and having given very careful deliberation to the "subject, *with the view of assimilating, as far as is practicable, the amount of pension in* "*the several corresponding ranks of the military and naval services, and of giving to the* "*widows of naval and marine officers the increased advantages which Her Majesty has* "*by Her Warrant accorded to the widows and officers of the army*"—and so on. The Treasury Minute upon this was as follows:—"Write to the Secretary to the Admiralty, "that my Lords are pleased to sanction the scale of pensions and allowances to the widows "and families of naval and marine officers which it is proposed to submit to Her Majesty "in Council, *on the understanding that such pensions and allowances are assimilated, as far* "*as practicable, to those accorded by the Royal Warrant of 15th June 1855 to the widows* "*and families of officers of the army.*" This increase of expenditure is traced by this letter from the purchasing portion of the army to the navy, but the question remains, whether it was caused by the purchasing system. That formed the subject of a great part of my last day's evidence. I also submitted to the Commissioners, in my last day's evidence, that I did not conceive there was any present call for a revision of the position of the officers in the Indian army.

Reference to former evidence on rules of promotion in the Indian army,—

4621. (*Chairman.*) You stated, in answer to question 4385, you would leave seniority as the rule in the Indian service at present?—My meaning was that changes ought not to be made in the terms of service of large bodies of public servants without some pressing necessity; and as far as the promotion of officers in the Indian army was concerned, I saw no such pressing necessity; but there is another point of view of great delicacy and importance, namely, the bearing of the existing system of the Indian army upon the native soldiery; and there can be no doubt that new measures are required to meet the new exigencies which have arisen in that direction.

4622. I did not understand that you applied that to the subject of making up a purse or to the seniority system in the army, but to some other alterations?—I conceive that,

owing to circumstances which have occurred and the state of feeling which exists in the Indian army, the time has arrived for a revision, but not in consequence of the stagnation of promotion, but owing to other causes.

4623. (*Chairman.*) A little discrepancy arose, for in an answer to Question 4385 you stated that you would make no change in the Indian army, and at Question 4408, with regard to the two systems of purchase, the Indian and our system, you said "I would have no purchase of any sort"?—My meaning was, that so long as the seniority system is maintained in the Indian army, the practice of making up a purse to enable senior officers to retire is an useful mitigation of it, but that a better arrangement still would be to allow of no purchase of any sort, and to base the military system upon professional qualification.

where it would be better if purchase were abolished.

4624. You referred, on the last day of your examination, to the effect of purchase in excluding the middle class, by which you were understood to mean the sons of farmers?—In suggesting that our army should be so constituted as to enable the middle class, by whose energy the industrial system of this country is maintained, to take their share of service in it, I had in view the safety of the country more than the interests of that class. The reputation we have acquired as a nation "boutiquière," a nation of shopkeepers, has twice encouraged the aggression of powerful enemies since the beginning of this century; and in the event of an attack upon this country, the entire absence of military habits and experience on the part of the middle class in town and country might lead to very disastrous consequences. In former days, this important portion of our community was carefully trained to the use of arms, with an express view to national defence; and they have shown, on many well-known occasions, what they are capable of for the honour and safety of England. They first established our military reputation at Cressy and Agincourt, and held all England, Scotland, and Ireland in subjection under Cromwell; but since the Restoration it has been the practice to exclude them from our military system, and to base the defence of the country almost entirely upon the highest and lowest classes. It is like fighting with one hand tied.

Desirable to introduce into our army more of the middle class,—

4625. (*Mr. Harry D. Jones.*) Do you think that the middle class of whom you speak would enlist in the army under present circumstances?—No; but they would under such a revision of our system as might with great advantage be adopted on the abolition of purchase.

4626. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That is to say, with increased pay and with increased retiring allowances?—No, I do not think it is necessary to increase the pay of the soldier, but only of the junior officers; I consider that an arrangement by which all his wants are provided for, with a pension at the end of his service, is sufficient for the soldier; the object, I conceive, is to hold out such an inducement to the soldier of promotion and distinction, as will draw to the army the middle class, who are represented by farmers in the country and shopkeepers in town, that is, the great industrial class. Persons of this class would be especially suited for employment in the executive establishments, acting under the central corps of administrative officers proposed to be formed on the principle of the "Intendance" of the continental armies,—that is, in the military train, the store branch, the hospital corps, and the service of provisions and forage, which is at present, done by the commissariat. The application, according to a well-adjusted scheme, of the business habits of the middle class to the administration of the army would supply a great desideratum.

who might be attracted by the prospect of promotion, and eventual employment in the civil branch.

4627. Do you mean by promotion from the ranks?—By regulated promotion from the ranks; for instance, if it were laid down that one-third, or one-fourth, or some other fixed proportion of the commissions in each regiment, would be given to non-commissioned officers, provided individuals of that rank were forthcoming in a regiment in every way qualified for such promotion, but only on that condition; that would, I think, meet the case; a great many commissions are given even now, and if these were fixed and guaranteed as a permanent proportion, that alone would be a great inducement. The officers of the army always seem disposed to favour the promotion of deserving non-commissioned officers. Commissions have been given as follows to non-commissioned officers in the last four years:—

A fixed proportion of first commissions to be given to the ranks.

1853–4	23
1854–5	101
1855–6	100
1856–7	147
Total for 4 years	371

4628. (*Chairman.*) Am I to understand you that in a regiment you would lay down a rule, that upon vacancies occurring, one-third should be given to men in the ranks?—That a certain proportion of the commissions—one-third or one-fourth—should be given to non-commissioned officers, provided non-commissioned officers in every way qualified were forthcoming.

4629. But there would be an examination of those men, would there not?—Yes; but different from that of the officers.

4630. Then you would bring in another class of officers; there would be one class of officers with a superior education in the military college, and another of men rising from the ranks without that education, but having a good knowledge of their profession?—If the arrangements I suggest were made, we should draw into the ranks of the army a

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number of men of good education, and those who were not well educated would take pains to cultivate themselves in the military schools.

4631. But the only prize that you would offer them would be a rate of subsistence upon which they could live, and a pension on retirement?—With the prospect of promotion, contingent upon qualification and good conduct, many young men of superior education, farmers' sons, and sons of other families of the middle class, who now emigrate to Australia, and betake themselves to various occupations, would be attracted to the army.

4632. Take a cavalry regiment, and suppose such a man promoted, how would he get his accoutrements, unless you made the same allowance that is at present made; or would you continue that?—I am not at present prepared to give a conclusive opinion on that point, but I conceive that if these arrangements were adopted, not only should we get men into the ranks with superior education, but also men of superior means, farmers' sons for instance, who are too numerous all of them to get farms. A fair proportion of them would, I believe, enter the army.

4633. Would not that make it necessary to adopt the system that is practised in some other armies, namely, that the horse should be purchased, and not belong to the officer, but to the public, and that the whole expense should be incurred by the government instead of the soldier?—Even if that were so, it would be merely what we have now, for we provide an outfit for the non-commissioned officers who are promoted to be officers; but I conceive that we should by these means attract into the ranks of the army a large proportion of so superior a class of men, that in most cases they would provide their own horses, as they do in the yeomanry now. In the infantry the expense of the first outfit is much less. The main reason for these outfits will cease when subalterns are enabled to live upon their pay, by increasing the pay of the junior ranks and exempting officers of every rank from the subscription of twenty days' pay on first appointment, and the subsequent annual contributions, and subscriptions on promotion, towards the expense of the regimental band. If the formation of a band of music upon an economical scale is essential to the credit and appearance of a regiment, as stated in the Queen's Regulations, the public, and not the officers, should pay for it.

4634. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you think that that class of persons would be content to undergo the drudgery and confinement to barracks—sleeping in rooms with 20 or 30 men, and doing all the hard work of the soldier, and all for this prospective promotion?—Yes.

4635. (*Lord Stanley.*) Such a stimulus might be useful in time of war, but would it apply, in your opinion, in a time of peace?—Certainly, though in a less degree, because every army system is put into accelerated action in time of war, but I think it would also apply in time of peace. I think, if the prospect I have described were opened to that class, a considerable number would enter the ranks with the hope of obtaining the higher promotion, and those most likely to gain that promotion would have the greatest inducement to enter. The expense of the recruiting system and the abuses connected with it will, of course, be diminished in proportion as the service is made popular and attractive.

4636. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is the maintenance of the purchase system compatible with the establishment of professional qualification as the ruling principle of the army?—No. It is extremely important for the financial interests of the public that the army should be constituted upon a principle of professional instruction and qualification, but while the purchase system continues, the army cannot be regulated upon this principle.

The purchase system incompatible with a system based on professional qualifications.

Purchase and professional qualification are incompatible and antagonistic principles. We must take our choice of them. The army cannot be constituted upon both at the same time. If certain sums of money have to be deposited as the condition of the successive steps of appointment and promotion, those who can command ready money to the requisite amount, must be appointed and promoted in preference to other better qualified persons. Those who are unable to make the deposit cannot be advanced in the army, whatever their other qualifications and claims may be. However much a man may devote himself to the army, whatever he may undergo in the way of colonial and tropical service, and whatever pains he may take to acquire the various branches of military science, he is liable to the mortification and discouragement of being frequently passed over by persons inferior to him in every claim of service and professional ability, if he has not money enough to purchase his successive steps of promotion. The large and important class of well-educated young men, who depend for their advancement in life upon their own exertions, and not upon already accumulated means, and who constitute the pith of the law, the church, and other active professions, are thus ordinarily excluded from the army. On the other hand, idle young men, who dislike the restraints of school, and desire to lead an easy enjoyable life, are attracted to the army as the only profession in which advancement depends, not so much upon personal qualifications as upon a certain command of money. Even those who combine the pecuniary with personal qualifications often find, as they advance in the army, that the growing amount paid by them for their successive commissions is more than they can with justice to their families risk upon their lives, or sacrifice upon their promotion to be major-general, and they therefore leave the army at a period of their career when the experience they have acquired makes their services peculiarly valuable. Thus the public is charged with the cost of training young men to an extent quite out of proportion to the number of mature officers who remain in the army.

4637. (*Chairman.*) You have stated that professional qualification and purchase are quite incompatible?—Yes; as a general proposition.

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4638. Looking at this country, one observes that persons occasionally purchase a living in the church for their sons; they purchase the advowson with the view of putting their son into the church; how does that prevent their having an examination for the young man afterwards?—No doubt, there are men of good qualifications both in the army and in the church in spite of purchase. I only state as a general proposition, that purchase and professional qualification are antagonistic principles, and that the tendency of purchase is to discourage and exclude qualification; but the state of the church is not now before us, nor is it proposed to make any change in the state of the church. It is hardly a good argument to draw an inference from the more defective and imperfect phases of the church in favour of army purchase; it would perhaps be better in the church also if men were promoted only according to their qualifications.

4639. In your evidence given the other day, you stated emphatically that we must consider what the state of society in this country is, and we find in other professions that money does obtain advancement for persons; and therefore as far as the state of the society in the country goes, though it may not be a good arrangement for other purposes, it at least shows that the country is accustomed to see advancement obtained by money?—Yes; and it shows that a considerable degree of qualification is consistent with purchase, as in the church; but nevertheless they are antagonistic principles, and so far as purchase has unqualified operation, it excludes merit.

4640. You have stated that there may be some professional qualification undoubtedly with purchase, although you think that the two principles are antagonistic, but if there may be some professional qualification with purchase, why does that entirely exclude merit?—The army is at present based on promotion by purchase; it is an indispensable qualification for promotion that an officer should be able to return himself for purchase, that is, that he should have sufficient money to purchase his promotion; and however well qualified he may be, he cannot obtain his promotion under ordinary circumstances, unless he is able to deposit that money, which shows that they are antagonistic principles. On the other hand, a less qualified officer who has money, is promoted in preference to a more qualified officer who has not money, which is another proof that they are antagonistic principles.

4641. Take the case of a person purchasing his first commission. You may establish any professional qualification you please by which to test a young man who purchased his first commission, but you might refuse him that commission though he purchased it, as well as you might refuse him when he did not offer to purchase?—Yes. In the case of the first commission, the operation of the purchase system is to confine the choice of the public to those persons who are able to deposit the price of a commission; and a large number of persons, many of whom are highly qualified, and who form the heart and core, for that is an important point, of the law and other active professions, are entirely excluded by it.

4642. Do you mean that the same class that goes into the law, do not often go into the army?—Yes, but only those go into the army who can deposit the price of their first commission over and above the expense of their education, and who also have the means, or the prospect of having the means, of buying themselves on.

4643. (*Lord Stanley.*) As I understand you, you rest your statement upon two arguments—first, that the necessity of purchase limits the number of candidates, and therefore of necessity lowers the standard of qualification; and, secondly, that the man who is actually serving gratuitously feels that the State has no right to require from him the same amount of personal qualification as if he was paid for that service?—Yes, the first case describes a direct operation of the purchase system, while the last indicates the indirect influence of that system upon a man who, having obtained his first commission by purchase, seeks to rise higher by purchase, and not by superior qualification. A person so situated naturally does not take the same pains to qualify himself as if his progress in his profession were dependent upon his exertions; but the operation of the purchase system in keeping back better qualified men, and pushing forward less qualified men, is much more positive and direct than that—the better qualified man cannot be promoted unless he deposits the money, and the less qualified man must be promoted over his head if he is able to deposit the money.

4644. If you quadruple the number of candidates for first commissions, the probability is, that among that larger number you would find that a good many were qualified, and you would be able materially to raise the standard of qualification?—I have no doubt of it. It is notorious also that, as a general rule, the persons who do best in the law are the well-educated poor men who are obliged to work; and if we had the same class of well-educated poor men in the army, they would work their way up, and improve the efficiency of the army.

4645. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you mean that the men in the army who have purchased their commissions are inferior to those who have come in without purchase?—By no means.

4646. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is it not, after all, the establishment of a proper qualification test?—No; it is the establishment of a test which is quite foreign to what ought to be the real standard and rule of promotion. The rule of promotion in the army, as in every other active profession, should be superior personal qualification; money is quite a different standard; it is quite extrinsic to the real merits of the case; you might as well take height or complexion, or any other incidental quality.

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4647. But the possession of money is not a disqualification, is it?—No, but the absence of it is, according to the present system.

4648. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) If you have the power of examining as to proper qualification in the individual, does it signify to the State whether a man has purchased or not?—Not, if the qualifications were equal; but by excluding a large class of highly educated young men who have not the means of purchasing their steps, you do not get such good men.

4649. If you get qualified men, that is all that you want?—But we want to get the best qualified; the class of men who will work the hardest, and who we find by experience in other professions, are disposed to work the hardest.

4650. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you think that the state of the regimental officers is such as to require a change of the description you have pointed out?—The state of our regiments is very good, but I believe it to be chiefly owing, not to the excellence of our regimental system (for all regimental systems are much the same), but to the same causes which make the English nation succeed in other lines, which make them the best sailors, the best merchants, and the best conductors of various industrial enterprizes. It is not because our regimental system is of a superior kind, but because our officers and men are made of excellent stuff.

4651. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) You stated, as one of the objections to the purchase system, that gentlemen would enter into the army for a few years and then retire?—Yes, because they often go in, not to work, but to idle away their time; but if they were all made to work, as young men do at a profession, their going in and coming out again would be an advantage.

4652. (*Chairman.*) You stated, I think, that there was the cost of teaching young men who did not afterwards remain in the army?—Yes.

4653. That was one of the objections?—Yes.

4654. (*Sir H. D. Jones.*) Have you any idea of the number of regiments of militia during the last war, or the number of regimental officers in those regiments, who had served in the regular army, and had sold out?—A considerable number, no doubt, had served in the army, and then sold.

4655. Is not that a point of great importance to the English nation, that they should be enabled to obtain men who would come forward to command the militia regiments?—Yes, but I conceive that the object may be equally obtained by either system, either with or without purchase. I believe that quite as many young men of the upper classes will enter the army to stay a longer or a shorter time, under the new system as under the old; and it is with a view to a more extensive application of that principle, that I suggest that our terms of service should be so revised as to allow of the introduction of the middle class, who are now entirely excluded.

4656. (*Chairman.*) Do you wish to effect something like that which is effected in Prussia, namely,—to pass a great number of men through the army for a short time, so as to give a more military character to the population?—To call to the assistance of the State a class which is now practically excluded, a most important class, upon whom the defence of the country in a great degree depends. Then, as regards the higher classes, I would so frame the system as to provide for an effective training, so that every person who enters the army should follow it while in the army, as if it was to be his profession for life; but even so a considerable number of the upper classes will enter the army for a few years and then leave it again; and that, although objectionable in one point of view, will be advantageous in another.

4657. Therefore, looking to the mere question of young men going into the army and remaining there for eight or ten years and then leaving it, you do not consider that to be an evil, as I understand you?—No, provided they are taught to do their work well.

4658. Provided that they perform the regimental duties when they are there?—Yes.

A system of promotion based on professional qualificaiions would be more economical.

4659. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Why do you attach so much importance to professional qualifications?—Because efficiency is almost synonymous with economy, especially in military affairs, in which war may be altogether prevented, or if commenced, may be brought to a more speedy conclusion, by a well-regulated vigorous military organization. The same proposition may be proved by particular instances of a very decisive character. If our army were regulated upon the principle of professional instruction and qualification, no persons would be likely to obtain commissions who were not able to render valuable service; the effective remuneration would be rendered at once more advantageous to the officers, and more economical to the public, by substituting fixed money payments for the numerous petty allowances at present received; and the non-effective charge would be reduced to a minimum by prospectively revising the different allowances which come under this head, according to the principles which ought to govern temporary and permanent retirement. Thus, the heavy charge caused by the large number of effective officers on the non-effective lists, and the diminished efficiency arising from the long intervals of inaction to which officers are subjected, would both be avoided. Our existing system is so framed as first to create dead weight, and then to cast it off upon the shoulders of the public; admissions and promotions made without sufficient securities for qualification, and involuntary absence from professional duties during the active period of life, necessarily result in an overgrown retired list.

Notwithstanding the great expense of this system, it was pronounced by the Commissioners on promotion in the army in 1854, not to have worked well as regards the primary

and most important object "of furnishing officers fit to hold commands," and they recommended that all officers who had served for three years in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, or in other equivalent positions, should be promoted to the rank of colonel, and that colonels should be eligible to be selected for commands. However extensive promotion may be, it must fall short of the public advantages to be obtained from it if it is indiscriminate. The principle of selection is indispensable for giving proper effect to it.

The military administration in our army is mismanaged;

4660. Can you mention any other instances of the financial importance of the army being constituted on the principle of professional qualification, instead of that of purchase?—Yes. In those countries in which there is a regulated system of professional instruction, "military administration," the "rules and regulations of the service," and "military accounts." are taught as part of the course of study at the military colleges, and several admirable books have been published on these subjects by the professors appointed to teach them, who are generally old officers of the staff or of the "Intendance." These manuals are to military administration what Blackstone's Commentaries have been to English law. They describe, in a systematic matter, both its principles and their practical application. A much slighter degree of attention to the subject than this in our army would be inconsistent with the continuance of evils of great magnitude, affecting both the efficiency and economy of the service, which, although entirely indefensible when examined with the light of reason and experience, have maintained their ground from year to year in consequence of the great neglect of military affairs as a branch of practical science.

it is complicated,—

4661. What evils are those to which you allude?—One instance of this is the "stoppage system" as it is called. The ration stoppages involve settlements of account of so operose and cumbrous a nature that, although they are gone through in time of peace, at the cost of a great waste of labour, the arrangement is immediately abandoned on the breaking out of war. The stoppages on shipboard are even more objectionable, because they are complicated with the naval regulations, and with various arrangements connected with the different conditions under which messing is provided for the different ranks on board Queen's ships, transports, and freight ships. Then there are the deductions from the bounty professed to be paid to recruits, which caused a mutiny at the recruiting depôt of the Land Transport Corps at Bristol during the late war, and which have long been the occasion of much discontent, and of many imputations of breach of faith; and the hospital stoppages.

and might be simplified with advantage and saving of expense.

If the principle of professional qualification were substituted for that of purchase, as the basis of our military system, this obsolete machinery would be immediately discontinued, and our arrangements would be adapted to the actual fact, which is, that the soldier's wages consist of a net rate of pay, a free ration, free lodging, free instruction, and various other advantages which are provided for him at the expense of the public.

4662. Have stoppages anything to do with purchase?—My argument is this, and it is the whole of my argument, that purchase and professional qualification are, on a general view, incompatible principles; that in consequence of our retaining the purchase system, and basing our army upon that system, we cannot have professional qualification; we cannot deal with army matters as they are dealt with in other countries. I am endeavouring to show that if purchase were got rid of, and our army were based upon professional qualification, some obvious evils would be immediately discontinued, which would at once save more than it would cost to extinguish the purchase system.

4663 (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Are you aware that the regulations which you refer to have been of a permanent nature, or have they been frequently changed?—Substantially they have existed for a great number of years, but in their details they have been in course of change; and I am of opinion that these, and many other evils, will not be effectually abated, until, in connection with the abolition of purchase, the army is based broadly and directly upon a system of professional qualification.

Evils of army agency.

4664. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Can you mention any other instance in which the financial interests of the public are even more directly involved?—"Army agency" is another part of the existing system which must immediately yield before the application of professional principles to the government of our army. About 42,000*l.* a year is paid for doing over again what must, at any rate, be done in a more simple and direct manner by the public establishments. We purchase, at the cost of this large annual outlay, double accounts, complication, delay, and insecurity. The matter would not bear the slightest examination by impartial, official, or professional accountants. But army agency is the stronghold of the purchase system. The pecuniary transactions, of many different kinds, by which that system is maintained, are managed by the intervention of the army agents. "Purchase" and "army agency" are twin sisters, which live and die together; and if we purchase the right of abolishing "purchase," we shall not only save the 42,000*l.* a year, but shall obtain a much greater value in the shape of short and early accounts, diminished balances, increased security, and more simple, easy, and economical working of the machinery of our military system. Mr. Anderson, the chief financial officer of the Treasury, and Mr. Kirby, Accountant-General of the War Department,* gave decided evidence to this effect before the select committee on army and ordnance expenditure in 1850, and the reasons urged by them have since been strengthened by the formation of a new public establishment for the performance of the duties formerly entrusted to the army agents connected with the

* Report from the select committee on army and ordnance expenditure,—Parliamentary Paper, No. 662, Session 1850. For Mr. Anderson's evidence, see answers to questions 5109 to 5268. For Mr. Kirby's, see 5596 to 5802. See also Sir C. Trevelyan's evidence, 6143 to 6240, and 6242 to 6264.

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clothing of the army. See also "Reports and Treasury Minutes relating to the audit of the naval and military accounts,"—Parliamentary Paper 160, Sess. 1856, page 33 to 45. The objections to the present system of army agency are, of course, confined to the intervention of the agents in the public accounts. As private agents and bankers, they might continue to render useful service to military officers.

A system of professional qualification would lead to a re-organization of the civil department of the army,—

4665. What would be the effect of the change of system upon the civil departments of the army?—Another consequence of the substitution of professional instruction and qualification for purchase, would be, the re-organization of what are now called the civil departments of the army, under the central action of a body of selected professional officers, answering to the "Intendance" of the continental armies. By this measure alone we should save at the commencement of the next war, more than enough to buy up all the vested interests connected with the purchase system: and in the subordinate executive branches of the administration we should open a suitable field of promotion to a very deserving class of non-commissioned officers who are disqualified by age or other circumstances for commissions. Long before the last war commenced, I earnestly represented that if we continued to neglect the civil administration of the army, the breaking out of war again must be attended with immense waste; and when this actually occurred, I suggested the adoption of arrangements calculated to keep within some limits the torrent of expenditure which was flowing out at that time. To those statements I must refer for a full explanation of this part of the subject. I will confine myself at present to saying that the economy of peace is as nothing compared with the economy of war; and that economy in war is not to be obtained without the assistance of a well-organized and well-supported body of professional officers such as the British Army might furnish when the principle of appointment and promotion (upon which everything else depends) shall be instruction and qualification and good service, and not money. The French attach great importance to the principle that all the administrators of the army should be chosen from among military officers, as being highly conducive to the harmonious working of the military system; and it is evident from the disadvantages under which our civil commissariat officers have laboured, notwithstanding all their zeal and ability, that the old prejudice against the commissariat will not be overcome until a change is made corresponding to that which took place in the French army in 1817, by which the "Commissaires des guerres" were converted into the "Intendance Militaire."

in which military officers chiefly should be employed,—

and to a beneficial simplification of the army regulations, which are now very confused.

4666. What would be the effect of the abolition of purchase as regards the simplification of the regulations of the army?—The return to just principles must be followed by the revision of the regulations for every branch of our military system. They are at present in so scattered, confused, and imperfect a state, that even if the system itself were simple and intelligible, it would be difficult to make it out from them; but there have been so many shifts and expedients, as different defects have displayed themselves, and the departures from a sound consistent plan have been overlaid by so many complex arrangements in the way of compensation and mitigation, that it is difficult to understand some parts of the system, however clearly they may be explained.

4667. What therefore would be the general nature of the equivalent which would be obtained by extinguishing the purchase system?—Although the sum which would have to be laid out in extinguishing the purchase system would be large, there would soon be a rich return in the collapse of the extravagant and complicated system which has been gradually built up to compensate military officers for the absence of pay, and in the increased efficiency of every branch of army administration, which must be the result of making promotion depend upon personal qualification and claims of service instead of upon length of purse. The nation would not only compensate officers for what they had paid for their commissions, but would also purchase the power of giving to them and their successors the fair reward of their service, in the shape of unincumbered full-pay, as well as the right to take any further steps that might be necessary to secure the full advantage of the outlay, such as the adoption of a proper system of first appointments and retirements; the abolition of exchanges between full and half pay, and between different regiments on full pay; and the establishment of proper rules of promotion, which would probably have to be combined with the full recognition of field officers as belonging to a general or army line of promotion.

General advantages which would result from a re-constitution of the army on sound principles.

4668. Should we lose any advantage which we at present possess if the army were re-constituted in the manner proposed?—No. In energy, intelligence, and high and honourable spirit, the British army hardly leaves anything to be desired; and when to this shall be added the professional instruction which distinguishes the great continental armies, we shall have every possible guarantee for our future safety and success. It is a mistake to suppose that, if our army were remodelled on professional principles, it would no longer furnish suitable occupation for young men who are heirs to considerable properties. This object would be more completely attained than before. The army would be a school as well as a play-ground; and our young men of fortune would be the better all their lives for having been associated for a time with what would be really a liberal profession. Only the incompetent, who ought under any circumstances to be excluded, would fail to obtain admission; and many who now depend upon their money and connections for advancement, would be stimulated to acquire the personal qualifications necessary for success. Our aristocratic families are so strongly impressed with the necessity of giving their sons the best possible education, and are regarded with such general favour and respect, that we need be under no alarm about their obtaining their full share in this as well as in every other competition.

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We should do them injustice if we doubted their success, and argued as if they stood in need of protection. Whatever raises the standard of education in a profession gives an advantage to the upper class. In the case supposed, more young men of that class would enter the army, because even in time of peace, it would offer a suitable career to those who are disposed towards an active intellectual life. New and closer relations would be established with the upper, middle, and lower orders; our army would become even less of a military caste than at present, and it would be more completely incorporated with English society than ever.

4669. What system would you propose to substitute for the present system of army purchase, under the several heads of first appointments, promotion, and retirement?—With regard to first appointments, there are two principles upon which such appointments may be made: First, the principle of competition, which furnishes a direct security for the intellectual qualities, superior cultivation, intelligence, and so forth, and an indirect security for the moral qualities; for the peculiar virtue of a state of pupilage is application to study; and a young man who has the necessary self-denial and perseverance, and preference of the future to the present, to enable him to excel his contemporaries, is likely also to be morally superior; this is the universal experience of persons engaged in education. Therefore, in my opinion, the simple application of the competitive system which is now in force with regard to the scientific corps would furnish a sufficient guarantee to the public, and I should extremely deprecate any retrograde step as regards those corps. But there is also another principle of making first appointments, which has many advocates, namely, the principle of nomination, which is supposed to secure the moral qualities, because it allows of a more particular reference to the antecedents of the young men; we find, by experience in the civil departments, that those two principles can with great advantage be combined. The practice in the Treasury, in the Colonial Office, and in other offices is this: when a vacancy occurs, a limited number of young men are nominated who compete together, and the best is chosen. The efficacy of that plan is much greater than appears at first sight. On the first appearance of it, it looks as if the only sifting, was the sifting produced by the examination; but it is not so: there is also a preliminary self-acting operation, which is even more valuable. When the principle of examination is a fixed test, there is hardly any young man so inferior who does not think that he may cram up to it; but when you introduce the competitive principle it becomes a race; and as in a race you endeavour to enter a winning horse, so in a competitive examination you only put forward young men who are likely to succeed. We find by practical experience that the standard of the candidates is elevated by this natural preliminary self-acting process. Candidates do not apply who think they have no chance of beating their more industrious contemporaries, and candidates who have been nominated are often withdrawn, and others are substituted for them until the competitors have been all brought up to a high standard. To apply this to the army, I would suggest in reference to all except the scientific corps, that the Commander-in-Chief should keep a list precisely as he does now; that he should not admit upon that list anybody in respect to whose antecedents he was not entirely satisfied; that for every commission which became vacant, he should nominate three young men from this list, and that there should be competitive examinations not oftener than once in every month, so that if there were 20 vacancies there would be 60 candidates, and the 20 best would be chosen; and that the young men who failed in the first instance should be permitted to go up a second time, but not a third time; for after the second time it would give them too great an opportunity for cramming.

System proposed to be substituted for the present one,—as to first appointments,—

which should be a mixture of competition and nomination.

4670. I understand your plan to be nomination, and limited competition for first entry?—Yes.

4671. Nomination by the Commander-in-Chief and limited competition?—Yes; that the Commander-in-Chief, the Colonels of the Guards, or whoever has the nomination now, should continue to have the nomination, but that for every vacancy they should nominate three candidates, and that the candidates within certain limited periods of time should be examined together. The nomination of the candidates would give the Commander-in-Chief and the colonels of the Guards the same power of rejecting bad, and putting forward good candidates which they have at present, while the competition would secure for the public the best of the candidates so put forward.

4672. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Is that system adopted in the Treasury, and some other departments of the Government?—Yes, we have had sufficient experience to test it, and to pronounce a confident opinion upon it. It is a great improvement, and it answers very well.

4673. Does that take place in the War Department?—Yes; there have been repeated competitive examinations in the War Department.

4674. (*Chairman.*) With regard to this examination, which is to be competitive, do you mean that persons should be nominated without reference to their having any professional knowledge of any kind, and an examination into their general knowledge, or how is that to be?—It is very important that we should take our young men to give them a professional training, when their school education is finished, and they pair off to the different professions, that is, at the turning point of their lives, when they go to the universities to follow the learned professions, or enter into private business. They should come into the army after they have finished their school education. I take the sixth form of our public schools as the standard, and I think that 18 should be the minimum age. It

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would be better at that stage to have no professional test, the object at that point being to obtain the best material for the service of the public, the raw material to be worked up in the military profession; and the way to obtain the ablest young men is to take those who have done best in their studies, whatever they may have been. We should, however, not go below the standard of a liberal education; but whether it be Latin or Greek, or mathematics, or modern languages, or any other education which disciplines and expands the mind, it may be called a liberal education, and I would examine them together, and choose the best.

Preliminary training at a military college,—

4675. Having nominated your young man, and having chosen the young man out of the three who would compete with him, would you then put him at once into the army, or would you adopt the French system?—Then I would put him through a course of professional training at a military college, say for two years in peace, and, in order to increase the supply of officers, only one year in time of war; in proposing this I have two distinct objects in view; one is to give professional instruction in foreign languages, military history, military topography, military organization and administration, military exercise and discipline, at least to the extent of enabling a young man to put his company through their manœuvres before he joins his regiment, so that he may be able to teach his men, and not his men teach him, and in riding and sword and rifle exercise. The students would in this, as in every other military college, be in the position of privates, and they would be taught practically the duties of a private and of a non-commissioned officer. They would also learn to *obey*, which is the first step to knowing how to command. The other object is to establish a probation to test the moral qualifications; the young men should undergo during those two years a sifting on all the main points of character which constitute fitness for command, and those who come short should be eliminated; and where young men are rusticated now, I would in a majority of cases say to them, that they appeared to have mistaken their profession. Where they show a high-handed, heady, unreasonable disposition, or are timid, helpless, and indecisive, I would make that remark to them. I consider it very necessary for the efficiency of this collegiate system, that the parents of the young men should have no pecuniary assistance either from the State, or from the parents of the other young men at the college; while there is an unlimited supply of young men to be obtained who will be completely educated at the expense of their parents, it is wrong to impose upon the tax-payer the obligation of paying for them; and it is the natural duty and responsibility of parents to give the best possible education to their children, and I would require it of them; but there is even a more important motive than that.

at the expense of the pupils.

4676. You would exclude from the college a young man although he might have been nominated, and gain the first prize in the competitive examination, if his parents could not afford to maintain him at the college?—Yes, I would; but parents who could give their sons a sufficiently good education to enable them to pass the necessary competitive examination would generally be able to pay the college expenses for two years.

4677. That is different from the French system, is it not?—Yes, I am endeavouring to describe what I consider the proper application of the French system to English habits; while I am opposed to giving undue privileges to wealth by enabling a less meritorious man to pass over the head of a more meritorious man, I would not deprive wealth of its natural advantages; there is nothing which is so properly and entirely an attribute of wealth as the opportunity it affords of giving a superior education to children, and it is unfair that the State should interpose when a father is doing his best to educate his son, and should, by coming in with the resources of the State, give an advantage to another young man over him. This plan of putting all candidates for commissions through a course of professional training in common at their parents expense, would also tend to give a more firm and wholesome tone to the army. We should see more of that noble equality in the presence of duty, which is quite consistent with superior social claims of every kind, I mean that gentlemanly equality which prevails at our public schools and universities, and in other liberal professions; and we should hear less of a military aristocracy of rank and wealth who are considered to have a sort of prescriptive right to easy work and early promotion, on one side, and, on the other, of a class of poor officers who, although they are passed over by their more wealthy and powerful comrades, are assisted, and patronized, and almost treated as objects of charity. Care ought to be taken to keep the college expenses within moderate limits, and to discourage extravagant habits in the young men. This military college would be quite on a par with our universities, both in respect to the class of young men entering it, and also as to the professional rewards; in fact it would be superior, because the rewards would have a more direct bearing upon the future success in life of the young men. There would be no occasion for bursaries and other artificial inducements which are necessary at unprofessional places of education. The professorships would furnish suitable employment to distinguished officers of the staff, and of the administrative corps.

4678. Your young man having been two years at college, would you examine him again before he went into the army?—No; according to the manner in which he passed his college examinations I would post him to the army, and would give him any advantage I could in the choice of cavalry and infantry, and so forth.

4679. (*Sir H. J. Bentinck.*) Would you do away with the present system that has obtained at Sandhurst in favour of old officers, who can put their sons in for a smaller amount?—Yes; I would do away with it. I conceive that our army system should be so constituted as to enable old officers, if they are provident, to save enough for their sons'

education; and if they are unable to do that, they must be content, as others are, to put their sons into such professions as they are able. If the young men have a strong taste for the army, and are unable to go to the military college, they might take their chance of obtaining a commission by serving in the ranks and being promoted as non-commissioned officers, according to the fixed proportion proposed.

4680. (*Sir H. D. Jones.*) When the competitive examination takes place, is it to be merely with reference to general education, and is there to be no subsequent examination of a professional nature before they get their commission?—The examination for selection to the college would be entirely scholastic and physical. A strong, sound frame is of more value to an officer than to any one else. The education at the military college would be entirely professional, and then I would have no further examination till the rank of captain; I would establish as the principle of promotion in the junior ranks, a certain proportion of promotions to be made according to the principle of seniority, and according to the principle of selection, in the manner suggested by the Commission of 1854 for the Artillery and Engineers. I quote the words—"The opinion thus expressed by two such "distinguished officers, together with a consideration of the grounds on which that "opinion is supported, might warrant a doubt whether the principle of selection in the "promotion of officers of the ordnance corps might not be carried somewhat further than "we have ventured to recommend; and whether as in the continental armies, some definite "proportion of the vacancies which occur in every rank above that of second lieutenant "ought to be filled up by the promotion of the most deserving officers in the rank "below without regard to seniority;" and in the preceding page they give their reason—"In every other profession and walk in life, experience proves that men, and "especially young men, cannot be induced to submit to that persevering labour which is "the only road to excellence, unless by some powerful motive. In almost every other "employment the great stimulus to exertion is the hope held out to men of obtaining by "it advancement in the career which they have chosen."

Proposed system of promotion of officers, in the junior ranks partly by seniority and partly by selection.

4681. (*Chairman.*) What is that paper from which you have read?—The Report of the Commissioners in 1854; and taking that as the basis of promotion, I would propose the following means of selection:—First of all, I would suggest that there should be one more examination before a young officer obtains his company or troop, and only one.

An examination for the rank of captain.

4682. He would go from the college without any examination?—He would pass the college examinations.

4683. Which would be a professional examination, and then he would enter the army; he would have no further examination till he became a captain?—I would only have one other examination which should be exclusively professional on the theory and practice of his profession. It should be a fixed test examination for the rank of captain, and not a competitive examination. In the same way a midshipman passes in seamanship before he is eligible for promotion.

4684. Then you would raise to the rank of captains men by seniority?—To a certain extent by seniority.

4685. As long as they could pass?—Yes; but they would be liable to be postponed in favour of others more deserving. Then with regard to the proportion for selection, I think that two-thirds should be promoted by seniority and one-third by selection up to the rank of captain; and in order to attain the very important object of securing satisfactory and safe grounds for making this selection, I would propose the following means, looking upon them merely in the light of grounds of selection:—First, there should be one more examination in the theory and practice of the military profession, and especially in everything that relates to the exercise, discipline, and internal economy of a regiment, before the young officers become eligible for their company or troop; but although it should not be a competitive, but a fixed standard examination, the young men should be encouraged to take up as many extra subjects as possible, and whatever they took up and succeeded in, over and above the fixed standard, should be counted to their credit. In other words, the young men should be encouraged to go up for honours.

Mode of carrying out the system of selection.

4686. When they were examined as captains?—Yes.

4687. But they may be old men instead of young men?—I would allow them to pass this examination at any time of life.

4688. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That examination would be competitive, would it not?—No, provided they passed the minimum standard, and were otherwise qualified for promotion, they would have a right to be promoted according to seniority within the proportion fixed.

4689. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) If he did not pass, then should he be passed over?—Yes, but the existing officers must not be dealt with penally. If a pure system of selection were to be applied to the army in its present state, it would be a harsh proceeding; but what I propose is that a modified system of selection should be applied to the army after it shall have been prepared by a system of instruction; for we find that exactly in proportion as we lift the standard and equalize it, the necessity for the pure application of the principle of selection is diminished. I will give an instance of a public office, the Treasury; if the principle of selection had been applied 25 years ago, it would have acted very hardly, because there were then some men who had done well and exerted themselves, and a great many who had not, but a general improvement has since taken place. With regard to the French intendance, and the staff, I observe in all their books, that in the early stages, for some

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time after the young men have passed the examinations which gave them their position in those professional and scientific bodies, it is difficult to choose between them, for they have all passed superior examinations, they are very much alike, and it is only when they come to the higher and more important employments, when individual character is strongly brought out, that there is much occasion for selection. If all our young officers were educated together at military colleges, and were made to come up to a respectable standard, the harshness of the principle of selection would be entirely mitigated, and the actual application of it would be of a very different kind from what it would be now.

4690. (*Chairman.*) Suppose two young men enter the army, and suppose that one remains in England, having every opportunity to pursue his military studies, and that another is sent out as a lieutenant to a distant colony where his time is taken up with the small details of regimental business, having no opportunity or facilities for study; would it be fair in that case to apply the same rule?—If the circumstances were as stated, no doubt it would be unfair; but I conceive that nearly equal facilities can be afforded by proper books and proper instructors, and, above all, that a proper system of inspection may be established over the whole British army.

Its application to the troops in the colonies.

4691. How could there be, in a little island in the West Indies, the same opportunities for obtaining good instruction as in England or in London?—Of course, the opportunities cannot be entirely equalized, but I conceive that with the help of books, and such local instructors as might be provided in each command, the chances would be very fairly equalized. Of course the element of chance is not to be excluded from human affairs, but I beg to be allowed to state my whole plan. I conceive that with proper manuals and other books and proper means of instruction provided in each command, which has been already contemplated by Mr. Sidney Herbert's plan, the means of instruction may be sufficiently equalized.

4692. (*Lord Stanley.*) Admitting that the means can be equalized, how would you deal with the case of a young officer who had been engaged in actual service in a distant colony, and thereby had been prevented from employing his time in the theoretical study of his profession, as in the Caffre war?—In every army system the claims of service have precedence; actual good service will always take precedence even of instruction important as it is. An officer would gain more by taking the field against the Caffres than by studying at home; the test should be that a young man had made the most of his opportunities, whatever they might be; and if he remained in cantonments he would be expected to study and pass an examination.

4693. But that puts an end to any sort of competition?—I exclude the idea of competition in the ordinary sense of the word, that is, the officers being examined together in didactic and scholastic learning. I mean this, that all the elements of superior qualification should be counted to the credit of each young man; and among those should be, the manner in which he passed his examination for his company.

4694. (*Chairman.*) By bringing in all those elements, one officer being abroad a long way from home, and another to be examined at home, would you not open a wide door to favouritism?—I think not. There is a fallacy in the stress which is laid upon favouritism. The argument supposes the continuance of all that class of motives, interest, patronage, favour, and so forth, and on that hypothesis a certain allowance is always made to persons in authority *in the exercise of their patronage* as it is called. Now, if the nation were deliberately to determine that that class of motives should be set aside, and that promotion in the army should depend upon qualification and merit, then the thing would be put on an entirely different basis. We know that our moral state in England is sufficiently advanced to allow of pure, disinterested, and just motives prevailing, and being fully acted upon, when it is given in charge to persons to follow this course; we have examples of it in our judges, superior and inferior; every magistrate who decides a case is an example of it. We have recently had a remarkable example, which comes very near to the case now before this Commission, in the Civil Service Commission, for, by the machinery established by the Order in Council of May 1854, the power of checking interest and favour has been introduced into the very heart of the administration, on points on which personal feelings are most sensitive.

Favouritism might be excluded from it, as is now the case by the Civil Service Commission.

4695. Is the promotion in the civil service settled by the Civil Service Commissioners; I thought it was only on first entrance?—It is only at first entrance, but if perfect impartiality is obtained in the main point of the first entrance, it may also be obtained as to promotion. The first entrance is the part of a young man's career which is most exposed to indirect influences of this kind. After he has established claims of good service, it is comparatively easy to protect him.

4696. How is a person promoted in the civil service at present?—He is promoted according to his merits.

4697. By whom?—By the head of the office.

4698. Do you mean that it is possible for the head of an office, looking at the various qualifications which make a good clerk, to select one over another, and not do what other people might consider a great injustice?—Yes, it is quite possible; although there has been no regulated mode of providing for the promotion and weighing comparative claims in the civil service, the improvement which has taken place of late years is such as satisfactorily to prove that the thing is quite practicable, and I would propose the establishment of a machinery in the army which would place it beyond all doubt whatever.

4699. How long has this been tried in the civil service?—Promotion by merit has been making continual progress in the civil service for a great many years. The establishment of checks over the exercise of patronage in making the first appointments dates from May 1854.

4700. You have had three years experience of it, and you think the system so satisfactory that you would at once have sufficient confidence to apply it to the whole British army?—Yes, I should, provided means and appliances were established suited to the state of the army. The moment it was determined that an appointment to the civil service should not go by favour, but should be according to qualification, it was intrusted to persons acting in a judicial capacity to see to the execution of the principle, and the thing was done; when those gentlemen retire, and others succeed them, it will be equally done.

4701. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Do you mean that a young man may enter the civil service by competitive examination, and that he may rise to be secretary of the Treasury without being called upon to prove his qualifications?—Without any further examination, but there are other ample means of testing his qualifications.

4702. (*Chairman.*) There would be nomination in the first instance, and competition afterwards?—Yes, but there is no further examination.

4702. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Is the examination for admission as to general education?—Entirely, except for the Foreign Office, where foreign languages are required.

4704. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) I presume that public opinion and the press have had more to do with this than any Commission?—No question of it. We are improving as a community, and have made great progress of late years in the art of self-government.

4705. (*Chairman.*) But in the army we should not have public opinion brought to bear. Suppose a young officer in India; who would know anything about him? how would you settle that promotion?—There is a very influential public opinion within the army on army matters; and when qualification and good service have been established as the rule of promotion, the army will expect it to be acted up to. I assume that, as the army is to be revised on professional principles, after a young officer has served with his regiment a reasonable time, say two years, he will become eligible to be a candidate for the staff school at Aldershott or elsewhere, which will, of course, be entirely competitive. There would be a separate line of promotion for the staff; and after he had passed the staff school, he would be posted to the staff according to the general result of the manner in which he had acquitted himself in the staff school; and he should then give another year to each of those arms of the service to which he had not belonged, so that an artillery officer would be put through a cavalry and an infantry regiment, and a cavalry officer *vice versâ*, and so on. The staff being the great prize of the army, a much larger number of young men would compete for the staff than could be appointed to it.

Appointments to the staff by competition.

4706. Going into the staff, would a young man leave his regiment?—Yes.

4707. The staff is to be a separate corps altogether?—Yes, with its own grades of officers, a corps of officers without men.

4708. He would no longer be connected with any regiment?—Except by going through a further apprenticeship in the other arms of the service. In its bearing on promotion it would be thus, that more young men would compete for the staff than could be appointed to it, and many of those who did not obtain the first places would yet pass excellent examinations; and I would carry to the credit of those young men the manner in which they had acquitted themselves in those examinations, and that would be a second means of selection. A third means, which goes more direct to the point than any, would be the combination of the superintendence of the commanding officers of regiments with the system of inspection by general officers. On the occasion of each half-yearly inspection, the officer commanding the regiment should submit a distinct and explicit statement of the qualifications of his officers under given heads, and the general officer should take any means he thought proper to test them, by questioning them, or by making them put their company or the regiment through its manœuvres, or by examining into the state of their companies; for I understand that it is quite practicable for a general officer who has risen through all the subordinate grades, and has acquired practical experience in the command of a regiment, not only to judge of the comparative management of different regiments, but also to test the comparative merits of officers in managing their different companies, by the defaulters book, soldiers' accounts, and so on. I would extend the system of inspection to the whole British empire, for we can now avail ourselves of our greatly improved means of steam communication; there is no part of the empire so distant that the military force stationed in it may not be regularly inspected, and the inspecting general officers should meet occasionally, either once a year or once in 15 months, and compare the results of their observations; and I would have a regulated process at head quarters, under which the results of these different investigations should be recorded. I may mention, in order to show that I do not speak entirely without personal experience, that for many years I had the management of the commissariat. The first step I took upon taking charge, when I was quite new to the department, was to write to all the officers and clerks, about 150 or more, to desire that they would furnish me with a statement of their services, a sort of summary of their history; I entered these statements in a book under their respective names, and added to it, from time to time, all the good and bad results which came out in the official correspondence in reference to them; for some years that book was of the greatest use to me; but at last I acquired such familiarity with the characters, qualifications, and claims of the different officers, that I rarely had to look at

The merits of regimental officers might be tested by the generals when inspecting regiments.

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it; and I am confident that if a proper system of examination and inspection, and of recording the results at head quarters, were established, what I did on a small scale might be done on a large scale, and probably in a much more effectual manner.

4709. The success in the commissariat you considered would justify the application of the same principle to the army?—Yes, judging of it by the qualifications of the officers. As the Crimean war went on, though there was great confusion, owing to the want of a proper organisation of the different army departments, one general officer after another bore testimony to the individual efficiency of the commissariat officers, showing that whatever the defects might be, it was not in the character of the officers.

4710. Do you think that the head of the commissariat was very satisfactory in the Crimea?—We selected the best man we had available at home in that rank.

4711. When you get above the rank of captain, would you make any difference then?—Yes.

4712. What would the system be then?—Everybody admits that it is desirable to have our best men in the command of regiments; and few people deny that the best men are known, at least in their regiments. Every man's gauge is taken there by his personal merits; and the real difficulty consists in this, that officers who daily meet in social intercourse do not like being openly superseded, and therefore I would have the purely regimental promotion stop with the rank of captain; and the promotion from captain to major and from major to lieutenant-colonel should go through the entire branch of the army, as in the Indian, and I believe in all the continental armies. Under any circumstances there would be an advantage in an officer commencing his career as field officer, apart from those with whom he had associated on a footing of equality as captains.

4713. Then it would begin before it does in the Indian service, for I understand that there a man is posted to the command of a regiment by selection; and if he were to rise to major by seniority you would select for majors in the first instance from all the captains in the service, and select from all the majors in the service for lieutenant-colonels?—I would follow the Indian system by placing the several ranks of field-officers in army, not regimental lines of promotion, but would improve upon it by introducing the principle of selection in promoting to those ranks; when a captain was promoted to be major, he would leave his regiment, and be posted to any other where there happened to be a vacancy.

Promotion from the rank of captain upwards to be by selection throughout the army.

4714. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You do not mean that you would propose that they should be all selected from the rank of captain, but only that a proportion would be by selection?—When a proper system has been established, and when the plan has been worked up to that point (it will take years to work it up to the higher ranks), I think that the promotion to the rank of major may very safely be left to be by selection only. I mean that the characters of the officers will be so fully known by the time they arrive at the higher ranks, and such a satisfactory machinery will be established of inspecting officers and at head quarters, that you might safely say that it shall be entirely according to qualification; and the practical result will be that they will all be so well qualified, that the seniors will generally go up, but that every now and then a more than usually deserving man will be taken out of his turn. The inspecting officers will see that every officer has a sufficient knowledge of the duties, not only of his own rank, but also of the rank immediately above his own—that a captain can put a regiment, and a field officer a brigade, through its movements, for instance, and that he also possesses business habits and other qualifications besides knowledge of exercise and drill.

4715. As you would select among the senior captains for majors; suppose a regiment had the misfortune of having in the senior captain a man who was not considered fit to be promoted, the whole of the promotion in that regiment would be stopped?—No, those next to him would go over his head.

4716. You would not take the senior captains only, but all?—I would have a mixed system of promotion, by seniority and selection. I should not be afraid of having it all by selection from the rank of captain upwards.

4717. I supposed you to select from all the senior captains in that branch of the service I then took a regiment and supposed that the senior captain was not so fit as others to have his promotion, and I asked you whether the consequence would not be that all the regiment would suffer for it?—All the captains in the army would be eligible to be promoted to be majors after a fixed period of service as captains; but if a man was unfit to be promoted to be a major, he would remain with his regiment till, under the operation of a rule which I will submit to the Commission, namely, the rule of retirement, he was placed on the non-effective list.

Promotion up to the rank of captain to be regimental,—

4718. Your selection must go through all the captains?—Yes; with regard to those three ranks, ensign, lieutenant, and captain, it would be regimental promotion. Then I would give increased consolidation and efficiency to the regimental system, by putting an end to the practice of exchanging to and from half-pay, and from regiment to regiment; for the period of purely regimental service will be so much shortened by making the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel general or army ranks, that we may safely say that there shall be no exchange, and that each regiment shall be a practical military school, in which the young officers shall be brought up together as comrades, and learn their profession together, looking to the staff, and to the administrative corps, and to the higher promotion.

4719. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) How long do you think it would take a man to rise to the top of the captains by seniority?—The system would be so mixed that it is difficult to say; in the first place a great number would be taken off by the staff and by the body of

administrative officers proposed to be formed on the principle of the "Intendance" of the continental armies.

4720. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) The promotion from ensign to lieutenant, and lieutenant to captain, is to be regimental?—Yes.

4721. And by seniority?—Partly seniority and partly selection.

and partly by seniority, and partly by selection.

4722. How are you to prevent in those ranks indirect purchase? Suppose the captain thought that he was not likely to be employed, and suppose he said I will go out of your way if you will find me a purse; how could you prevent that?—The infusion of the principle of selection would act as a preservative against that practice. Where there is a liability to selection, bargains to buy officers out cannot be depended upon.

4723. If a senior lieutenant were generally admitted to be a qualified man to get a company, and the senior captain is not likely to get his majority; he says, I will go, if you will make up a purse of money, and they all agree and say, let us have the promotion, by all means?—That would be a limited adoption of the Indian principle, which requires for its proper carrying out the plan of seniority; the lieutenant would have to undergo the usual examination, and there would be a considerable liability of another officer being selected. But, if it should be determined to abolish purchase, and to give to military officers a liberal compensation for any loss to which they may be subjected in consequence, any attempt to revive the practice should be made a punishable offence, as it is in other branches of the service.

4724. (*Chairman.*) By your plan there are to be no exchanges in any part of the service?—I would have none. I would equalize army service.

No exchanges to be permitted.

4725. For instance, take the marines, how would your system increase promotion in the marines?—In the marines there would be no large staff or administrative corps; the promotion to both these corps would be from the army, and that would make a great deal of promotion. In the next place, a considerable number of young men would voluntarily resign; as they had paid nothing for their commissions, they would take nothing from their comrades on quitting the army.

4726. Take the marines. I understand that exchanges are allowed at present. Supposing that a man is married, and that he does not like to go on board ship, he would stay with his regiment, and another man who was not married, and who would sooner go on board ship, would be permitted to exchange. Now supposing that system of exchange was stopped, I understand that your system as applied to the army will make promotion so rapid, that there will be no suffering from this system?—My meaning was, that the regimental career would be so much shortened by striking off the two higher ranks from the regimental promotion, that we might fairly say, that as long as an officer belongs to a regiment, he must submit to all the conditions of service which his regiment undergoes. It is very desirable that officers should have the full experience of their regiments, so that when their regiments go abroad they should not remain at home. It is very desirable for the efficiency of the army that all officers should have their turn of experience, home, foreign, and tropical; it will improve our officers very much; and besides that, it would put an entire stop to a prevailing abuse, for exchange is so closely connected with purchase that it would be difficult to have one without the other.

4727. You think it must be a necessary part of the system to stop all exchanges?—Yes, as a general proposition; if they are in any case allowed, it must not be for the benefit of the officers, but distinctly for the public benefit, under very strict regulations on the part of the superior authorities. The only other suggestion I have to make is, that it would be desirable to take this opportunity of putting the important rank of colonel on a proper footing.

4728. Would you select the lieutenant-colonel? or how is that to be done? by the reports of the general officers?—As we went higher, the promotion would be more entirely by selection. One of the most important posts in the army is the command of a regiment, and the qualities which qualify for the command of a regiment are of so marked a kind, that there would be no difficulty on the part of the inspecting general officers, and the Commander-in-Chief, in selecting proper persons for the command of regiments.

No difficulty in selecting officers for the command of regiments.

4729. I understand that you would make an alteration with regard to the colonel?—As an extensive revision of the system must be made, it seems desirable to take this opportunity of restoring the rank of colonel to its proper authority and efficiency. At present it exists in two separate forms; first of all there is the brevet rank of colonel, which does not carry pay, but renders an officer eligible for command and promotion; there is also the rank of regimental colonel, which is merely a means of rewarding deserving senior officers. I would provide for that otherwise. I would have an effective list of general officers; there are about 40 now employed, and I would have, say, 60 general officers on the effective list. I would keep those 60 general officers in as constant employment as possible, so as to increase their experience and keep their active qualities in exercise.

4730. You would reward them by calling them colonels of regiments?—No.

4731. Would you have a real colonel to a regiment besides the lieutenant-colonel?—Yes; according to the present constitution of the British army, the regimental colonel is a very anomalous officer. He first goes up the ladder to become a general, and then descends a step to become a colonel in order to get the pay. Since the clothing of the army has been resumed by the Government, and the colonels have been remunerated by

Proposal to abolish the rank of major.

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a fixed rate of pay voted on the army estimate, the last substantial link which connected officers of this rank with their regiments has been broken. I would therefore give the rank of colonel to the present lieutenant-colonels, and the rank of lieutenant-colonel to the present majors, and would suppress the rank of major, and so would assimilate the Line to the Guards, the Artillery, the Engineers, and the Marines. The same operation was formerly performed in the Artillery. In 1827 the majors of that corps received the rank, though not the pay, of lieutenant-colonels. I would have for field-officers colonels and lieutenant-colonels. It was proposed after the great war to suppress the rank of major, and one major in each cavalry regiment was reduced, but the Duke of Wellington maintained that it was necessary to keep two majors in the infantry, that one might command the regimental depôt. We have now 24 depôt battalions, but instead of appointing 24 regimental majors to command them, we have created 24 unattached lieutenant-colonels to command them, and 24 unattached majors to be second in command. One of the incidental advantages of this plan would be, that we should save the pay and allowances of the 24 majors. Another incidental advantage would be, that without entirely doing away with the distinction between the Guards and the Line, it would very much diminish it, and bring them nearer to a level. Without depressing the Guards it would elevate the Line a step. The continued existence of a rank without specified duties is full of embarrassment. It is very desirable that those officers who have proved their superior fitness for command in the important post of the command of a regiment should be promoted as speedily as possible to be major-generals, but this cannot be while a large and indefinite number of brevet-colonels is interposed between the officers actually in command of regiments and the major-generals.

4732. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) With regard to exchange. Assuming that purchase is done away with, and the exchange of one officer with another, without being in actual service either at home or abroad, what public inconvenience would arise from that officer exchanging, it always being done with a certain loss of rank? We know that it is often done to obtain promotion by purchase in another regiment?—I am looking only to the public interests. I am endeavouring to submit a plan that will contain as many guarantees as possible for the public advantage, and I conceive it to be a great general object that our officers should have varied experience; our regiments are continually making the round of the different parts of the Empire, and the officers should go with them; they should not have an opportunity of avoiding Colonial and Indian service, either as favoured officers or through wealth; instead of remaining at home, the officers should go with their regiment when it goes abroad. That is the principal object. A secondary object is, that you cannot have exchange between regiments without opening a wide door to the money principle; if exchange were permitted, wealthy officers would, under the new, as under the old system, remain at home, while their poorer comrades would go abroad.

4733. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) Are you not aware that it is a great boon to married men with large families to be able to effect an exchange and to remain at home?—No doubt it is, but in the management of bodies of men you must take general results; you must adopt those rules which on, the whole, promise the highest average of good, and then you must take the bad with the good. Besides, the boon referred to is generally available only for those who can afford to pay for it; and it is not desirable that the service should be framed upon a system to encourage officers to shirk the chances and duties they undertake to face.

System of retirement;

4734. (*Chairman.*) Now will you favour the Commissioners with your view as to retirements?—The principle of retirements in the Indian army is based upon a mixed principle of length of service and rank. The French system is also based on a mixed principle of length of service and rank. An officer must have served a certain number of years in the rank in which he happens to be when he retires, to be qualified to retire on the pay of that rank; but there is a principle in the French system of retirements, which I think ought to be avoided, which is, that there is a minimum and a maximum of retired allowance proportioned to length of service, the minimum being attained at 30 years, and it rises to 50 years, and the tendency is to induce officers to remain longer than they ought in the hope of getting a better retirement. I consider this very objectionable, and it is unnecessary, because the rank which an officer has at any given time attained, may fairly be presumed to represent his claims at that time; and if he is allowed to retire on the pay of that rank, his claims are sufficiently met. In our own service, so far as a regulated system has been introduced, it is based on length of service and rank; the regimental staff officers, paymasters, and quartermasters, have full discretion and power of retirement after 30 years' service, and for shorter periods according to health.

4735. Would you make a regulation that every officer before he was entitled to retirement should have served 20 years?—No; I think the proper bases of retirement are rank, which represents acquired claims, and age which represents efficiency. The French have also introduced into their service the principle of compulsory retirement according to certain ages; generals must retire at 65, major-generals at 62, colonels at 60, and so on; the application of this principle is indispensable for an effective system of retirement. You cannot otherwise disencumber the service of superannuated officers, or keep the stream of promotion reasonably current.

4736. Suppose the case of an officer in the army who has had no opportunities of promotion, and has remained many years a lieutenant; at what time may he retire and get the

retired allowance?—I was going to submit that, besides introducing the compulsory principle of the French service, I would qualify it by the introduction of a voluntary principle, and I would work the two together. Those two principles have been proposed by the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners; they have undergone great discussion, and there is a general accordance of opinion that the circumstances of human nature are such, that there is an age at which, although a person may not have become inefficient, or his efficiency may not be seriously impaired, yet there is often a craving after rest, a desire to retire; and it is very desirable to meet that by fixing an age in reference to each rank at which officers should be permitted to retire; the ages which have occurred to me are as follows: major generals should, I think, be expected to retire at the age of 65; they would still be available for service, and there have been distinguished instances in which great experience and ability have been brought to the aid of the public service after that age, and these qualities might still be made available; but as a general rule officers of that rank should retire at 65, and at 60 they should have the power of retiring. Officers who have attained higher rank than that of major general should be considered available for any further service that might be required of them, and should remain on the fixed establishments of their respective ranks until the close of their lives.

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to be partly compulsary and partly voluntary.

4737. Suppose a general officer to retire at 60, would he receive the same amount as if he stayed till he was 65?—Yes. Then I would suggest that a colonel must retire at 60, and may retire at 55; that a lieutenant-colonel must retire at 55, and may retire at 50; and that a captain or lieutenant must retire at 50, and may retire at 45. The effect of this would be to establish an absolute certainty that we should have in the army no officer of these ranks older than the maximum age applicable to each, but, at the same time, at five years preceding those respective maximum ages, the officers of the several ranks would be permitted to retire. If their state of health, or the increase of their families, or the circumstance of their having other pursuits induced them to wish to retire, they would have the power of doing so. Those officers who were attached to their profession and desired to follow it to the end, would remain, and the rest would retire.

Ages at which retirement should be compulsory, and those at which it should be voluntary.

4738. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) That would give a full current of promotion?—Yes. This principle has been introduced in a very imperfect state by the retired full-pay. After twenty-one years service, officers may retire on the full-pay of their ranks. We find that of the 60,000*l.* which has been appropriated for this full-pay retirement, only about 50,000*l.* has been taken, which I attribute partly to the absence of any compulsory clause; of course officers wish to take all the chances, and as long as they can remain with their regiments on full-pay, or go on half-pay with the prospect of promotion, they prefer to do it. That is one cause; but another and perhaps the cause which chiefly operates is this, that owing to the strangely confused and disjointed state into which the half-pay list has fallen, the War Office, in order to protect the interests of the public, has established a rule that no officer is to retire on full-pay without another officer being brought from half-pay to take his place in his regiment, so that, although the officer who retires may gain something, those who remain in the regiment gain nothing, or are even damaged by it; whereas, according to the plan I suggest, every retirement would give an actual promotion in the regiment; as exchange to and from half-pay would be abolished, and no officers would be placed on half-pay except on reduction, or loss of health, or wounds, we might safely allow the vacancies caused by the retirement of officers to be filled by promotion in the regiment, without bringing an officer from half-pay; indeed we should not long be able to do it, for after working the half-pay list for some years on this principle, there would be no effective officers to bring back from half-pay.

4739. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Have you any means of making a calculation as to the extent of the financial loss which the State will bear by having so large a retirement as this compulsory system would require?—I have not been able to make any exact calculation, but I am confident, from the bearings of the subject, that the whole expense, both of the retirements and of the compensation to officers for losses in consequence of the abolition of purchase, will be by no means serious. It must not be supposed that every officer will retire in this way; this is merely a weir to catch the overflowing of the waters; the current of promotion in the meantime is going on along the channel of the river, and retirements before the regulated ages, and casualties, and promotions to the list of general officers, besides the staff and the administrative corps, will be continually keeping the current of promotion going. The full pay retirements at the regulated ages will be confined to the officers who become superannuated in the different ranks.

Other sources of promotion besides the regulated retirements.

4740. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) That will be your only current of promotion,—you would not have any brevets as you have now?—No, nor unattached rank; I would merely promote to actual vacancies.

4741. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you think that that system would keep the current of promotion going as rapidly as the present system of promotion does, under which officers retire and get the price of their commission?—I think so; I would have no limit to the number of general officers who retire after 65 years of age; provided proper regulations were established in the different ranks, but especially provided no promotions were made except to vacancies, I think we might very properly leave the number of retired general officers unlimited; there would be only one exception to the rule of promoting only to vacancies, which would be in time of war; an officer of whatever rank, for really distinguished service

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in the field, must be promoted then and there, and officers so promoted should be made supernumeraries of their respective ranks. It must, however, be remembered that the principle of giving promotion to higher rank, as a reward for service in the field, when there is no occasion for the services of the promoted officer in that rank, is a dangerous one. It is certain, at a later period, either to cause an outcry against undue expense, or to be compensated by barring the promotion of other deserving officers. On the whole, it would be a material improvement to adhere strictly to the principle of looking only to the actual requirements of the public service. Where there is much danger, there will, of course, be vacancies in nearly equal proportion. Otherwise there may be no limit to the number of supernumeraries.

4742. (*Chairman.*) With regard to the general officers when they retire, what is the amount on which you propose they should retire?—I have not entered into those details, knowing that it is quite practicable to arrange a rate suited to each rank.

4743. Do you think that there would not be the same charge for general officers, as there is now?—I think not.

4744. You appear to have convinced your own mind upon that point, but I should be very glad if would put the Commissioners in the way of forming an opinion upon it; they are very anxious to have your opinion upon the financial part of the question?—When the existing rewards are put together they are extremely liberal. The unattached pay of general officers of the guards and line is 49,000*l.*, and the pay of colonels of regiments 124,500*l.* The rewards for military services are also chiefly for general officers,—and after all this, the claims of superannuated officers for employment as general officers are often urged on the ground that they have sacrificed so much money in purchasing their commissions.

4745. Do you think that you could give to general officers through the whole British army a smaller amount of retirement than is represented by those two sums of 124,000*l.*, and 49,000*l.*?—Yes, I conceive so,—including good service pensions it is about 200,000*l.*

4746. Do you think that 200,000*l.* would be too much to allow for the retirement of general officers?—I have not made a strict calculation; but I believe when proper regulations have been established throughout the service, so that every rank will be limited to its effective numbers, and the promotions will be tested and sifted, that by the time the percolation has been completed up to the rank of general officers, less than 200,000*l.* will furnish liberal rewards.

4747. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Until you fix in your own mind a scale of retirement for those general officers, how can you form any calculation at all?—The plan I have suggested is so strictly adjusted to the necessities of the service, and is so capable of exact regulation, that it may be fairly considered to represent the minimum amount which the State will have to pay for the efficient service of its military officers; and when we have once satisfied ourselves that we have a system which, properly worked, will give us the minimum cost of the army, it will be a secondary consideration whether it will cost something more or less. We shall know that we have the cheapest army that we can have, consistently with the primary object of having an efficient army, which is all we can desire.

4748. But it is very important that the Commissioners should know the annual amount that it would be necessary to raise?—I have no doubt that with the help of actuaries and military accountants I might arrive at a satisfactory approximation; but I have not had time for both; all I have been able to do, has been to put together all my previous experience, and think out the whole subject, and form a general plan.

4749. Is it possible to go into an economical view of the question without having these data before us?—No, not as to actual amounts.

Intended calculation of probable cost of proposed system of retirements.

4750. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) You promised to send in to the Commissioners a written statement about that?—Yes; Lord Panmure has been so kind as to place at my disposal Mr. Marshall, the head of the estimate department of the War Office; and with his assistance and Mr. Melvill's, I am having a statement made out of the number of effective and non-effective officers in the household brigade and the line, the artillery and engineers, and the Indian army, at three different periods, one being the year 1840, one the present year, and one intermediate before the last war; and separate statements of the expense, under all the different heads of pay and allowances, for each of the above-mentioned bodies of officers and periods; and until we have them we cannot proceed.

4751. (*Sir H. W. J. Bentinck.*) If your stream of promotion should be more rapid than it is now, you could not limit the number of general officers, as is now done; you must go on as long as there are any to be promoted?—They would be limited by fixed establishments and by proper regulations; there would be a fixed establishment for each of the subordinate ranks of captain, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, with suitable rates of full pay retirement for each. Then there would be a fixed establishment of active general officers. If all these fixed establishments are properly adhered to, the number of general officers who will retire at 65 on the pay of their rank will not be formidable.

4752. (*Chairman.*) With regard to the general officers, as far as I can discover from your evidence, the Commissioners at present have no data before them, on which to form a safe opinion as to the cost of the scheme?—The Commissioners have before them data upon which they can form a safe opinion as to what will enable us to arrive at a maximum of efficiency with a minimum of expenditure; but to reduce those data to pounds, shillings, and pence, cannot be done until we can compare the details of the proposed plan with the whole of the past expenditure.

4753. In all the statements you have made as to the cost of the present system to the country, you have looked rather to the inefficiency of the present system than to its actual money cost?—My primary object in making these statements has been to show that purchase is an evil root which has produced a morbid and excessive growth of expenditure under various heads, and that it would be more economical to abolish purchase, and to begin again and establish a new scale of pay and allowances. My financial argument is confined to that. I believe, also, that purchase is not conducive to the efficiency of the army.

4754. Under your system of retirement of colonels, are they to retire at their full pay?—Yes.

4755. Are the captains equally to retire on their full pay?—Yes.

4756. And is a lieutenant to receive a pension according to his age, or merely according to his rank?—A lieutenant who does not qualify himself to be promoted to be a captain ought to leave the service.

4757. May there not have been a want of promotion in a regiment; may there not have been a great stagnation in the regiment?—The state of things must be bad, indeed, when it would be impossible to promote deserving lieutenants previously to the age of 50; it would be almost incredible; some men might attain that age, or near that age, because they were not able to pass the examination, or were not fit to be promoted to a company, and they ought to be told that they had better leave the army.

4758. With regard to lieutenants, would your compulsory system begin sooner?—I think it would be sufficient to lay down as a rule that anybody of the rank of, or below the rank of captain, who had reached the age of 50 without having obtained promotion, must retire. We should have the security of the competitive selection, as before described, and of the training at the military college; this is a very important substantive part of the system; it will furnish a probation; it will establish a standard; and it is as much a part of the system as the rank of ensign or lieutenant.

4759. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Is this college to be entirely self-supported?—Yes, on this principle, that there is an abundant class of persons in England who can afford to give their sons a first-rate education.

4760. And so far money is to have its weight?—Yes.

4761. (*Chairman.*) Have you made any calculation as to the whole amount that would cover the dead weight of the army under your system?—I have not had time to make any detailed calculations.

Compensation to officers who have purchased.

4762. You cannot give any approximation to it?—There is a financial calculation connected with the subject, which has been looked upon with great dismay; but I think it will not be attended with much difficulty; which is, the compensation to officers for their losses owing to the abolition of the purchase system. The ordinary way of making the calculation is, to take the existing value of their commissions, that is to say, all that anybody has paid for his commissions, and all they would be entitled to, supposing them to leave the army.

4763. You mean, all they would be entitled to under the regulations of the service?—Yes; or all that they have paid.

4764. They are two different things?—Yes.

4765. Suppose a calculation is made strictly upon what they are entitled to, according to the regulations of the service, would you withhold that?—I would go further; according to the letter of the military regulations, officers, are entitled to the regulation price, but according to the equity of the case, I think they are also entitled to any sum which they may prudently have invested according to the custom of the service. The only exceptions that I would make to the grant of compensation, would be in cases of fancy prices, where an officer has paid much more than his brother officers to indulge his private tastes; I would not admit that.

4766. You would allow what had been nominally paid for the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment?—Yes.

4767. But not the excessive amount that might have been paid in some cases?—No The practical operation would be this: an account would be taken at a given date of the whole amount every officer was entitled to, under the purchase system, at that date—that is, if they all retired, and the army was disbanded at that date. People ordinarily take the cost to the country at that gross sum; but they forget that there is no intention of disbanding the army. The practical working of the arrangement would be this:—Take the case of a single regiment, a cavalry regiment for instance; No. 1 is an officer who, we will say, would be the eldest son of a gentleman of fortune, a landed proprietor, who had entered the army merely to spend a few years agreeably. No 2 would be the son of a rich manufacturer, who had no occasion to work for his bread. No. 3 would be a good officer, who would gladly follow the army as a profession, but he is married, and has an increasing family, and it is necessary for him to realize the price of his commissions to provide for his family, and he cannot go on foreign service. No. 4 would represent the body of the officers of the army, those who had not much money, and those who had none, and who were anxious to go through with it, and follow the army as a profession; and in every regiment they would calculate in this way. No. 1 intends to go, No. 2 never intended to stay, No. 3 must go, and No. 4 says, I will stay, and I shall step into their places.

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4768. Financially, how would you deal with those people?—No. 4, who would stay, would be the case of the great majority, and I would give Nos. 1, 2, and 3 all they were entitled to, and let them go. It would be a self-adjusting process, because the inducement to some to stay would be in proportion to the inclination to go in others.

4769. You would pay those not only what they were legally entitled to under the regulation, but that which they were entitled to under the custom of the regiment?—Yes, I would, and No. 4 would cast in his lot finally with the army, and give up what he had paid, and take in exchange for his existing prospects the prospects of the army under the new arrangement.

4770. What would you pay him for giving up, suppose No. 4 to be a purchasing officer, and to be looking forward to purchase higher steps; how would you deal with him then?—He would come under the new system of promotion as I have described it; if he was a captain he would be promoted to be lieutenant-colonel according to his claims and qualifications.

4771. He would have to be examined?—He would be reported upon by his commanding officer and the inspecting general officer, and would be invited and encouraged to go up for examination; but the new system must not be introduced at one fell swoop.

4772. How do you propose to deal with the army; would you say that the system should come into operation six years hence or ten years hence; but when it did come into operation, how would you deal with the officers?—The working of the new system would be in the best possible hands; that is, in the hands of selected military officers of high character, who enjoy the confidence of the army; and they would temper the application of the new system to the existing body of officers. It would chiefly be brought into operation through the top and the bottom. The senior officers would be selected to be lieutenant-colonels and colonels, according to qualification, and underneath would be a new growth from the military college, not only in their place, but in the place of the officers who retired.

4773. But in the case of an officer who wished to purchase, and who, under your system, could not purchase, you must be prepared to give him at once the sums for his commissions which he is entitled to under the custom of the service?—Yes, to those who retire.

4774. Every one who says, I am not willing to be passed over. I am ready to purchase, and I am not ready to be passed over under the new system. I entered the army on different conditions; you have changed them?—Yes, we should say in substance to the officers, You have entered the army on certain terms of service, and those terms would not have been lightly departed from; but the public good renders it necessary that the terms of service should be revised; these are the new terms, and if you choose to remain, you will take your chance of promotion according to the new system; but if you choose to go, we will give you full compensation, by giving you what you are entitled to under the purchase system at the present time.

4775. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) What do you consider the equivalent would be to No. 4, under the new terms of service; you retain a good man, but you say you give him an equivalent in the new terms of service. What are the new terms of service?—Promotion without purchase, with the addition of the vacancies which would be created by the retirements, besides increased rates of pay, and full-pay retirement at those increased rates. Even now, under certain circumstances, officers have to sacrifice the price of their commissions, for instance, when they are promoted to be major-general; and I would propose to apply that principle to all the officers of the army who elect to remain.

4776. Would you not then be imposing a very great hardship upon them?—It would be a revision of the terms of service; it would be a new investment, so to speak, which they might accept or reject as they thought proper.

4777. Can you make a new arrangement with a man who has entered the service under a different system?—Otherwise the army must always remain as it is.

4778. No; you can repay them all their money?—I do not see why those who remain should receive back what they had paid for their commissions; but I see that my plan might be said to be attended with this hardship. An officer might say to the Government, You have revised my terms of service. You have said to me, If you choose to remain you must remain according to the new terms, but you may go and receive the full amount you are entitled to under the purchase system; so far so good; but under the old system I not only had the power of retiring, but I had also the power of remaining, and taking my own time for retirement. I cannot say at this present time whether it would be convenient to me to retire or not, but if I do not retire I lose my money; it is hard to force me to make a sudden decision—I think that even that may be met. I believe that if we opened an account with every officer in the army, crediting him with the amount to which he was entitled at a given date under the purchase system, we might be very indulgent as to the time of retirement. I am not sure that we might not leave officers to choose their own time for retiring; there might even be a public convenience in preventing the retirement of a large number of officers at the same time; but this is going far into the details of the question, and I cannot commit myself to an opinion. I will confine myself to saying that, even in the case supposed, the grievance might be remedied; and that judging from all the consideration I have been able to give to the subject, it would be by no means the formidable operation that is generally expected; people constantly suppose that a very

large sum will have to be paid, but what will be paid will be the minor, and not the major quantity; the major number of officers will remain, and if it was found that it was not inconsistent with other important public objects, and would not lead to abuse, they might remain with those sums to their credit, and retire when they liked with those sums. Of course, after the date at which the general account was taken, all promotion which took place would be under the new system.

4779. (*Sir Harry D. Jones.*) There would be no promotion from the ranks under your system?—That is a separate question. I assume that the larger proportion of our officers will come through the military college, and represent the principle of theoretical and practical instruction, and that a certain regulated number will come from the ranks.

4780. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) You stated that you had heard some formidable figures mentioned, what amount have you heard estimated?—7,000,000*l.* for the regulated amount alone.

4781. (*Chairman.*) If the whole of the officers were to insist upon their money, this at the amount they must receive according to the regulated amount?—Yes.

4782. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) If they would not re-enlist?—Certainly; and I may add that this is a very favourable time for the operation; the purchase system is so thoroughly unsound, so rotten at core, that both peace and war destroy it. I mean that if it were left to its natural operation, it must die a natural death, either in a state of peace or a state of war; I have shown how the regiments which have not been engaged in the late war have stagnated.

4783. (*Chairman.*) It occurred in the artillery some time ago that there was great stagnation, and the Duke of Wellington allowed certain officers to sell out to increase the promotion; therefore, there the system of sale was worked out, not as the vice of the system but as an advantage to the public service, to let officers sell out?—It was done there to relieve the seniors; but pure seniority is a bad principle, and you cannot compare two army corps without bringing all their circumstances into parallel; we must recollect that promotion in the artillery has not hitherto been quickened by a participation in the advantages of the general staff, and that it is not the same attractive service as the cavalry, the guards, and the rifles, and most of the line regiments, into which young men constantly enter for a limited service of a few years as officers.

Sale of commissions in the Artillery to quicken promotion.

4784. You yourself compared the artillery with the line, but your comparison does not appear to be quite just, because in answer to question 4465 you gave the effective and non-effective officers of the army, the guards, and the line, and then the artillery and engineers; for what date was that?—It was from the present estimates.

4785. You have taken the line after a considerable reduction, have you not?—The reduction has not been considerable as regards the officers.

4786. With regard to the artillery has there been any reduction?—No.

4787. Would it not have been fairer, if you took the two services, to have taken them at a time when they could have been more consistently compared?—I took what came readiest to hand. Only 33 lieutenant colonels and 207 captains, at a total present cost of 33,726*l.* a year, have, however, been reduced to half-pay in consequence of the peace, while the whole of the subalterns (536 in all) have, with the consent of the Treasury, been retained on the effective list as supernumeraries, whereby the charge for the pay of officers supernumerary to the establishments of regiments has been increased to 47,630*l.* besides the cost of their allowances; on the other hand, the large augmentations in the artillery of late years have undoubtedly increased the proportion of effective officers in that force.

4788. When I compared the artillery with the line, you said that the comparison was not to be made; but when you compared them, you took advantage of their present position, and you did not suggest that the artillery and the line could not be fairly compared?—I did not intend to take any unfair advantage; I took the present estimates because they came nearest to hand, and because they gave the most comprehensive view of every branch of the military service; the non-effective services of the guards and line are 30½, and of the artillery and engineers only 25⅓ per cent. of the effective services of these respective corps, which is a considerable difference; but I have now arranged for having a comparison made, not only of the number of officers, but of their cost for three different periods—one the present period, another the year immediately preceding the late war, and the other the year 1840. As the purchase system dies a natural death in time of peace, it dies a sort of violent death in time of war. In one case repletion, and in the other depletion, is the cause of its decease.

4789. How does it die a natural death in peace?—By stagnation. Even now, the regiments which have not partaken of the war promotion are in a very stagnated state. I have instanced three regiments, especially the 76th, and a number of others are coming on to the same state; and this in spite of all the unattached promotion and other arrangements which have been made to supplement the system.

Under the purchase system promotion stagnates in peace time.

4790. Your opinion is directly at variance with that of the Duke of Wellington, who stated that during a time of peace the purchase system had kept the regiments effective; you think, on the contrary, that in a time of peace it tends to render all the regiments ineffective?—I conceive that the general result, not merely of the purchase system, but of the entire existing system of which purchase forms the prevailing element, has been such as to produce a stagnation of promotion in time of peace; and if we had to do with war

In war time purchase is suspended.

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habitually, the purchase system would soon perish of itself. In the Crimean regiments, it came nearly to a stand-still; for why should a captain lay out hundreds and hundreds for promotion when he may be shot the next hour, and when the casualties of warfare may give him promotion without any cost? There was also a difficulty in filling up the cornetcies in the Crimean cavalry regiments, owing to a sufficient number of young men not coming forward with the regulation price. The cost of commissions has been so driven down by the war, that we could not have a more favourable time for taking an account of their value. If we wait for a few years, the price of commissions will get up again.

Supply of officers on the breaking out of war.

4791. If during war the system of purchase naturally dies a violent death, then at least during war we are quit of the inconveniences of the system?—Yes; it has been suggested that the moment we take the field the purchase system should be suspended; when an army is brought into active operation the true principles of army administration must be had recourse to, which are efficiency and merit.

4792. Suppose another war to break out, and there was a great demand for officers, how would your competitive system answer?—In the first place, instead of a two years' course, I would have only a one year's course, which would at once double the number of officers.

4793. Do you know how the system has worked in France?—They have separate examinations in time of war.

4794. Did they not alter the system?—Yes, to that extent; it has also happened on more than one occasion that the regular supply of civil and military servants from Haileybury and Addiscombe has not sufficed for the East India Company's service.

4795. Any system that you established during peace would be very apt to fail you when war arose, would it not?—The point to be aimed at is to establish such a system in time of peace, that it may be worked with a minimum amount of alteration in time of war, and as in time of war qualification and efficiency must be the principle, I would establish qualification and efficiency as the principle also in time of peace. There is a very simple and easy mode of increasing the number of officers in war, which is to follow the example of the East India Company in the management of their civil and military services. When the regular supply of young men through the East India Colleges has not been sufficient, they have had examinations equal to, or nearly equal to the examinations at Haileybury and Addiscombe, and have sent young men out without their having gone through a probation at those institutions.

4796. (*Lieut.-General Wynyard.*) You are aware that in time of peace the great evil that arises is stagnation of promotion, and, therefore, at the breaking out of war, whether you promote by merit or not, you will have so old a class of officers that you will be in the same dilemma if you do away with purchase?—Our peace system should be so regulated as to establish a maximum of age for each rank, which would furnish a guarantee that there would be no colonels older than 60, lieutenant-colonels than 55, and captains and lieutenants than 50.

Effects of establishing minimum and maximum ages for retirement.

4797. Your maximum is high for war, is it not?—Yes; but we should see at the breaking out of war that many of the older officers would go into retirement. The indirect tendency of a system of minimum and maximum retirements would be, that many officers, knowing that they might retire at certain ages, would work up to those points. Our English army is very different from the Indian army; not only is there a prestige which must always belong to the military profession, and attract young men into it at a cheaper rate than into other professions, but here our officers are generally stationed in their native country, and we shall continue to have in our army young men with all kinds of connexions, property, and prospects, and they will form their plans of life according to the new system. One will say, I should like to retire at 45 or 50; I might still have many years of life left; I have some private property and pursuits, and so on—that is the best principle, hope, and inducement; but there would be also the compulsory principle. There would be another inferior sort of man who could not look forward to promotion; and when he attained the age of 45 or 50, that is, five years short of his maximum, he would say, Well, I do not know whether I shall get my promotion; it is time for me to think of retiring—and in order to escape the discredit of being placed on the shelf he would voluntarily retire, as he would get nothing by staying. This compulsory principle of retirement would give additional value to promotion, and would stimulate officers to exert themselves to achieve it.

4798. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) You admit that purchase hitherto has rather accelerated promotion?—Yes.

4799. If you did away with the system of purchase would not promotion be checked?—You would do away with one element of promotion.

4800. Then you leave it only to selection on seniority?—No, there would be more than that, there would be the staff and the administrative corps.

4801. What do you conceive will be the advantage of promotion in the army by the removal of officers to the staff?—The vacancies will be filled up by promotion in regiments.

4802. Would you limit the staff corps?—In time of peace I would limit it to a peace establishment, and increase it in time of war—so many colonels, so many lieutenant-colonels, so many captains, and so many lieutenants.

4803. What would you put the total number at?—I have not worked it out.

4804. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) I think there are 39 general officers who are now employed?—There would still be 39—I would have an active list of 60 general officers.

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4805. You must calculate, that as there are so many general officers, there would be, on the average, four or five staff officers for each general officer. There are assistant quarter-masters, and assistant adjutant-generals, and there are two or three aides-de-camp?—The staff of the British army must always be larger in proportion than that of any other army; as our troops are scattered over the whole world, we must have a little army with staff and everything complete at each station. I must explain that the effect of purchase in accelerating promotion is much more apparent than real. Many circumstances connected with the army make it more attractive to young men than other professions, and while this is the case, a large number of young men, in this rich country, will enter the army who will not remain long in it. It is not purchase which now brings persons of this class into it, but other circumstances quite irrespective of purchase. They enter rather in spite of purchase, than because of it. Even when purchase does accelerate promotion, it acts in a partial and irregular manner, pushing forward some and keeping back others. If every officer in the army was for purchase, a congestion would take place equal to that which is ordinarily supposed to occur in the marines and artillery. There is, undoubtedly, one mode in which promotion is accelerated by purchase, but it is anything but conducive to the efficiency of the army, namely, that married officers, however zealous and efficient they may be, are often obliged to sell out in order to avoid risking, by the contingencies of foreign service, the fortunes of their families, which have been invested in their commissions.

Effect of purchase in accelerating promotion more apparent than real.

4806. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) Do you think that any partial alteration of the system of purchase would mitigate, or meet some of the evils that you have described in the higher classes of officers, lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains?—I think it would be merely a temporary palliative, and besides being ineffectual, it would raise a separate class of evils of its own. Whether rightly or wrongly, I have come to the conclusion that the two principles of purchase and of professional qualification and good service are so different, and so constantly conflict and clash, that it would be far easier to change the system at once and altogether, than to let these two principles go on concurrently. At present, though there are many mitigations, and many excellent arrangements, yet the basis of our army system is purchase. There may be a question whether an officer ought to be promoted with more or less of qualification and efficiency—that is matter of opinion, but there is no question about the money. A man must have so much money to be promoted; so that it is really the truth, that the basis upon which our army is now founded is money, and I conceive that to be so inconsistent with the principle of promotion according to qualification and good service, that I am persuaded it would be easier and cheaper, and better for all concerned, to make the substitution entire and complete; of course, in saying that, I do not mean that it should be done in an inconsiderate or abrupt manner; it must be thoroughly thought out, and worked out, in a variety of ways, and a number of the best men in the country must agree upon the course to be pursued before anything is done.

Partial alteration of the system of purchase not advisable.

4807. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) The two great points in your plan would be, increase of pay in the junior ranks, and some certain increase in the amount of the retirement?—Yes.

4808. The two ends of the establishment would require a different compensation from that which they receive now?—With regard to an increase of pay in the junior ranks, if you expect to get young men of more advanced age, and more complete education, and on whose education larger sums have been laid out, you must enable them to live by their profession; up to the time of their entering the army I would throw the expense of their education entirely upon their parents; after that they ought to be able to live by their profession.

4809. That is no element in the calculation?—Yes, unquestionably it is, for it is exceedingly objectionable on public, and even on strictly financial grounds, that young officers should at the outset of life be so situated that they cannot help getting into debt; who can blame a young ensign for getting into debt on 5*s.* 3*d.* a day? Public opinion almost sanctions it; it is altogether inconsistent with a sound state of moral feeling.

4810. (*Chairman.*) How would you compensate the artillery for introducing to them a new system, when they have entered the service upon a system of seniority?—The artillery may be kept to the last, because they have no purchase, and they have a system of appointment according to professional qualification. Their standard at entrance is already very much raised; and although the system of seniority which prevails in the artillery is an evil, still it is not such a flagrant and crying evil as to require that we should at once apply ourselves to altering it. I would revise the arrangements relating to the household troops and the line first, and then, after the experience of a few years in the working of the new system amongst them, I would proceed to the artillery. But there is one great difficulty in the artillery; the line takes its tour of service in entire regiments, but the artillery goes in small detachments, and in order to produce an equality of foreign service you must have a large body to choose from, and that is the difficulty. The present lieutenant-colonels are all under 47; so in that portion of the regiment, the middle of it, the promotion is extremely satisfactory; but we have a large body of officers who have entered together of late years, and have before them the prospect of a dreadful stagnation. They cannot long be left much in arrear of the rest of the army. If the proposals I have submitted to the Commission are adopted, the officers of the artillery and engineers will be eligible for the staff and administrative corps in common with the rest of the army.

No immediate urgency for altering the system of promotion in the artillery, though eventually it will be necessary.

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4811. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) They would not like selection?—No, nobody likes it; the great majority prefer their ease, and hold by "the old gradation, where each second stood heir to the first."

4812. (*Chairman.*) Would it be fair to put selection upon men who have entered upon the good faith of another system being carried out?—Not without conceding to them some equivalent advantages.

4813. You would have to consider the claims of the artillery, when you came to deal with them?—The practical genius of our nation leads to our doing at each time only what the circumstances of the time indispensably require; and the circumstances of the present time require that we should consider the purchase system in the guards and the line; the artillery, notwithstanding the evil of seniority and the bad prospect as to future promotion, is, on the whole, in such a satisfactory state that it may safely wait for a few years.

4814. How has that satisfactory state been attained, by the force of money which was advanced to five general officers' retirement in the artillery?—That has had something to do with it.

4815. (*Sir H. J. W. Bentinck.*) Do you think it is the general opinion throughout the army that your view is a correct one, with regard to the doing away with purchase at once?—Habit is a very powerful element.

4816. But I am talking of the opinion that prevails in the army, not of habit?—My experience in life teaches me that bodies of men are always in favour of the system under which they have been bred and trained; they naturally fall into routine. The force of habit in human nature is such, that whatever is the system under which we have been brought up, to that the great majority will adhere. I have also made this observation, that bodies of men are never reformed from within. I remember the time when the church and the law, the other two great professions, were by no means in the satisfactory state they now are. I remember the discussions that took place about their improvement. And it was not till pressure was brought to bear upon them from without, and until the laymen took up the cause, that they seriously set to work to reform themselves.

4817. (*Chairman.*) According to the scale that you have given in, comparing that with the period at which officers obtain their different ranks under the different systems, we find from the return, that an officer who does not purchase becomes on an average a captain in 13 years, or about the age of 31, and he would have to remain, unless promotion was slower under your system than under the present system, as captain without the possibility of retirement for 20 years, I suppose till 50?—He would have to remain in the rank of captain till he was 45 years of age if he did not qualify himself for promotion.

4818. If he had no opportunity with this limited amount of promotion he would have to remain 20 years?—No officer who was fit to be promoted to be field officer would remain that time as captain; promotion would be going on; the regimental officers would be thinned by selections for the staff and the administrative corps; retirement and death would be going on among the general officers, and voluntary retirement in all ranks, both before and after the regulated ages; and there is another point to be considered in making a comparison of the old with the new system. Persons who are in favour of purchase often call attention to the very small proportion of death vacancies in the lower ranks—that is an indirect result of the purchase system; for when an officer gets seriously ill he sells; the very fact of his getting into a bad state of health induces him to do it.

4819. Does not the public gain by that, by getting efficient men promoted instead of retaining inefficient men?—Of course, if there were not some elements of circulation in the present system, it must collapse at once.

4820. Looking at the efficiency of the system, is it not a good argument, that a man feeling his health to be failing, or that he is unequal to the labours of the service, can take the first opportunity of retiring?—Yes; it is good in itself. I was merely adverting to it in a particular point of view, to show that death vacancies will be more frequent under the new system than the old.

4821. Under your system, supposing a captain to have served some ten years after attaining his captaincy, and not to be promoted, he would have to remain?—Yes, until he retired.

4822. Until he was 50?—He might retire at 45 if he liked, and he must retire at 50.

A half-pay list must be retained.

4823. You would keep a man, perhaps from ill health or from being ill fitted for his duties without giving him the means of retiring?—The half-pay list must be retained to meet the casualties of the service; when an officer loses his health before he is entitled to full pay retirement, he must go on half-pay.

4824. There are 262,000*l.* for half-pay, must we not provide a large portion of that still?—No, only a small portion.

4825. How do you know that it will be only a small portion?—I judge from the analogy of the services where the half-pay list is worked according to its true intention. In the Indian and French services the half-pay list is very small; nobody in either of those services is put on half-pay who has not lost his health, and that is an effectual bar; people do not lose their health voluntarily; the transfer to half pay must be under a certificate of a medical board.

4826. The French half-pay is very small. A captain only gets about 30*l.* or 40*l.* a year?—Yes; they have separate classes, disponibilité, which is officers who have been reduced, and non-activité, who are officers under temporary ill-health, and then a third class (réforme) who answer to our commuted officers. The whole number on half-pay is extremely small for an army which has upwards of 16,000 officers. In the Indian army out of 6,953 officers, only 404 are on half pay.

4827. (*Mr. G. Carr Glyn.*) I think, in your answer to question 4427, you gave a detail of figures, but you informed the Committee afterwards that you did not wish to give those figures as showing the full amount that would be diminished by the alteration of the system of purchase, but that they were subject to deductions, and the result would be probably very different?—Yes; the existing anomalous and exaggerated system of half-pay would be reduced to the real half-pay, that is, to the half-pay of the officers who would be placed upon it on reduction or loss of health. There is also a large class of miscellaneous allowances, which I formerly discussed with Sir George Cathcart, when he was employed on a committee on army expenditure at the Treasury; it would be a great advantage both to the officers and to the public that these allowances should be consolidated.*

Miscellaneous allowances might be consolidated;

4828. (*Chairman.*) In recasting them you do not expect to make any serious diminution in the amounts, do you?—No; but we should save a great deal in administration.

which would save in administration.

4829. With regard to the lodging allowances and the colonial allowances, you must give them something of that kind if you send them to the colonies?—We cannot substantially reduce the emoluments of the army; but there are certain points on which the half-pay and other charges may be economised very considerably. The purchase system bears so heavily upon the circumstances of officers, that the prevailing feeling is, that we can never do too much for them; the practice of allowing them to retain pensions for wounds, for instance, not only with full-pay, but with liberal staff-pay, does not exist anywhere else, and ought not to be.

4830. If an officer is in no way rewarded for his services surely you ought to do something for him?—Yes, at present it is all very well; but when, by the abolition of the purchase system, we get a *bonâ fide* and sufficient rate of pay without any outlay for the purchase of commissions, we shall be entitled to revise those allowances. The retired full-pay, supplemented by the real half-pay, I mean half-pay according to the true view of the object of that allowance, will be a sufficient life insurance as far as the officer himself is concerned.

4831. (*Chairman.*) Suppose an officer is going into battle—you dwelt upon an officer losing a large sum of money on going into battle. I will suppose an officer under your system going into battle dependent upon his pay; what prospect (as you have hinted at a considerable reduction in pensions and compensation) would that officer have. How would he be relieved from anxieties as to his family?—The pay of the officer should be sufficient, with frugality, to enable him, with the help of life insurance, to make some provision for his family; but it is of so much public importance that officers should go into the field free from all anxiety about their families, that I would retain pensions for the widows of officers who lose their lives from wounds, or from ill health contracted on actual service; and more than that, I would extend them to the widows of those non-commissioned officers and privates who have been permitted by their commanding officers to marry, and have lost their lives in the manner already described. Besides giving an additional advantage, it would improve the character of the army to grant pensions to the widows of non-commissioned officers and privates under such circumstances, and would be in every respect better than leaving them to be dealt with as objects of charity by patriotic funds and in other ways. One great and unnecessary occasion for life insurance would be done away with by the abolition of purchase. With the permission of the Commissioners I will read an extract from a letter I have received from my brother with respect to Colonel Willoughby Moore: "I distinctly remember his having told me that he had in all 12,000*l.* invested in his commissions, and that if he died the whole would be lost, as he could not afford to insure, from want of sufficient income, and that he would not sell his commission, as in his position as an officer consisted his pleasure and occupation." As another proof that the excess of expenditure in our army has its root in purchase, I refer to the extraordinary indulgences, the pensions to widows in time of peace, and the allowing officers to receive pensions for wounds in addition to full-pay, staff-pay, and good service pension, which are conceded to officers who come under the operation of the purchase system, but not to the men.

Pensions should be given to the widows of officers who died of wounds or disease on service; and this should be extended to non-commissioned officers and privates.

4832. (*Chairman.*) How is it done in France; is it given to the man?—It is done by rates of retired pay, but they are so small there that it is not a fair comparison.

4833. I find that an officer in France has a retired allowance if he is wounded. It does not seem, therefore, to be a necessary part of a purchase system, or to have arisen in France in any way out of that system?—Every officer and soldier in France must live. I do not object to pensions for wounds, provided they are not given in addition to full pay.

4834. But it does not appear to belong to a purchase system?—I am able to trace the increase of expenditure which takes place in the line and guards, and flows from them to other branches of the service, in so many cases directly to the purchase system, that I am confident that that system influences the expenditure connected with the officers of the army in almost all cases; the prevailing feeling is, and it has been expressed by the

* See Appendix, No. XXX.

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highest authorities upon repeated occasions, that our officers spend so much on their commissions that we can hardly do too much for them.

4835. (*Sir De Lacy Evans.*) Are you aware that, in the East India Company's service, there is a contribution made from each officer's pay as a fund for pensions?—Yes.

4836. Are you aware that a project was submitted to the Horse Guards a good many years ago, for a similar system in our service voluntarily, but to be sanctioned by the authorities, and the objection to it was that it would operate as an inducement to young men at a premature age to marry, having this provision made for them?—I was not aware of it, but I do not doubt the fact. In India, a civilian was commonly reputed to be worth 300*l.* a year dead or alive, and a military officer something less, which had a great effect in encouraging early marriages.

Purchase abolishe by Willinm III.,

4837. (*Chairman.*) You referred to a report of 1693; in the Mutiny Act of the following year, I think purchase was forbidden under a penalty?—Yes, it was.

but restored during his reign.

4838. I find it was omitted again in 1701, before King William's death, can you explain that?—I imagine that the influences which were concerned in the purchase system were too strong for him; I cannot believe that he changed his opinion. King William's regulation was not abolished at once; it was gradually frittered away.

4839. But the words were struck out of the Mutiny Act, and the words having been put into the Mutiny Act and having been struck out, does it not look as if there was a tacit understanding that something of the kind was to go on?—Queen Anne revived the prohibition in a modified form.

A modified prohibition to purchase introduced in Queen Anne's reign.

4840. That was afterwards again, but it was struck out during the reign of King William?—Yes; I suppose they were too strong for him on this as on other occasions. A characteristic thing took place in Queen Anne's reign,—she introduced a modified prohibition that nobody was to sell who had not served for 20 years; the prohibition to sell previously to 20 years' service was soon disregarded, but upon it was built the converse proposition, that is, that any body who had served 20 years might sell under any circumstances, whether he had purchased or not. Queen Anne only meant to limit the purchase system, but her regulation has been worked in an opposite sense. Of late years, the permission to sell commissions which have not been purchased has been extended by allowing of their sale after only three years' service, and giving the officer 100*l.* out of the produce of the sale for every year he has served. I wish to state, in conclusion, that I neither advocate our army being made a métier as in France, nor an exclusive aristocratic body as in Austria; but I think *that it should be regulated solely with a view to the highest practicable degree of efficiency*, and that its character in other respects should be moulded by the social habits and genius of the English people. It is a great recommendation of this system, that it would correct the existing disposition to confine the honours of the military profession to gallantry in the field, and would turn to valuable account in the service of the country a great amount of education and talent which is at present comparatively wasted.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

[*For the Figured Statement and accompanying explanation, which was prepared by desire of the Commission for the purpose of showing the financial application of the proposals contained in this Evidence, see Appendix* No. XXXI. *page* 475.]

APPENDIX.

I.—Return of the Old and New Prices of Commissions of each Rank in the Army, with the Difference of Value between the se

RANKS.	PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of 27 February 1719-20.	PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of 10 February 1766.		PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of 24 July 1772.		PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of 22 February 1773.		PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of . . . 1777.	
	Prices.	Prices.	Difference in value between the several Commissions.	Prices.	Difference.	Prices.	Difference.	Prices.	Difference.
ant Colonel	4,000	5,500	400	5,500	400	5,500	400	6,675	400
ant Colonel	5,100	5,100	800	5,100	800	5,100	800	6,275	900
l Major	3,400	4,300	200	4,300	200	4,300	200	5,375	200
l Major	3,200	4,100	1,400	4,100	1,400	4,100	1,400	5,175	1,500
d Captain	1,600	2,700	1,200	2,700	1,200	2,700	1,200	3,675	1,260
nd Lieutenant	1,000	1,500	300	1,500	300	1,500	300	2,415	525
lier and Cornet	500	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,890	1,890
	300							It appears that the prices we fixed at these rates in 1777, b the order cannot be found.	
ant Colonel									
ant Colonel									
and Lieutenant Colonel	3,600	5,400	1,200	5,400	1,200	5,400	1,200		
	2,900	4,200	1,100	4,200	1,100	4,200	1,100		
and Captain	2,000	3,100	100	3,100	100	3,100	100		
l Captain	1,600	3,000	1,300	3,000	1,300	3,000	1,300		
nant	900	1,700	300	1,700	300	1,700	300		
	270	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400		
Colonel and Captain	4,000	5,200	950	5,200	950	5,200	950	6,000	900
Captain	3,300	4,250	1,150	4,250	1,150	4,250	1,150	5,100	1,100
	2,500	3,100	1,100	3,100	1,100	3,100	1,100	4,000	800
eutenant	1,500	2,000	250	2,000	250	2,000	250	3,200	800
	1,200	1,750	150	1,750	150	1,750	150	2,400	300
	1,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	2,100	2,100
ster	300							It is supposed that the price	
	200							were fixed at these rates in 1777 but the order cannot be found.	
l Captain	7,500 to 9,000								
Colonel and Captain	4,000	5,200	950	5,200	950	5,200	950	5,200	950
Captain	3,300	4,250	1,150	4,250	1,150	4,250	1,150	4,250	1,150
	2,500	3,100	1,100	3,100	650	3,100	650	3,100	650
eutenant, with rank of Captain 2	1,500	2,000	250	2,450	700	2,450	700	2,450	700
	1,200	1,750	150	1,750	150	1,750	150	1,750	150
	1,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
	200								
l Captain	6,000 to 7,000	The Colonels of those Regiments which had two additional Troops, were to be allowed an increased price on							
Colonel and Captain	2,700 to 3,200	4,700	1,100	4,700	1,100	5,350	1,100	5,350	1,100
Captain	2,200 to 2,600	3,600	1,100	3,600	1,100	4,250	1,100	4,250	1,100
	1,500 to 1,800	2,500	1,100	2,500	650	3,150	1,050	3,150	1,050
ieutenant, with rank of Captain 2	850 to 1,000	1,400	250	1,850	700	2,100	735	2,100	735
	680 to 800	1,150	150	1,150	150	1,365	262. 10.	1,365	262. 10.
	520 to 600	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,102. 10.	1,102. 10.	1,102. 10.	1,102. 10.
	172 to 200								
Colonel and Captain	6,000	6,700	400	6,700	400	6,700	400	6,700	400
with rank of Colonel from 1766	3,600	6,300	2,800	6,300	2,800	6,300	2,800	6,300	2,800
h rank of Lieut. Colonel from 1766	2,400	3,500	900	3,500	900	3,500	900	3,500	900
eutenant, with rank of Lieutenant from 1766	1,500	2,600	1,100	2,600	1,100	2,600	1,100	2,600	1,100
with rank of Captain from 1766	900	1,500	600	1,500	600	1,500	600	1,500	600
	450	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
	200								
ster	150								
l Captain	5,000 to 6,000	The Colonel of the Royal Regiment, which had two Battalions, was to be allowed an increased price on							
Colonel and Captain	2,000 to 2,400	3,500	900	3,500	900	3,500	900	3,500	900
Captain	1,500 to 1,800	2,600	1,100	2,600	1,100	2,600	1,100	2,600	1,100
	840 to 1,000	1,500	700	1,500	550	1,500	550	1,500	550
eutenant, with rank of Captain 2	380 to 450	800	250	950	400	950	400	950	400
nt	250 to 300	550	150	550	150	550	150	550	150
	170 to 200	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
	125 to 150								
ster	125 to 150								
t of Fuzileers 1st Lieutenants		550	100	450	100	550	100	550	100
h have 2d Lieutenants		450	450	550	450	450	450	450	450

These Regiments were formed in 1788 from the Troops of Horse Guards.

It is supposed that the price of the Commissions in thes Troops were altered in 1777, b the order cannot be found.

War Office,
27 June 1822.

MISSIONS in succession in each CORPS; and also, the Difference between the Full and Half Pay of each Rank in each Corps; so far as

PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of 14 August 1783.			PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of 11 July 1788.		PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of 21 November 1793.		PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of 26 October 1798.		PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of 7 December 1802.	PRICES fixed by the REGULATION of 4 February 1808.	
Prices.	Difference.	Half Pay.	Prices.	Difference.	Prices.	Difference.	Prices.	Difference.	Difference in Value between Half Pay and Full Pay.	Prices.	Difference.
75	400	- -	In 1788, the two Regiments of Life Guards were formed from these Troops.								
75	900	- -									
75	200	- -									
75	1,500	- -									
75	1,260	- -									
15	525	- -									
90	1,890	- -									
-	- -	- -	6,675	400	6,675	400	5,985	400	- - -	5.985	400
-	- -	- -	6,275	900	6,275	900	5,585	900	- - -	5,585	900
-	- -	- -	5,375	200	5,375	200	4,685	200	- - -	4,685	200
-	- -	- -	5,175	1,500	5,175	1,500	4,485	1,500	- - -	4,485	1,500
-	- -	- -	3,675	1,260	3,675	1,260	2,985	1,260	- - -	2,985	1,260
-	- -	- -	2,415	525	2,415	525	1,725	525	- - -	1,725	525
-	- -	- -	1,890	1,890	1,890	1,890	1,200	1,200	- - -	1,200	1,200
-	- -	- -	These troops were reduced in 1788.								
-	- -	- -									
-	- -	- -									
-	- -	- -									
-	- -	- -									
-	- -	- -									
00	900	- -	6,000	900	6,000	900	6,000	900	- - -	4,950	900
00	1,100	- -	5,100	1,100	5,100	1,100	5,100	1,100	- - -	4,050	1,100
00	800	- -	4,000	800	4,000	800	4,000	800	- - -	2 950	1 600
00	800	- -	3,200	800	3,200	800	3,200	800	- - -	This rank was abolished i	
00	300	- -	2,400	300	2,400	300	2,400	300	- - -	1,350	300
00	2,100	- -	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	- - -	1,050	1,050
00	950	- -	In 1747, Three of these Regiments were converted into Dragoon Guards, and the remainder in 1788.								
50	1,150	- -									
00	650	- -									
50	700	- -									
50	150	- -									
00	1,600	- -									
sing of their Commissions.											
50	1,100	1,825	3,525		5,350	1,100	4,982. 10.	1,100	4,982. 10.	1,100	3,157. 10.	4,982 10.	1,100
50	1,100	1,460	2,790		4.250	1,100	3,882. 10.	1,100	3,882. 10.	1,100	2,422. 10.	3,882 10.	1,100
50	1,050	1.003. 15.	2,146. 5.		3,150	1,050	2,782. 10.	1,050	2,782. 10.	1,050	1,778. 15.	2,782 10.	1,785
00	735	547. 10.	1,552. 10.		2,100	735	1,732. 10.	735	1,732. 10.	735	1,185	This rank was abolished i	
55	262. 10.	547. 10.	817. 10.		1,365	262. 10.	997. 10.	262. 10.	997. 10.	262. 10.	450	997. 10.	262. 10.
. 10.	1,102. 10.	456. 5.	646. 5.		1,102. 10.	1,102. 10.	735	735	735	735	278. 15.	735	735
00	400	- -	- - -		6,700	400	6,700	400	6,700	400	- - -	6,700	400
00	2,800	- -	- - -		6,300	2,800	6,300	2,800	6,300	2,800	- - -	6,300	2,800
00	900	- -	- - -		3,500	900	3,500	900	3,500	900	- - -	3,500	2,000
00	1,100	- -	- - -		2,600	1,100	2,600	1,100	2,600	1,100	- - -	This rank was abolished i	
00	600	- -	- - -		1,500	600	1,500	600	1,500	600	1,000	1,500	600
00	900	- -	- - -		900	900	900	900	900	900	- -	900	900
posing of his Commission.													
00	900	1,551. 5.	1,948. 5.		3,500	900	3,500	900	3,500	900	1,948. 5.	3,500	900
00	1,100	1,368. 15.	1,231. 5.		2,600	1,100	2,600	1,100	2,600	1,100	1,231. 5.	2,600	1,100
00	550	821. 5.	678. 15.		1,500	550	1,500	550	1,500	550	678. 15.	1,500	950
50	400	383. 5.	566. 15.		950	400	950	400	950	400	566. 15.	This rank was abolished i	
50	150	383. 5.	166. 15.		550	150	550	150	550	150	166. 15.	550	150
00	400	301. 2. 6.	98. 17. 6.		400	400	400	400	400	400	98. 17. 6.	400	400
50	100	383. 5.	166. 15.		550	100	550	100	550	100	166. 15.	550	100
50	450	301. 2. 6.	148. 17. 6.		450	450	450	450	450	450	148. 17. 6.	450	450

II.—Schedule of Copies of the Authorities or Orders by which a Sum or Sum of Money were first charged for Commissions in the Army, on Entrance, Promotion or Exchange between Half and Full Pay, and of all Orders altering the Amount of these Sums.

(1.)

7th March - 168¾. — Warrant, ordering that when Officers surrender their Commissions, the Buyer and Seller shall each pay 12*d.* in the pound to the use of the Royal Hospital - p. 322

(2.)

27th February 17$\frac{18}{20}$. — Regulations for the Sale of Commissions - - - - - ibid

(3.)

31st January - 1766. — Report of a Board of General Officers, fixing the Prices of Commissions - p. 325

(4.)

2d February 1766. — Letter from the Secretary-at-War to the Judge Advocate General, inquiring the grounds upon which the Board of General Officers proceeded in fixing the future prices of Commissions - - - - - - - - - p. 327

(5.)

3d February 1766. — Letter from the Judge Advocate General to the Secretary-at-War, in reply - ibid

(6.)

10th February 1766. — Warrant, fixing the Prices of Commissions - - - ibid

(7.)

24th July - 1772. — Warrant, altering the Prices of Commissions of Captain Lieutenants - - ,

(8.)

9th February 1773. — Letter from the Judge Advocate General to the Secretary-at-War - - ibid

(9.)

22d February 1773. — Warrant, altering the Prices of Commissions of Captains, Captain Lieutenant, Lieutenant, and Cornet, in the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, as specified in the Judge Advocate General's Letter to the Secretary-at-War of 9th February 1773 - p. 329

(10.)

22d February 1773. — Warrant, fixing the Prices of Commissions in the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, and the difference in value between the several Commissions in succession - ibid

(11.)

14th August 1783. — Prices of Commissions, as apportioned and fixed by His Majesty's Regulations - p. 330

(12.)

11th July - 1788. — Order of the Gold Stick, fixing the Prices of Commissions in the Life Guards p. 331

(13.)

21st November 1799. — Circular from the Adjutant-General, reducing the Price of Cornetcies in the Regiments of Cavalry - - - - - - - - - ibid

(14.)

26th October 1798. — Order of the Gold Stick, reducing the Price of the Commissions of Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant in the Life Guards - - - - - - ibid

(15.)

7th December 1802. — Memorandum of the Adjutant General, fixing the difference to be paid to Lieutenants of the Foot Guards exchanging to Half Pay - - - - - ibid

(16.)

4th February 1808. — Memorandum reducing the Price of a Co netcy in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards - - - - - - - - p. 332

(17.)

22d October - 1818. — Letter from the Adjutant General, fixing the difference to be paid to Lieutenants and Ensigns of the Foot Guards exchanging to Half Pay - - - - ibid

(18.)

1st August - 1821. — Report of a Board of General Officers, fixing the Prices of Commissions for the Army - - - - - - - - - ibid

(19.)

1st August - 1821. — Memorandum of the King, approving the Report of the Board of General Officers p. 335

War Office, 27 June 1822. } PALMERSTON.

(20.)

1st July - 1693. — Warrant, prescribing Form of Oath to be taken by Officers or Soldiers against receiving any present or gratuity for obtaining employment - - - - ibid

(21.)

1st July - 1695. — Extract from Act of Parliament 6 & 7 W. III. c. 8., prescribing Form of Oath against the Purchase of Commissions in the Army - - - - - ibid

(22.)

1st May - 1711. — Extract from Warrant, cap. 5., directing that no Officer have leave to sell his Commission who has not served 20 Years, or been disabled; and that 12*d.* in the pound of the Purchase Money be paid to the Fund of Chelsea Hospital - - - p. 336

(23.)

7th Sept. - 1711. — Warrant, declaring that the Provisions in cap. 5. of the Warrant of 1st May be applicable only to the Ranks above that of Captain - - - - - ibid

Appendix No. I.

(1.)

WARRANT, ordering that when OFFICERS surrender their COMMISSIONS, the Buyer and Seller shall each pay 12*d.* in the pound, to the use of the Royal Hospital.—7th March 168$\frac{3}{4}$.

C. R.

WHEREAS, out of Our great care for the maintenance of such as have or shall have served in Our Land Forces, We have given order for the building and finishing a Royal Hospital; and it being also reasonable that such Officers as receive Our Commissions should contribute to so good and charitable a work. Our Will and Pleasure is, That when any Governor of Our Forts or Garrisons, or any Commission Officer of Our Land Forces, shall obtain leave from Us to surrender his Commission, Command, or Employment, and that at his humble request, We shall grant the same to any other,—That in such case the person so surrendering his Command, shall pay twelve pence out of every twenty shillings that shall be given him in case of such surrender. And that the person likewise to whom the said surrender shall be made, shall also pay twelve pence for every twenty shillings given to the person surrendering as aforesaid; and to the end a true account may be had of the money so appointed by Us to be reserved for the Use of Our said Hospital, We do further direct, that no Commission be issued out of the office of either of Our principal Secretaries of State to any Governor or Officer of Our said Forts, Garrisons, or Land Forces, without a certificate first had from the Paymaster-General of Our Forces, that such persons so surrendering, to whose behoof such surrender is made, shall have each of them duly satisfied the said reservation of twelve pence out of every twenty shillings, or given sufficient security for payment of the same to Our said Paymaster, for the use of Our said Royal Hospital. And we do further charge and command the said Paymaster of Our Forces to take care, upon the application of such person as aforesaid, that such certificate be duly given, as soon as they shall appear to have complied with Our Will and Pleasure.

Given at Our Court at Newmarket, the 7th day of March 168$\frac{3}{4}$, in the 36th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

N.B.—This Warrant is added to the Papers called for by the House of Commons, as it shows that the practice of selling Commissions existed as early as the year 168$\frac{3}{4}$, although no formal Regulation on that head can be found of an earlier date than the 27th February 17$\frac{19}{20}$.

(2.)

REGULATIONS for the SALE of COMMISSIONS.—27th February 17$\frac{19}{20}$.

1st.—THAT whatever Officer shall desire leave to sell, shall be obliged to resign his Commission at the rates and on the conditions hereafter mentioned; to which end the seller is not to be admitted to interfere in any manner whatsoever, in the recommendation of his successor.

2d.—That no Officer, above the degree of a Lieutenant, be admitted as a purchaser, whereby he may obtain any higher rank, unless he hath served as a Commission Officer upwards of ten years.

3d.—That no Colonel shall sell, but to such as have rank as Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel; and no Lieutenant-Colonel, but to such as have rank of Major; no Major but to such as have rank of Captain; no Captain, but to such as have rank of Lieutenant; and no Lieutenant, but to a Cornet or Ensign.

4th.—That every Officer having leave to purchase any higher Commission shall be at liberty to dispose of his then present Commission for the prices hereafter mentioned, and according to the preceding rules.

To avoid any doubt, it is declared, that Captains of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, as well as Lieutenants in the Foot Guards, may be admitted to purchase Commissions in either of the Three Regiments of Guards, and the Ensigns to purchase the posts of Lieutenants, subject to the regulations and prices mentioned.

Every Officer desiring leave to dispose of his Commission, shall sign such his request; and that he is content to resign at the price fixed, and lodge the same in the War Office, that a successor may be appointed by His Majesty.

His Majesty hath approved and allowed of the foregoing Rules and following Prices of Commissions, nevertheless subject to such alterations and variations as His Majesty in His good pleasure shall from time to time think fit.

By His Majesty's Command,

Whitehall, 27 Feb^{y} 17$\frac{19}{20}$. GEORGE TREBY.

FIRST TROOP OF HORSE GUARDS.	Price of Commissions.
Captain and Colonel	—
Lieutenant	£4,000
Cornet	3,400
Guidon	3,200
Exempt	1,600
Brigadier	1,000
Sub Brigadier	500
Adjutant	300
2d Troop	Ditto.
3d Troop	Ditto.
4th Troop	Ditto.

FIRST TROOP OF HORSE GRENADIER GUARDS.	Price of Commissions.
Captain and Colonel	—
Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel	£3,600
Major	2,900
Lieutenant and Captain	2,000
Guidon and Captain	1,600
Sub Lieutenant	900
Adjutant	270
2d Troop	Ditto.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS.	Price of Commissions.
Colonel and Captain	—
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	£4,000
Major and Captain	3,300
Captain	2,500
Captain Lieutenant	1,500
Lieutenant	1,200
Cornet	1,000
Quarter-Master	300
Adjutant	200

LORD IRWYN'S REGIMENT.	Price of Commissions.
Colonel and Captain	£9,000
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	4,000
Major and Captain	3,300
Captain	2,500
Captain Lieutenant	1,500
Lieutenant	1,200
Cornet	1,000
Adjutant	200

Lord Londonderry's Regiment
Major-General Wade's
Major-General Wynn's
Brigadier Warren's
Brigadier Nappier's
Major-General Sibourg's

The Colonels of these Corps to dispose at £7,500 each, and all the other Officers at the prices allowed of in Lord Irwyn's Regiment.

DRAGOONS.

Royal Regiment of Dragoons
Colonel Sydney's
Brigadier Bowle's (late Pepper's)
Colonel Campbell's
Lord Carpenter's
Major-General Evans's
Earl of Stair's
Colonel Kerr's

All these Regiments are included in the following regulation, excepting such as have, or shall have any additional Troops; in which case, regard is to be had to the Colonels of such Regiments, when they shall be allowed to dispose of their Commands.

	Price of Commissions.
Colonel and Captain	£7,000
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	3,200
Major and Captain	2,600
Captain	1,800
Captain Lieutenant	1,000
Lieutenant	800
Cornet	600
Adjutant	200

Appendix No. I.

Brigadier Gore's Regiment
Brigadier Honywood's
Brigadier Croft's
Colonel Bowle's
Brigadier Munden's
Brigadier Dormer's

} These Regiments are included in the following regulation.

	Price of Commissions.
Colonel and Captain	£6,000
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	2,700
Major and Captain	2,200
Captain	1,500
Captain Lieutenant	850
Lieutenant	680
Cornet	520
Adjutant	172

FIRST REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS.

	Price of Commissions.
Colonel and Captain	—
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	£6,000
1st Major and Captain	3,600
2d Major and Captain	3,600
Captain	2,400
Captain Lieutenant	1,500
Lieutenant	900
Ensign	450
Adjutant	200
Quarter-Master	150

2d Regiment of Foot Guards
3d Regiment of Foot Guards

} These two Regiments are included in the above regulation, excepting the Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain, who is to dispose for 5,000*l.* each.

Royal Regiment of Foot
Colonel Kirke's
Lieutenant-General Wills's
Colonel Cadogan's
Brigadier Groves
Colonel Montague's
Brigadier Stanwix's
Colonel Cotton's
Colonel Clayton's
Colonel Harrison's
Colonel Cholmley's
Major-General Wightman's
Lieutenant-General Macartney's
— Dormer's
— Geo. Grove's
— Howard's
— Morryson's
— Handasyd's
— Whetam's
— O'Hara's
— Cosby's
— Pierce's
— Egerton's
— Shannon's
— Preston's
— Sabine's
— James Ottway's

} All these Regiments are included in the following regulation, excepting Lord Orkney's Royal Regiment of Foot, which, consisting of two Battalions, regard is to be had to the Colonel thereof, when he shall be allowed to dispose of his command.

	Price of Commissions.
Colonel and Captain	£6,000
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	2,400
Major and Captain	1,800
Captain	1,000
Captain Lieutenant	450
Lieutenant	300
Ensign	200
Adjutant	150
Quarter-Master	150

Lord John Kerr's Regiment Lord Mark Kerr's Colonel Barrett's Colonel Hawley's Colonel Charles Ottway's Lieutenant-General Sankey's Brigadier Bissett's Sir Charles Hotham's Brigadier Borr's Lord Hinchinbrooke's Colonel Chudleigh's Colonel Lucas's Colonel Phillipp's	All these Regiments are included in the following Regulation.	
	Price of Commissions.	
Colonel and Captain	£5,000	
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	2,000	
Major and Captain	1,500	
Captain	840	
Captain Lieutenant	380	
Lieutenant	250	
Ensign	170	
Adjutant	125	
Quarter-Master	125	

(3.)

REPORT of the BOARD of GENERAL OFFICERS, relative to the PRICES of COMMISSIONS, 31st January 1766.

May it please Your Majesty,

IN obedience to Your Majesty's commands, signified to us by the Judge Advocate, directing us to consider and report our opinion what sum may be proper to be given for each of the Commissions in the Army, herein-after specified; when the same shall be permitted to be sold; and whether any difference should be made between the price of Commissions, in regiments serving in and out of Europe;—

WE, the underwritten General Officers of the Army, have had several meetings thereupon, and have for the more certainty, procured every information in our power, and upon mature consideration, duly weighing the pay and rank attendant upon the several Commissions;—we do most humbly offer to Your Majesty the following estimate wherein the sum proper to be given for each of the Commissions referred to our consideration, is, according to the best of our judgment, apportioned. And we are unanimously of opinion that the same, if it shall meet with Your Majesty's Royal approbation, should be uniformly observed in the respective Corps, whether serving in or out of Europe, whenever Your Majesty shall in Your good pleasure permit such Commissions to be sold. And we are further humbly of opinion, that if any deficiency should arise, by the Commissions of Cornet, Ensign, or Second Lieutenant, not producing the price allowed by the said estimate, the loss should be sustained by the Officer who obtains leave to sell; *viz.*—

COMMISSIONS.	PRICES.	Difference in value between the several Commissions in succession.
FIRST AND SECOND TROOPS OF HORSE GUARDS.		
1st Lieutenant-Colonel	£ 5,500	£ 400
2d Lieutenant-Colonel	5,100	800
Cornet and Major	4,300	200
Guidon and Major	4,100	1,400
Exempt and Captain	2,700	1,200
Brigadier and Lieutenant, or Adjutant and Lieutenant	1,500	300
Sub-Brigadier and Cornet	1,200	1,200
		£ 5,500
FIRST AND SECOND TROOPS OF HORSE GRENADIER GUARDS.		
Lieutenant-Colonel	£ 5,400	£ 1,200
Major	4,200	1,100
Lieutenant and Captain	3,100	100
Guidon and Captain	3,000	1,300
Sub-Lieutenant	1,700	300
Adjutant	1,400	1,400
		£ 5,400

Appendix No. I.

Commissions.	Prices.	Difference in Value between the several Commissions in succession.
HORSE.		
Lieutenant-Colonel	£ 5,200	£ 950
Major	4,250	1,150
Captain	3,100	1,100
Captain Lieutenant	2,000	250
Lieutenant	1,750	150
Cornet	1,600	1,600
		£ 5,200
DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.		
Lieutenant-Colonel	£ 4,700	£ 1,100
Major	3,600	1,100
Captain	2,500	1,100
Captain Lieutenant	1,400	250
Lieutenant	1,150	150
Cornet	1,000	1,000
		£ 4,700
FOOT GUARDS.		
Lieutenant-Colonel	£ 6,700	£ 400
1st Major, 2d Major, 3d Major, with rank of Colonel	6,300	2,800
Captain	3,500	900
Captain Lieutenant, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel	2,600	1,100
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain	1,500	600
Ensign	900	900
		£ 6,700
MARCHING REGIMENTS OF FOOT.		
Lieutenant-Colonel	£ 3,500	£ 900
Major	2,600	1,100
Captain	1,500	700
Captain Lieutenant	800	250
*Lieutenant	550	150
Ensign	400	400
		£ 3,500
*In the Regiments of Fuzileers, which have 1st and 2d Lieutenants — 1st Lieutenant	550	100
*In the Regiments of Fuzileers, which have 1st and 2d Lieutenants — 2d Lieutenant	450	450

All which is most humbly submitted.

Judge Advocate's Office,
31 Jan. 1766.

CADOGAN.
ARGYLE.
J. CHOLMONDELEY.
JOHN MURRAY.
LOUDOUN.
PANMURE.
G. BEAUCLERK.
ALBEMARLE.
FRAN. LEIGHTON.
R. MANNERS.
WALDEGRAVE.
GEORGE BOSCAWEN.
G. HOWAR.
WILLIAM WHITMORE.
LORNE.
WILLIAM A'COURT.
CHARLES MONTAGU.
WILLIAM STRODE.
JEFF. AMHERST.
ROBERT MONCKTON.
JOHN PARKER.
J. LAMBTON.
JOHN PARSLOW.
TOWNSHEND.
F. CAVENDISH.
CANTILUPE.
JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON.
WILLIAM KEPPEL.
RICHARD PEIRSON.
WILLIAM RUFANE.

(4.)

LETTER from the SECRETARY-AT-WAR to the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, inquiring the grounds upon which the Board of General Officers proceeded in fixing the future Prices of Commissions.

SIR, War Office, 2d February 1766.

I HAVE received your letter, containing the Report of the Board of General Officers, on a Matter referred to them by the King, touching the price which should for the future be given for Commissions in the army. I will lay it before His Majesty the first opportunity; but as you were present during the settling of these prices, I must desire you will acquaint me, for the King's information, what were the general grounds on which the Board went in fixing the different rates.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

C. Gould, Esq. BARRINGTON.

(5.)

LETTER from the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL to the SECRETARY-AT-WAR, in reply.

MY LORD, Horse Guards, 3 February 1766.

AGREEABLE to your Lordship's letter, desiring me to acquaint you, for His Majesty's information, what were the general grounds upon which the Board of General Officers has proceeded in fixing the prices of the several Commissions, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Board considered the value of the pay and of the rank distinctly, and after fixing what appeared to them a reasonable price for the Commissions of Cornet and Ensign in the respective corps, and which they might probably be sold for in time of war as well as peace, proceeded to estimate every increase of pay after the rate of 100*l.* for each shilling per diem, in a general view, not attending minutely to fractional sums; and in the next place, endeavoured to fix a certain proportional value upon each advancement in rank, such as might, if possible, be extended to all the different corps.

Accordingly, your Lordships will observe the valuation of rank to be uniformly the same (allowing only for some fractions occasioned by the difference in pay afore-mentioned) throughout the Cavalry; *viz.* for gaining the rank of Lieutenant, 50*l.*; for a Captain Lieutenancy, 250*l.*; for the rank of Captain, 450*l.* (or in corps where there is no Captain Lieutenant, and the promotion from Lieutenant to Captain is made in one step, 700*l.*); for a Majority, 600*l.*; and for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 700*l.* And the same valuation of rank is extended also to the Foot Service, except in the single Commission of Captain, wherein the Board has in some degree conformed to the difference which has ever prevailed in the price and reputed value between a Troop in the Cavalry and a Company of Foot, and has valued the advancement from Lieutenant to Captain, including the Captain Lieutenancy, nearly at 400*l.*

I believe these few observations will show the principles upon which the present Report is founded; concerning which I am persuaded the Board would wish me to give your Lordship every explanation in my power.

I am, with respect, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant,

Lord Viscount Barrington, C. GOULD.
&c. &c. &c.

(6.)

WARRANT, fixing the PRICES of COMMISSIONS.

GEORGE R. 10th February 1766.

WHEREAS, We were pleased to signify Our pleasure by a letter from Our Secretary-at-War, bearing date the 3d of October 1765, to the Judge Advocate General of Our Forces, or his Deputy, that he should summon the Board of Our General Officers, in order that they might consider and report their opinion to Us, what sum might be proper to be given for each of the Commissions in Our Army, particularly specified in the above-mentioned letter, in cases where We should be pleased to permit the same to be sold; and also, that they should consider and report their opinion to Us, whether any difference should be made between the price of Commissions of Regiments serving in and out of Europe; and if any, that they should specify what difference: And the said Board of Our General Officers, having accordingly taken the said matters into consideration, and having submitted to Us their opinion thereupon, by their Report bearing date the 31st January 1766, a Copy of which Report is hereunto annexed; and We having been pleased to approve of the same, Our Will and Pleasure is, That in all cases where We shall permit any of the Commissions specified therein to be sold, the sum to be paid for the same shall not exceed the prices set down in the said Report. And all Colonels, Agents, and other Our Military Officers, are

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hereby required and directed to conform strictly and carefully to the regulation hereby laid down and established, upon pain of Our highest displeasure.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 10th day of February 1766, in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
BARRINGTON.

(7.)

WARRANT, altering the PRICES of COMMISSIONS of CAPTAIN LIEUTENANTS.

GEORGE R. 24th July 1772.

WHEREAS, by Our Warrant bearing date the 10th day of February 1766, We were pleased, in consequence of a Report from Our Board of General Officers, to direct, that in all cases where We shall permit any of the Commissions therein specified to be sold, the sum to be paid for the same shall not exceed the Prices set down in the said Report, a Copy whereof was to Our said Warrant annexed. And whereas, on the 25th day of May last, We were pleased to direct that, for the future, the Captain Lieutenants of Our Cavalry and Marching Regiments shall have rank as well in Our Army as in their respective Regiments as Captains. Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that in consideration of the said promotion given to the Captain Lieutenants, the sums to be paid for the respective Commissions herein-after named, be appointed in the following manner, *viz.*—

COMMISSIONS.	PRICE.	DIFFERENCE.
HORSE.		
Captain	£ 3,100	£ 650
Captain Lieutenant, having the rank of Captain	2,450	700
Lieutenant	1,750	150
Cornet	1,600	1,600
DRAGOON GUARDS, AND DRAGOONS.		
Captain	£ 2,500	£ 650
Captain Lieutenant, having the rank of Captain	,850	700
Lieutenant	1,150	150
Cornet	1,000	1,000
MARCHING REGIMENTS OF FOOT.		
Captain	£ 1,500	£ 550
Captain Lieutenant, having the rank of Captain	950	400
Lieutenant	550	150
Ensign	400	400

And all Colonels, Agents, and other Our Military Officers, are hereby required and directed to conform strictly and carefully to the Regulations hereby laid down and established, upon pain of Our highest displeasure.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 24th day of July 1772, in the twelfth year of Our Reign

By His Majesty's Command,
BARRINGTON.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Charles Gould, Esq.
Judge Advocate General of Our Forces.

(8.)

LETTER from the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL to the SECRETARY-AT-WAR.

MY LORD, Horse Guards, 9th February 1773.

IN obedience to His Majesty's commands, I have summoned the several Colonels of the Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons on the British Establishment, and have laid your Lordship's letter of the 27th of last month, before them, at a meeting this day, consisting of,—

General Sir John Mordaunt;
General James Cholmondeley;
General William Earl of Panmure;
General John Mostyn;
General John Earl Waldegrave;
Lieutenant General George Howard;
Lieutenant General George Augustus Eliott;
Lieutenant General Benjamin Carpenter;
Major General Charles Fitzroy; and
Major General John Burgoyne;

Who have taken the matter referred to them by your Lordship's said letter, into mature consideration; and I have now the honour to report to your Lordship their unanimos opinion, that the prices of the several Commissions of Captain, Captain Lieutenant, Lieutenant, and Cornet in the Regiments of Dragoon Guards, and Dragoons, as appointed by the late Report of General Officers, and by His Majesty's late Warrant of the 24th July 1772, are inadequate, and that instead thereof, the prices hereunder specified appear to them proper to be paid for the said Commissions respectively, when His Majesty shall be pleased to permit the same to be sold; *viz.*—

For the Commission of Captain - - - - 3,000 guineas.
For the Commission of Captain Lieutenant - 2,000 guineas.
For the Commission of Lieutenant - - - 1,300 guineas.
For the Commission of Cornet - - - - 1,050 guineas.

I am with respect,

The Lord Viscount Barrington, My Lord, &c.
His Majesty's Secretary at War. CHARLES GOULD.

(9.)

WARRANT, altering the PRICES of COMMISSIONS of Captain, Captain Lieutenant, Lieutenant, and Cornet in the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, as specified in the Judge Advocate General's Letter to the Secretary at War, of 9th February 1773.

GEORGE R. 22d February 1773.

WHEREAS We were pleased to signify Our pleasure, by a Letter from Our Secretary at War, bearing date the 27th January last, to the Judge Advocate General of Our Forces, or his deputy, that he should convene the several Colonels of Our Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, on the British Establishment, in order that they might consider whether the Prices of the Commissions of Captain, Captain Lieutenant, Lieutenant, and Cornet, in Our said Regiments, as apportioned in the late Report made to Us from the Board of General Officers, and by Our late Warrant, bearing date the 24th July last, did appear adequate; and in case the Prices did not so appear, that the said Colonels should report to Us their opinions, what sums might be proper to be paid for each of the Commissions above-mentioned, in cases where We should permit the same to be sold: And the said Colonels having accordingly taken the said matters into consideration, and having submitted to Us their opinion thereupon, by their Report, bearing date the 9th instant, a copy of which Report is hereunto annexed, and We having been pleased to approve of the same, Our will and pleasure is, that in all cases where We shall permit any of the Commissions specified therein to be sold, the sum to be paid for the same shall not exceed the Prices set down in the said Report: And all Colonels, Agents, and other Our Military Officers, are hereby required and directed to conform strictly and carefully to the regulation hereby laid down and established, upon pain of Our highest displeasure.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 22d day of February 1773, in the thirteenth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's command,
BARRINGTON.

(10.)

WARRANT, fixing the PRICES of COMMISSIONS in the DRAGOON GUARDS and DRAGOONS and the Difference in Value between the several Commissions in succession.

GEORGE R. 22d February 1773.

OUR Will and Pleasure is, That in all cases where We shall permit any of the Commissions in Our Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons to be sold, the sum to be paid for the said Commissions respectively shall not exceed the Prices under-mentioned; *viz.*—

COMMISSIONS.	PRICES.	Difference in Value between the several Commissions in succession.
Lieutenant-Colonel - - -	£ 5,350	£ 1,100
Major - - - - -	4,250	1,100
Captain - - - - -	3,150	1,050
Captain Lieutenant, with rank of Captain -	2,100	735
Lieutenant - - - - -	1,365	262 10
Cornet - - - - -	1,102 10	1,102 10
		£ 5,350 0

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And all Colonels, Agents, and other Our Military Officers, are hereby required and directed to conform strictly and carefully to the Regulation hereby laid down and established, upon pain of Our highest displeasure.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 22d day of February 1773, in the thirteenth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's command,
BARRINGTON.

(11.)

Prices of COMMISSIONS, as apportioned and fixed by HIS MAJESTY'S Regulations; War-Office, 14th August 1783.

		Full Price of Commissions.	Difference in Value between the several Commissions in succession.	Half Pay at 10 years purchase.	Difference in Value between Half Pay and Full Pay.
Horse.	Lieut. Colonel	£ 5,200	£ 950	—	—
	Major	4,250	1,150	—	—
	Captain	3,100	650	—	—
	Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	2,450	700	—	—
	Lieutenant	1,750	150	—	—
	Cornet	1,600	1,600	—	—
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	Lieut. Colonel	5,350	1,100	1,825	3,525
	Major	4,250	1,100	1,460	2,790
	Captain	3,150	1,050	1,003 15	2,146 5
	Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	2,100	735	547 10	1,552 10
	Lieutenant	1,365	262 10	547 10	817 10
	Cornet	1,102 10	1,102 10	456 5	646 5
Foot Guards.	Lieut. Colonel	6,700	400	—	—
	1st Major	6,300	2,800	—	—
	2nd Major				
	3rd Major				
	Captain, with rank of Lieut. Colonel	3,500	900	—	—
	Captain Lieut. with ditto	2,600	1,100	—	—
	Lieut., with rank of Captain	1,500	600	—	—
	Ensign	900	900	—	—
Marching Regiments of Foot.	Lieut. Colonel	3,500	900	1,551 5	1,948 15
	Major	2,600	1,100	1,368 15	1,231 5
				Half Pay at 9 years purchase.	
	Captain	1,500	550	821 5	678 15
	Captain Lieut., with rank of Captain	950	400	383 5	566 15
	Lieutenant	550	150	383 5	166 15
	Ensign	400	400	301 2 6	98 17 6
	In the Reg. of Fuzileers, which have 1st and 2nd Lieuts. 1st Lieut.	550	100	383 5	166 15
	2nd Lieut.	450	450	301 2 6	148 17 6

By His Majesty's command,
RICHARD FITZPATRICK.

(12.)

ORDER of the GOLD STICK, fixing the PRICES of COMMISSIONS in the LIFE GUARDS.—11th July 1788.

THE King has been pleased to approve and order, that the regulated prices of Commissions for the Troops of Horse Guards, as paid in 1777, shall continue as the regulated prices to both Regiments of Life Guards; *viz.*—

	Full Price.	Difference.
First Lieutenant-Colonel	£ 6,675	£ 400
Second Lieutenant-Colonel	6,275	900
First Major	5,375	200
Second Major	5,175	1,500
Captain	3,675	1,260
Lieutenant, and Adjutant and Lieutenant	2,415	525
Cornet	1,890	1,890

(Signed) AMHERST,
Gold Stick.

(13.)

CIRCULAR from the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, reducing the PRICE of CORNETCIES in the REGIMENTS of CAVALRY.

SIR, Adjutant-General's Office, 21st November 1793.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, by Lord Amherst's directions, that on account of the unusual difficulty which has been found of late, in procuring young gentlemen, properly qualified, for the purchase of Cornetcies at the present Regulation price, His Majesty has been pleased to reduce the amount thereof to Seven hundred Guineas, until further orders.

I have, &c.

Circular to Colonels of Cavalry Regiments in Great Britain:—The Blues excepted.

(Signed) WM. FAWCETT,
Adjutant-General.

(14.)

ORDER of the GOLD STICK, reducing the PRICE of the COMMISSIONS of CORNET and SUB-LIEUTENANT in the LIFE GUARDS.—26th October 1798.

IN consequence of the great difficulty which has occurred in finding proper purchasers for Commissions of Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant in the Life Guards, His Majesty has been pleased to reduce the price of the said Commissions, till further orders, to the sum of Twelve hundred Pounds (£1,200;) and to order, that such as are now vacant, shall be disposed of at a price not exceeding that sum.

(Signed) HARRINGTON,
Gold Stick in Waiting.

(15.)

MEMORANDUM of the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, fixing the Difference to be paid to LIEUTENANTS of the FOOT GUARDS, exchanging to Half Pay.

Horse Guards, 7th December 1802.

IT having been most humbly represented to the King, that there may be some Lieutenants of the Foot Guards who are not included in the approaching reduction, but who, from various causes, are desirous of retiring on Half-pay, and are deterred from making the necessary application, by the uncertainty of the terms on which such exchanges will be permitted. His Majesty is graciously pleased to direct, that the difference to be paid on such exchange, shall be fixed at One thousand Pounds; and it is His Majesty's further pleasure, that any Lieutenant of the Foot Guards having such an intention of exchanging on Half-pay, shall immediately declare the same, as exchanges of this nature will not hereafter be allowed, except under very peculiar circumstances.

Appendix No. I.

The Commanding Officers of the three Regiments of Foot Guards, will please to procure returns of those Lieutenants of their respective Regiments, included in the approaching reduction, who are desirous of exchanging to Full-pay as Lieutenants in the Foot Guards, on paying the above sum of One thousand Pounds, and transmit the same, together with returns of the Lieutenants who may wish to retire on Half-pay on the terms above-mentioned, without loss of time, to the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary, for His Royal Highness's information.

By Command of His Royal Highness,
HARRY CALVERT, A. G.

(16.)

MEMORANDUM, reducing the PRICE of a CORNETCY in the ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS.—4th February 1808.

Most humbly submitted to His Majesty.

MUCH difficulty being experienced in finding eligible purchasers for the Cornetcies in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, from the high price affixed to that Commission, *viz.* two thousand Guineas:—

It is most humbly submitted to His Majesty, that the price of the Cornetcies in that Regiment be reduced to One thousand Guineas, and that the latter mentioned sum may be in future the established price of a Cornetcy in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

Approved, (Signed) G. R.

(17.)

LETTER from the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, fixing the Difference to be paid to LIEUTENANTS and ENSIGNS of the FOOT GUARDS, exchanging to Half Pay.

MY LORD, Horse Guards, 22d October 1818.

I HAVE received the Commander-in-Chief's commands to acquaint your Lordship, that the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of a reduction taking place forthwith, in the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, of one Subaltern and 10 privates per company; and His Royal Highness desires that your Lordship will therefore take this opportunity to select the men for discharge who are the least efficient, either as to stature or bodily strength.

I have also to inform your Lordship, that as there may be some Lieutenants and Ensigns, who are not included in the approaching reduction, but who, from various causes, may be desirous of retiring upon Half-pay, the Prince Regent has been pleased to command, that the difference to be paid on such exchange by the Lieutenant, shall be fixed at One thousand Pounds, and by the Ensign, at Six hundred Pounds, to those on the permanent establishment who may be entitled to such indulgence; and any Subaltern of the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards having any intention of such retirement, must immediately declare the same, as exchanges of this nature will not hereafter be allowed, except under very particular circumstances.

His Royal Highness therefore desires, that your Lordship will be pleased to procure returns of those Subalterns, included in the reduction, who are desirous of exchanging to Full pay, on paying the difference above alluded to, and transmit to me the same, together with a return of those who may wish to retire on Half-pay, on the terms above-mentioned.

I am further to add, that it is His Royal Highness's pleasure, that the senior Officers to be reduced, who are willing to give the difference, are to have the preference.

I have, &c.

Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, or Officer commanding Grenadier Guards.

H. TORRENS.

(18.)

REPORT of a BOARD of GENERAL OFFICERS, fixing the PRICES of COMMISSIONS for the ARMY.

May it please Your Majesty,

IN obedience to Your Majesty's command, signified to us by the Judge Advocate General, directing us to refer to a Royal Warrant, bearing date the 10th of February 1766, which the Judge Advocate General has accordingly laid before us; and further directing us to consider and report our opinion, what sum may be proper to be given in future for each of the Commissions in the Army herein-after specified, when the same shall be permitted to be sold; and also, whether it would be advisable to make any and what alteration in the present rates of difference between Full and Half-pay.

We, the undersigned General Officers, having had a meeting thereupon, and it appearing to us, upon due investigation, that the Pay of Officers of certain branches of the Army has been increased since the above-mentioned Regulation of 1766; that the Rates of Half-pay have, in like manner, been increased; and that Commissions in the Army are of a higher value than that fixed for them by the aforesaid Regulation; we consider it to be expedient to revise the Prices of the several Commissions in the Army, as fixed by such Regulation of 1776, as well as the difference between Full and Half-pay in the Dragoons and Infantry, with a view of adapting the same to the present circumstances, and the general interests of the Service.

And we do accordingly most humbly offer to Your Majesty the following Estimate, wherein the sum proper to be given for each of the Commissions referred to our consideration, is, according to the best of our judgment, apportioned: And we are unanimously of opinion, that the same, if it shall meet Your Majesty's Royal approbation, should be uniformly observed in the respective Corps, whenever Your Majesty shall, in Your good pleasure, permit such Commission to be sold.

We have further humbly to report our opinion to Your Majesty, with respect to the difference between Full and Half Pay, and upon full consideration, the following appears to us to be a just scale of difference to be paid in the several cases of exchange from Half to Full Pay; and we humbly recommend the same for Your Majesty's consideration.

We beg leave to add, that the principle upon which the difference between Full and Half Pay in the Dragoons and Infantry, as here settled is, that the Officer going upon Half-pay, above the Rank of Cornet and Ensign, shall receive a Sum of Money for the Pay he loses, calculated at eight years purchase.

Commissions.	Prices.	Difference in Value between the several Commissions in succession.
ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.		
Cornet	£ 1,200	—
Lieutenant	1,600	£ 400
Captain	3,500	1,900
Major	5,350	1,850
Lieutenant Colonel	7,250	1,900
LIFE GUARDS.		
Cornet	£ 1,260	—
Lieutenant	1,785	£ 525
Captain	3,500	1,715
Major	5,350	1,850
Lieutenant-Colonel	7,250	1,900
DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.		
Cornet	£ 840	—
Lieutenant	1,190	£ 350
Captain	3,225	2,035
Major	4,575	1,350
Lieutenant-Colonel	6,175	1,600
FOOT GUARDS.		
Ensign	£ 1,200	—
Lieutenant	2,050	£ 850
Captain, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel	4,800	2,750
Major, with rank of Colonel	8,300	3,500
Lieutenant-Colonel	9,000	700
MARCHING REGIMENTS OF FOOT.		
Ensign	£ 450	—
Lieutenant	700	£ 250
Captain	1,800	1,100
Major	3,200	1,400
Lieutenant-Colonel	4,500	1,300

Appendix No. I.

HALF-PAY.

REGULATIONS showing the Price of each COMMISSION, and the amount of Differences to be paid in future between Half and Full Pay.

	Price of Commissions.	Amount of Difference.
CAVALRY.		
Cornet	£ 840	—
Lieutenant	1,190	£ 632 13 4
Captain	3,225	1,034 3 4
Major	4,575	1,352 — —
Lieutenant-Colonel	6,175	1,533 — —
INFANTRY.		
Ensign	£ 450	—
Lieutenant	700	£ 365
Captain	1,800	511
Major	3,200	949
Lieutenant-Colonel	4,500	1,314

All which is most humbly submitted.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.
HOWDEN, General.
ROSSLYN, General.
FRED^K MAITLAND, L^t Gen^l.
H. OAKES, L^t Gen^l.
BERESFORD, L^t Gen^l.
J. W. GORDON, Q^r M^r Gen^l
H. TORRENS, Adj^t Gen^l.

Judge Adv. General's Office,
1st August 1821.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED PRICES OF COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

	Full Prices of Commissions.	Differences in Value between the several Commissions in succession.	Difference in Value between Full and Half Pay.
Life Guards:			
Lieutenant-Colonel	£ 7,250	£ 1,900	
Major	5,350	1,850	
Captain	3,500	1,715	
Lieutenant	1,785	525	
Cornet	1,260		
Royal Regiment of Horse Guards:			
Lieutenant-Colonel	7,250	1,900	
Major	5,350	1,850	
Captain	3,500	1,900	
Lieutenant	1,600	400	
Cornet	1,200		
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons:			
Lieutenant-Colonel	6,175	1,600	£ 1,533
Major	4,575	1,350	1,352
Captain	3,225	2,035	1,034 3 4
Lieutenant	1,190	350	632 13 4
Cornet	840		300

Newly established Prices of Commissions in the Army—*cont.* Appendix No. I.

	Full Prices of Commissions.	Differences in Value between the several Commissions in succession.	Difference in Value between Full and Half Pay.
Foot Guards:			
Lieutenant-Colonel	9,000	700	
Major	8,300	3,500	
Captain, with the Rank of Lieut. Colonel	4,800	2,750	
Lieutenant, with the Rank of Captain	2,050	850	
Ensign, with the Rank of Lieutenant	1,200		
Regiments of Infantry:			
Lieutenant-Colonel	4,500	1,300	1,314
Major	3,200	1,400	949
Captain	1,800	1,100	511
Lieutenant	700	250	365
Ensign	450	- - -	150
Regiments of Fuzileers or Rifles:			
1st Lieutenant	700	200	365
Second Lieutenant	500	- - -	200

(19.)

MEMORANDUM of the KING, approving the Report of the Board of General Officers.

Horse Guards, 1st August 1821.

THE accompanying Report of a Board of General Officers, proposing an increase of the Prices of the Commissions in the Army, and alterations in the differences between Full and Half Pay, is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty, for Your Majesty's most gracious consideration and approval.

Approved,
(Signed) GEORGE R.

(20.)

WARRANT prescribing FORM OF OATH to be taken by OFFICERS or SOLDIERS against receiving any Present or Gratuity for obtaining Employment. 1st July 1693.

WILLIAM R.

OUR Will and Pleasure is, That you do not allow upon the Muster Rolls any Person who shall be hereafter Commissioned by Us, Our General, or the Commander-in-Chief of Our Forces, until he shall, besides the Oath of Fidelity to be taken by every Officer and Soldier in Our Army, have first taken and subscribed an Oath in the Words following; *viz.*

I A.B. do swear that I have not made any Present or Gratuity for obtaining the employment of , neither will I, nor shall any Person for me with my knowledge, at any time hereafter directly or indirectly make any present or reward for the same to any Person whatsoever. And I do further swear, that if at any time hereafter it shall come to my knowledge that any Gift, Present, or Reward has been made by any Friend either before or after my obtaining this Employment, that I will immediately discover the same to His Majesty or the Commander-in-Chief.

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given at Our Camp at Perth this 1st of July 1693, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's command,
WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

To Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin, Henry, Earl of Suffolk, Our Commissary-General of the Musters, or to his Deputy or Deputies.

(21.)

EXTRACT from ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 6 & 7 W. III. [c. 8., prescribing Form of Oath against the Purchase of Commissions in the Army.

AND to prevent the great mischief of buying and selling Military employment in His Majestie's Armies, bee it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that every Commission Officer which shall be hereafter employed in His Majestie's Military Service, shall before he bee mustred, and his Commission registered in the Office of the Commissary-General

Appendix No. I.

of the Musters, take the Oath following upon the Evangelist, expressing therein the name and quality of the office, and the name of the Colonel and the Regiment whether of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons; that is to say,

I, A. B., do hereby declare that I have neither directly or indirectly, by myself or any one for me with my knowledge, given or promised hereafter to give any sum of money, present, gift, or reward to any person or persons whatsoever, for obtaining my Commission to be in the Regiment of commanded by other than the usual Fee to the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, countersigning such Commission. So help me GOD.

Which Oath the said Commissary-General or any of his Deputies are hereby required and empowered to administer, and in the entering of the said Commission to insert a Memorial of the administering of the said Oath. Provided nevertheless, if the Officer be of any Troop or Company not regimental, the Colonel's name shall be omitted in the said Oath.

(22.)

EXTRACT from WARRANT of 1st May 1711, directing that no OFFICER have leave to sell his COMMISSION who has not served Twenty Years, or been disabled and that 12*d.* in the £ of the PURCHASE MONEY be paid to the Fund of CHELSEA HOSPITAL. Cap. 5.

IT is Our Will and Pleasure, also, That no Commissions in Our Armies be sold but by Our Approbation under Our Royal Sign Manual, that no Officer have leave to sell his Commission who has not served Twenty Years, or been disabled in the Service, unless upon some extraordinary occasion, where We shall think fit for the good of Our Service to allow thereof; and that in cases where We shall consent to the disposal of any Commission 12*d.* in every Pound be paid by both the buyer and seller, which it is Our intention should be applied to increase the Fund of Our Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

(23.)

WARRANT, September 7th, 1711, declaring that the PROVISIONS in Cap. 5. of the WARRANT of 1st May be applicable only to the RANKS above that of CAPTAIN.

WHEREAS by the Fifth Article of the Regulations We lately thought fit to make relating to Our Forces, Our Will and Pleasure is declared to be, that no Commission in Our Army be sold but by Our approbation under Our Royal Sign Manual, and that no Officer have leave to sell his Commission who has not served twenty years, or been disabled in Our Service; and whereas it has been represented to Us, that several inconveniences will attend the extensiveness of that Order; *viz.*—

1st. That it will be a very great hardship where subalterns by misfortunes in recruiting have mis-spent the levy money, and outrun themselves so as not to be able to continue in the Service, and if they cannot dispose of their Commissions, the debt must fall on the Regiment.

2ndly. In some cases Officers die, and leave great families in a starving condition, where it would be great charity to permit the Commissions to be disposed of, so as that the successors may give some consideration or allowance for the support of the widow and children; and

3rdly. Where Colonels shall judge it for the good of the Service to desire Officers from other Regiments who are better qualified than those next in rank in their own, the matter might be easily compromised and the said Officer satisfied with a small acknowledgment, as well as Our Service better answered.

None of which cases can be complied with as Our Orders now stand, without Our particular approbation under Our Royal Sign Manual, which may require so much time where such case shall happen amongst our forces abroad, as Our Service may suffer by the delay, especially at the distance of Spain and Portugal, and it having been for these reasons proposed that the said Fifth Article of our late Regulations be altered and limited only to such Commissions as are above the degree of a Captain, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, and We do hereby confirm the said Fifth Article of Our late Regulations, with the said alteration, *viz.*, that for the future Our approbation under Our Royal Sign Manual shall be necessary and had only in the case of the disposal of any Commissions above the degree of a Captain, whereof Our Captain-General or others Our Generals and Commander-in-Chief of Our Forces whom it doth or may concern are to take notice and govern accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 7th day of September 1711, in the tenth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
(Signed) G. GRANVILLE.

Appendix No. II.

No. II.

RETURN of the NUMBER of OFFICERS of ALL RANKS of the ARMY on FULL PAY on the 1st May 1856; showing the AMOUNT which each OFFICER has actually PAID for his COMMISSIONS, and the SUM to which each would be ENTITLED UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM on RETIRING from the SERVICE.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Cornet.	Cornetcy.	Lieutenantcy.	Troop.	Majority.	Lt.-Coloneley.				
											£	£	£	£
1st LIFE GUARDS	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3,500		6,900	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	5,350		5,350	
	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	7	–	–	24,000		24,000	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2,975		3,500	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	14,480		14,480	
	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	6,300		6,300	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		550	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–		200	
												56,605		61,280
2d LIFE GUARDS	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	7,250		7,250	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	5,350		5,350	
	–	–	8	–	–	8	8	8	–	–	28,000		28,000	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	14,480		14,480	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1,260		1,610	
	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	8,220		8,220	
												64,560		64,910
ROYAL HORSE GUARDS	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	7,250		7,250	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	5,350		5,350	
	–	–	8	–	–	8	8	8	–	–	28,000		28,000	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	7	–	–	–	11,495		11,495	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1,200		1,500	
	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		100	
												60,495		60,895
1st DRAGOON GUARDS	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	4,825		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	7	–	–	22,575		22,575	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2,035		2,835	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		2,490	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,000	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	7	–	–	–	8,330		8,330	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,340	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,340	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		750	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	3,360		3,360	
	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	—		300	
												48,920		55,070
2d DRAGOON GUARDS	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	6,175		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	12,900		12,900	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,740	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		1,150	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	4,760		4,760	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		950	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		1,190	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		1,680	
												32,820		38,345
3d DRAGOON GUARDS	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	6,175		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,350		19,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2,875		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,990	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	7,140		7,140	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,140	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		600	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		900	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	2,520		2,520	
												45,015		47,615
4th DRAGOON GUARDS	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	5,335		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,350		19,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2,385		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		1,550	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	3,570		3,570	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	4,200		5,850	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	840		840	
												40,605		45,135

Appendix No. II. Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Cornet.	Cornetcy.	Lieutenantcy.	Troop.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
5th Dragoon Guards	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	3,735		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3,225		4,575	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	6,450		6,450	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		1,150	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,890	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,890	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,790	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,790	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,190	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,190	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,140	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,040	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		450	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		450	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		1,680	
												24,610		36,375
6th Dragoon Guards	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	6,175		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	12,900		12,900	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2,875		3,175	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,890	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2,875		3,225	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	4,760		4,760	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,190	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		940	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		450	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	840		840	
												39,060		43,345
7th Dragoon Guards	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	6,175		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,350		19,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,890	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		2,890	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	5,950		5,950	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,190	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,190	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	840		840	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
												40,950		44,200
1st Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	6,175		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,350		19,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2,385		3,185	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,790	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	4,760		4,760	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,140	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,140	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		1,190	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		450	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		1,680	
												42,495		45,435
2d Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	6,175		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3,225		4,575	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	9,675		9,675	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,890	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		2,190	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2,875		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,340	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,000	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,140	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,140	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,140	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		1,190	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		600	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		500	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,190	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		400	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		1,680	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
												31,610		39,210

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.* Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Cornet.	Cornetcy.	Lieutenancy.	Troop.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
3d Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	4,225		4,575	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,350		19,350	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2,380		6,450	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	3,570		3,570	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	3,360		5,610	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	700		1,200	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	2,520		2,520	
												40,680		49,450
4th Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	6,175		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	9,675		9,675	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	8,625		9,675	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2,385		2,985	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		900	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	2,380		2,380	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,190	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	1,050		1,350	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	2,520		2,520	
												38,225		41,425
6th Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,225		4,575	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,350		19,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,840	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2,385		3,225	
	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	4,760		4,760	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		2,230	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		400	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		250	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		1,680	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		840	
												38,845		45,475
7th Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	6,175		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,350		19,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2,875		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		900	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	7,140		7,140	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		2,380	
	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	5,040		5,040	
												46,835		48,785
8th Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	5,825		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	12,900		12,900	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2,875		3,225	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		5,565	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		2,140	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	3,570		3,570	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	2,520		3,570	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		450	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		200	
	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	—		450	
												39,335		47,020
9th Light Dragoons	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	6,450		12,350	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	4,225		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3,225		4,575	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,350		19,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2,035		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,590	
	–	–	–	12	–	12	12	–	–	–	14,280		14,280	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	3,360		4,760	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,190	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,000	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		450	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		1,680	
												60,720		78,425
10th Light Dragoons	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	2	12,350		12,350	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	9,150		9,150	
	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	7	–	–	22,575		22,575	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2,385		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2,875		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		2,340	
	–	–	–	12	–	12	12	–	–	–	14,280		14,280	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	350		1,190	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	4,200		5,550	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	840		840	
												69,845		74,725

Appendix No. II. Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Cornet.	Cornetcy.	Lieutenantcy.	Troop.	Majority.	Lt.-Coloneley.				
											£	£	£	£
11th Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3,225		4,575	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,350		19,350	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2,380		3,580	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	3,570		3,570	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	4,200		5,750	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		400	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	840		840	
	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	—		450	
												38,140		44,690
12th Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	4,825		6,175	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3,225		4,575	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	16,125		16,125	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4,070		6,450	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2,380		5,615	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	9,520		9,520	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,400		4,760	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,750	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		990	
												51,535		69,210
13th Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	6,175		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,575	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	6,450		6,450	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4,760		7,460	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	5,750		6,450	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		1,190	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		2,230	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	1,750		2,300	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
												32,330		36,980
14th Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		6,175	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	3,735		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	4,225		4,575	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2,875		4,575	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	12,900		12,900	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	5,750		6,450	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4,760		11,660	
	–	–	–	9	–	9	9	–	–	–	10,710		10,710	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	5,880		8,080	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	700		2,240	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		1,680	
												57,790		75,220
15th Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	4,225		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2,540		4,575	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2,190		4,575	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	9,675		9,675	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2,035		3,225	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,900	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2,875		3,225	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		4,480	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	7,140		7,140	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	2,520		3,570	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1,680		1,680	
												36,560		50,220
16th Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	6,175		6,175	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	9,150		9,150	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,350		19,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,190		2,890	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,700	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	7,140		7,140	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	840		1,040	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		600	
												43,845		48,045
17th Light Dragoons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4,985		6,175	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3,225		4,575	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	6,450		6,450	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4,760		8,695	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	5,755		6,450	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	2,380		2,380	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	2,520		3,220	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	700		1,000	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		800	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		400	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	3,360		3,360	
	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	—		300	
												34,135		43,805
											Total for Cavalry - - -	£1,156,565		1,335,290

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt-Colonel.	Major.	Captain and Lt. Colonel.	Lieut. and Captain.	Ensign and Lieut.	Ensiency and Lieutenancy.	Lieutenancy, & Company.	Captaincy and Lt.-Colonelcy.	Majority.	Lt-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
Grenadier Guards -	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	8,300		9,000	
	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	14,400		24,900	
	–	–	19	–	–	19	19	19	–	–	91,200		91,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2,750		4,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	7,200		9,600	
	–	–	*1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		4,800	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6,300		14,400	
	–	–	–	27	–	27	27	–	–	–	55,350		55,350	
	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	14,400		22,550	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	2,550		4,550	
	–	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	–	–	15,600		15,600	
	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,350	
												219,400		258,100
Coldstream Guards -	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	4,800		9,000	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	4,800		8,300	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3,600		8,300	
	–	–	8	–	–	8	8	8	–	–	38,400		38,400	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	6,150		10,150	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	12,000		2,900	
	–	–	*1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,575		4,800	
	–	–	*1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		4,800	
	–	–	*1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		2,800	
	–	–	*1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		3,800	
	–	–	*1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		2,700	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3,950		4,800	
	–	–	–	9	–	9	9	–	–	–	18,450		18,450	
	–	–	–	*2	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		2,400	
	–	–	–	18	–	18	–	–	–	–	21,600		32,300	
	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	12,000		12,000	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
												137,725		166,050
Scots Fusilier Guards -	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	4,800		9,000	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	9,600		16,600	
	–	–	11	–	–	11	11	11	–	–	52,800		52,800	
	–	–	*1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2,050		4,650	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	850		2,760	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2,050		3,550	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1,200		2,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2,050		3,650	
	–	–	*1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		4,800	
	–	–	*1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2,050		3,450	
	–	–	*1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,250	
	–	–	–	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	20,500		20,500	
	–	–	–	15	–	1	–	–	–	–	18,000		25,400	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1,200		2,050	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		400	
	–	–	–	*1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		950	
	–	–	–	*1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,350		2,050	
	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	9,600		9,600	
	–	–	–	–	*2	2	–	–	–	–	900		1,300	
												138,750		176,960
						Total for Guards - - £						495,875	£	601,110

* Purchased in the Line, and subsequently transferred to the Guards.

Appendix No. II. Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	
1st Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	4,050		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,950		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,750		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		6,400	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	–	9	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	6,300		13,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,400		14,400	
	–	–	10	–	–	10	10	10	–	–	18,000		18,000	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,050	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,700	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	2,900		3,100	
	–	–	–	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	6,200		9,900	
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,200	
	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	3,600		3,600	
												72,350		105,050
2d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	4,050		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		4,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,500	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,200	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		450	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
												26,100		41,450
3d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	9,000		9,000	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,100	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,000	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		4,250	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		700	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	3,150		5,000	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,250	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												32,100		49,550
4th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,800	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,000	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		2,500	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		3,600	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	3,600		5,400	
	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,650	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		750	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												24,650		43,900
5th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3,100		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,500		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		6,100	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.* Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Coloneley.				
											£	£	£	£
5th Foot—*cont.*	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,200	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,400	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,650	
	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	—		350	
	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		2,250	
												25,300		45,450
6th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,250	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	2,750		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,250	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,700	
	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,350	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		2,000	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	900		900	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		200	
												21,900		36,550
7th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		6,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		8,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,750	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	6,200		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		950	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		950	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		1,400	
	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		3,000	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		1,400	
	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		2,250	
												33,100		48,000
8th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3,800		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1,850		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	–	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	7,000		7,000	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,500	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		1,400	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,950	
												37,900		50,450
9th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	3,400		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2,100		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,500	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3,300		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		4,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	700		2,300	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	5,400		8,100	
	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,400	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												31,250		53,600
10th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		6,400	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		5,300	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,200	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,500	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,800	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												25,650		50,350

Appendix No. II. Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid by each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	
11th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2,750		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,750	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	7	–	–	–	4,900		4,900	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,100	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,000	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,350	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												28,300		43,600
12th Foot	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	2	9,000		9,000	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1,850		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	4,050		5,400	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,000		3,000	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		700	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,800	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,500	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	—		500	
												32,950		48,500
13th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1,850		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,550	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		5,250	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		2,800	
	–	–	–	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	5,750		9,700	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		500	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		700	
	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		2,250	
												36,400		57,650
14th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,900		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	4,900		10,700	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,6 0	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,450	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	5,460		8,050	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		800	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												28,150		53,700
15th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		9,650	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,350	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		850	
	–	–	–	–		5	–	–	–	–	2,250		2,250	
												29,800		42,000

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.* Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy				
											£	£	£	£
16th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1.300		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	6,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,000	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		2,750	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		450	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												26,650		43,700
17th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	4,900		9,750	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,600	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		1,400	
	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	5,400		7,850	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		900	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	750		1,050	
	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		2,700	
												33,000		55,250
18th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,550		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,350	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		5,500	
	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		6,100	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		2,800	
	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,700	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		900	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	3,600		5,150	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												23,750		51,950
19th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	4,250		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3,600		6,400	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		8,450	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,950	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,100	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,300	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,250	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												28,000		47,400
20th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		2,500	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	9,000		9,000	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,600	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		6,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		2,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	3,150		4,550	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		850	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	1,250		1,750	
	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		2,250	
												33,250		52,000

Appendix No. II.

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
21st Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		2,100	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		2,250	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		7,650	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,000	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		2,450	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,750	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,850	
	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	4,050		5,800	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	1,250		1,750	
	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		2,700	
												31,400		47,700
22d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1,650		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2,100		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	5,400		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,750	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	5,600		5,600	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,800	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,650	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		700	
	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		2,250	
												32,150		45,450
23d Foot	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	6,400		9,000	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,650	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,100	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	9	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	6,350		11,350	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		900	
	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,200	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												26,900		41,850
24th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3,800		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		4,700	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		5,700	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,100	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		2,100	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		650	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												21,700		50,400
25th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		6,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		8,250	
	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1,250		1,400	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		2,100	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,800	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,400	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	1,250		350	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		900	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900			
												19,450		42,700

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
26th Foot	1	1	5	2	3	5	5	5	—	1	9,000		9,000	
	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	1,400		3,000	
	—	1	2	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	1,350		1,800	
	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	2	—	—	2,200		3,600	
	—	—	8	—	4	8	8	—	—	—	5,600		5,600	
	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1,800		1,800	
	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	250		450	
	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		900	
	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—		450	
	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1,800		1,800	
												29,250		42,900
27th Foot	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	3,200		4,500	
	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	250		3,200	
	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1,350		3,200	
	—	—	5	—	—	5	5	5	—	—	9,000		9,000	
	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1,100		1,800	
	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2,700		3,600	
	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1,400		3,200	
	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	500		2,950	
	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	4,200		4,200	
	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	1,800		1,800	
	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	1,000		2,200	
	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1,650	
	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	450		450	
												31,450		46,250
28th Foot	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2,800		4,500	
	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1,800		4,500	
	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2,100		3,200	
	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1,550		3,200	
	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1,800		1,800	
	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	4,200		9,550	
	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	3,100		3,600	
	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1,800		1,800	
	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1,350		3,950	
	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2,700	
	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1,350		1,800	
	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	700		700	
	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	4,050		6,000	
	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1,900	
	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	250		350	
	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1,350		1,350	
												28,200		50,900
29th Foot	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1,350		4,500	
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		4,500	
	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1,350		3,200	
	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	250		3,200	
	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2,250		8,800	
	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		4,150	
	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2,200		3,600	
	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	700		1,750	
	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	250		1,800	
	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	2,800		2,800	
	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3,100	
	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	1,250		2,450	
	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	2,700		4,050	
												14,800		47,900
30th Foot	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	3,200		4,500	
	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1,550		4,500	
	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	3,600		6,200	
	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1,800		1,800	
	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2,200		3,600	
	—	—	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	5,600		10,600	
	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2,500	
	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	250		450	
	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	450		700	
	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	700		700	
	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	2,700		3,350	
	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	500		1,100	
	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1,800	
												22,550		41,700

Appendix No. II.

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
31st Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1,650		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,650	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	5,400		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,150	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		5,150	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		1,400	
	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	4,050		6,750	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,700	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												28,000		50,250
32d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		6,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,500	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		2,800	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,300	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	1,250		3,500	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		1,400	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												25,650		48,650
33d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		2,000	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,650	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,650	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,250	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		8,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		2,200	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		3,800	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,400	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												23,350		44,050
34th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		6,400	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	8	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	5,600		11,650	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,050	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		900	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												30,000		49,300
35th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		5,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,300	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	5,600		5,600	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	3,150		4,800	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,400	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		700	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,200	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		700	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												36,850		56,200

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt. Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
36th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,900		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	19,800		10,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		3,450	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,650	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,100	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	—		800	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												36,200		41,350
37th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,250	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		2,100	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,350	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	—		550	
												36,050		46,850
38th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,590		6,900	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,050	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		11,000	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		700	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		2,450	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												23,340		43,500
39th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	4,250		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2,100		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1,850		3,200	
	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	7	–	–	12,600		12,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,300	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		4,700	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		950	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,400	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		1,400	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		2,050	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		900	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		1,400	
	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	2,200		2,200	
												36,100		48,800
40th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	4,050		4,500	
	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	9,000		9,000	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,100	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1,250		1,150	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,550	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		2,800	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,800	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		300	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
												29,350		39,350

Appendix No. II.

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigney.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Coloneley.				
											£	£	£	£
41st Foot	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,900	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,050	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,500	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		200	
	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,300	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,150	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												25,050		35,400
42d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	4,050		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		2,650	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,450	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		1,850	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		2,800	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,650	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		3,700	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	3,150		3,150	
												29,900		47,400
43d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,950	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	9,000		9,000	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,100	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,550	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,150	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	7	–	–	–	4,900		4,900	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,450	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,650	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,000	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												27,250		47,050
44th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,700		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		3,050	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	8	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	5,600		12,000	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,100	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,500	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,450	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		3,900	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												25,400		48,050
45th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,500	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		3,450	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,100	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,400	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,200	
	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		2,700	
												28,600		44,850

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
46th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	4,250		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		2,900	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,400	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		4,050	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		900	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	3,600		5,450	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,000	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		700	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												35,750		50,050
47th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1,400		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		3,150	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		8,900	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,250	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,250	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,150	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	3,150		4,700	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		600	
	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		700	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												31,950		49,350
48th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	4,050		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	7	–	–	12,600		12,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,450	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,700	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		6,600	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	4,050		6,200	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,100	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		600	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												35,250		55,150
49th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		2,000	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		2,550	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,800	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		6,700	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,550	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,350	
	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,700	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,100	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												21,400		42,950
50th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1,850		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		2,850	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		6,850	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		950	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		4,250	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		400	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,900	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		1,400	
	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,000	
	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		2,250	
												25,250		42,550

Appendix No. II. Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
51st Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	4,250		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		4,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,750	
	–	–	*2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		700	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,700	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,250	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
	–	–	*1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
												25,850		41,100
52d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,900		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	7	–	–	12,600		12,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		3,900	
	–	–	–	9	–	9	9	–	–	–	6,300		6,300	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,200	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		550	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		700	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												38,200		48,600
53d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1,850		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		7,950	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,950	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,800	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	2,000		5,600	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												20,400		49,850
54th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2,100		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,150	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,200	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,250	
	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		2,700	
												29,550		44,900
55th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2,400		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		2,250	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		2,700	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		300	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,000	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		7,100	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		2,600	
	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,000	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												27,900		44,500

Return of Officers on Full pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
56th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	–	4		–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		3,900	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		2,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	700		3,250	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,800	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	4,050		3,250	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		2,450	
	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,800	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												30,150		51,300
57th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		3,000	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		2,400	
	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		5,900	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,300	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		6,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,000	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		3,750	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		2,550	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,400	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												18,200		37,450
58th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2,650		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		3,200	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	9,000		9,000	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1		–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,450	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1,400		1,400	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,000	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,750	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,000	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												28,000		41,750
59th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,150	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,400	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,100	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,050	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		350	
												31,300		40,050
60th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1,650		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	6,400		9,000	
	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		9,600	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		6,400	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	4	–				–	–	–	—		5,950	
	–	–	3		–	–	–	3	–	–	3,300		5,200	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	7,750		9,000	
	–	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	2,000		12,250	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		4,950	
	–	–	9	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	6,300		15,500	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	

Appendix No. II. Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
60th Foot—*cont.*	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		2,800	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	1,800		2,800	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	17	–	17	–	–	–	–	7,650		11,350	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,100	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												62,100		118,800
61st Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2,650		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2,000		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1,650		3,050	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,650	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		5,250	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	1,250		3,500	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		5,150	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,800	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												24,950		51,800
62d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		2,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		2,450	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		2,850	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		7,100	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		3,650	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		900	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,000	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		800	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		850	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												23,450		39,200
63d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2,000		3,900	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1,850		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		7,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,050	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,300	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,050	
	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,600	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												28,800		46,100
64th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		5,500	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,750	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,300	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	3,150		4,900	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,050	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		5,150	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												24,550		49,050

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
65th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	5,600		5,600	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,100	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,550	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		700	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												28,700		43,350
66th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	4,050		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,300	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	5,600		5,600	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,150	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		700	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		2,700	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		200	
	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		2,700	
												35,800		45,250
67th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1,650		3,200	
	–	–	7	–	–		7	7	–	–	12,600		12,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–		–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	5		–	–	1,250		3,150	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–		–	–	—		2,650	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–			–	1,350		2,000	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
												26,350		42,550
68th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	–		3,600		3,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		6,150	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–		500		2,800	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		6,750	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		400	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	3,600		5,150	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,050	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,250	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												29,050		45,400
69th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1		3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–		1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,450	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2		–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	150		1,550	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,250	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,300	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,400	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		1,400	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–			450		450	
												25,500		40,200

Appendix No. II. Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
70th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		6,650	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,650	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,900	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		2,800	
	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	1,750		4,900	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												27,300		52,350
71st Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2,100		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		6,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	6,750		9,000	
	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	4,900		12,350	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,450	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	5,400		8,050	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		850	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		350	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												36,900		57,950
72d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	4,250		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		2,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		5,700	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,550	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,350	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,100	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		600	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,450	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												34,300		46,700
73d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		5,050	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,100	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		2,800	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		700	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		700	
	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	—		450	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												28,700		42,250
74th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2,400		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		2,500	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		3,050	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,250	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,250	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,600	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		1,400	
	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	4,500		6,050	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		2,100	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,550	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												23,300		48,500

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.* Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
75th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3,100		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3 200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	9,000		9,000	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		6,250	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		7,200	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,300	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	—		800	
												33,150		58,100
76th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		3,200	
	–	1	–	–		1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,800	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		2,100	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,950	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	—		350	
												26,550		43,800
77th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		6,300	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		3,400	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		600	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	3,600		5,100	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,200	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		1,400	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												28,100		43,550
78th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	6,200		7,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,600	
	–	–	–	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	7,000		7,600	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,100	
	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,550	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		700	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												34,350		51 600
79th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		6,400	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	6,200		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		4,750	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		950	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		800	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	3,600		5,350	
	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,700	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,050	
	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		2,700	
												36,800		53,200

Appendix No. II. Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
80th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2,400		4,500	
	1	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		5,700	
	–	1	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,150		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,500	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,350	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,800	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,100	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												22,200		40,200
81st Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2,100		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		6,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		3,250	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		2,600	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,400	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,200	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,100	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
												20,400		48,900
82d Foot	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	6,400		9,000	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2,100		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		5,500	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,450	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		950	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	4,500		6,800	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		300	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												34,750		51,650
83d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1,400		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,550	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,350	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,900	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,650	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		1,400	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												21,200		47,450
84th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3,100		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		3,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		3,450	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		2,800	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	3,150		4,850	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,450	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,900	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												23,800		47,700

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
85th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	6,400		6,400	
	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	7	–	–	12,600		12,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,300	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,100	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		2,700	
												38,800		42,800
86th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1,400		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		6,350	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		3,550	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		5,750	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		700	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,050	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		200	
												14,600		46,900
87th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	4,250		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,750	
	–	–	–	11	–	11	11	–	–	–	7,700		7,700	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		1,400	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,400	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	1,500		4,200	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	900		900	
												37,200		52,550
88th Foot	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	6,400		6,400	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		8,300	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,700	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		200	
	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	4,050		5,650	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,050	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												31,350		45,150
89th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	4,250		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		3,300	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		2,950	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		8,400	
	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	3,150		7,200	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,400	
	–	–	–	1	–		1	–	–	–	250		700	
												27,850		50,150

Appendix No. II. Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenancy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt. Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
90th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2,650		4,600	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		5,700	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		2,500	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		950	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	4,950		7,000	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		200	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	1,000		1,400	
	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		2,700	
												33,350		48,150
91st Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3,100		4,500	
	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	6,400		6,400	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,950	
	–	–	–	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	7,000		7,000	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		1,400	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		650	
	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		200	
												37,650		50,500
92d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3,100		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		4,500	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		6,550	
	–	–	–	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	7,000		7,000	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,050	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		650	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		900	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												36,150		55,250
93d Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,400	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		2,900	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,500	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	2,800		6,000	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		3,500	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,250	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,350	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	3,600		5,050	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		700	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,250	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												25,850		46,300
94th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1,400		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	9,300		10,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,050	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		2,100	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,450	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,550	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		2,100	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												24,500		42,750

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensigncy.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenancy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
95th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,000	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3,100		3,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2,100		4,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		3,250	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		3,700	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		250	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,450	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	750		1,150	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
												24,750		44,300
96th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3,100		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		2,600	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	3			–	2, 00		2,100	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,500	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,250	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												26,300		42,100
97th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		5,400	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		5,400	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		2,800	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		9,550	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		4,050	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		750	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,050	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		3,750	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		650	
	–	–	–	3	–	–		–	–	–	—		850	
												21,850		45,350
98th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	5,400		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–		6	–	6	6	–	–	–	4,200		4,200	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		700	
	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,000	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,400	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												27,500		42,950
99th Foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		3,200	
	–		4			4	4	4	–		7,200		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		3,300	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	3,500		3,500	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,300	
	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	2,250		3,500	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		450	
	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		150	
												23,450		43,900

Appendix No. II.

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Captaincy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
Rifle Brigade	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,850	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		2,600	
	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	10,800		10,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	4,050		5,400	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,200		3,600	
	–	–	11	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	7,700		16,800	
	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	4,500		9,800	
	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1,250		6,300	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,400	
	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	4,650		5,400	
	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	5,400		7,350	
	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		4,100	
	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	1,750		2,450	
	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	3,150		3,150	
												65,500		118,300
1st West India Regiment	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	4,050		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,600	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,100	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,300	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,500	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		5,000	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,350	
	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,900	
												19,250		44,850
2d West India Regiment	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		9,000	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	4,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		3,200	
	–	–	5	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	9,000		9,000	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,400	
	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		8,150	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		1,400	
	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		6,000	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		1,350	
	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	500		1,050	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												22,150		51,400
3d West India Regiment	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	3,150		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1,400		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3,300		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		1,800	
	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		10,350	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2,700		4,050	
	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		7,150	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		500	
												24,400		50,050
Ceylon Rifles	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		12,050	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	250		1,800	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	1,250		9,400	
	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		5,350	
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												17,050		49,650

Return of Officers on Full Pay; showing the Amount which each has paid for his Commissions, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix No. II.

Regiment.	Number of Officers.					Commissions purchased by each Officer.					Amount paid by the Officers.	Total paid in each Regiment.	Sum to which the Officers are entitled.	Total Amount to which the Officers of each Regiment are entitled.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Ensigncy.	Lieutenantcy.	Ensigncy.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.				
											£	£	£	£
Cape Corps	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	3,150		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,200	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2,950		3,200	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	3,600		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2,700		3,600	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		6,300	
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	900		3,450	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		1,400	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,600	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1,000		2,800	
	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	—		600	
	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1,350		1,350	
												23,600		45,400
Canada Rifles	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3,200		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2,100		3,200	
	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	7,200		7,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,550	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,550		1,800	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	700		700	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		700	
	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,550	
												15,200		22,200
St. Helena Regiment	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		4,500	
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2,750		3,200	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1,800		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1,100		1,800	
	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		3,500	
	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,400		3,600	
	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		2,100	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		700	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		300	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		450	
												9,750		21,950
Royal Newfoundland Company.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2,500		4,500	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,350		1,800	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,500	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		450	
	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	450		550	
												4,300		8,800
Gold Coast Corps	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—		1,800	
	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,600	
	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		1,600	
												—		5,000
												3,089,840		5,180,630

ABSTRACT.

	Total paid.	Total Amount to which the Officers are entitled.
	£	£
CAVALRY - -	1,156,565	1,335,290
GUARDS - -	495,875	610,110
LINE - - -	3,089,840	5,180,630
Total -	4,742,280	7,126,030

C. YORKE, Military Secretary.

No. III.

Appendix No. III.

NUMBER of OFFICERS permitted to sell out during the last Five Years who have not purchased any of their Commissions.

Regiment.	Name.		Sum received.
	1851-52.		
5th Dragoon Guards	Robbins,	Lieutenant T.	£1,190
10th Light Dragoons	Hall,	Lieutenant-Colonel G. D.	3,200
9th Foot	Mosse,	Lieutenant P. B.	700
10th ,,	Taylor,	Lieutenant R.	700
10th ,,	Cameron,	Lieutenant G. J. D.	700
11th ,,	Webster,	Captain R.	1,800
11th ,,	Thornton,	Captain W. H.	1,800
12th ,,	Blake,	Captain P. F.	1,800
14th ,,	Shelton,	Lieutenant J. W.	700
17th ,,	Neynoe,	Lieutenant R. B.	550
20th ,,	Turner,	Ensign C. F.	400
21st ,,	King,	Lieutenant E. T.	550
26th ,,	Mylins,	Lieutenant R.	550
27th ,,	Hay,	Captain James	1,800
50th ,,	Baird,	Lieutenant W. C.	450
51st ,,	Pegus,	Lieutenant W. J.	700
51st ,,	Rossi,	Lieutenant A. P.	700
51st ,,	Nunn,	Lieutenant G. O.	550
53rd ,,	Johnston,	Lieutenant A. J.	550
56th ,,	Bernard,	Ensign F. R.	450
57th ,,	Frost,	Captain L.	1,800
57th ,,	Carter,	Captain C. J.	1,800
62nd ,,	Lambert,	Captain C.	1,800
66th ,,	Nash,	Ensign F.	150
72nd ,,	Butter,	Captain T.	1,800
75th ,,	Butt,	Lieutenant A. J. B. L.	550
80th ,,	Oliphant,	Lieutenant R. C.	700
85th ,,	Peel,	Lieutenant E. Y.	700
96th ,,	Rogers,	Lieutenant W.	700
99th ,,	Amstrong,	Captain J.	1800
1st W. I. Regiment	Hewetson,	Lieutenant H.	700
2nd ,, ,,	M'Pherson,	Lieutenant J. C.	700
3rd ,, ,,	Abbott,	Lieutenant-Colonel T.	4,500
3rd ,, ,,	Graham,	Captain H. W. H.	1,800
3rd ,, ,,	Dowse,	Lieutenant F. W.	550
	1852-53.		
3rd Dragoon Guards	Robinson,	Lieutenant A. R.	1,190
15th Dragoons	Dalbiac,	Lieutenant G. C.	1,190
1st Foot	Curtis,	Captain C.	1,800
3rd ,,	Blair,	Captain H.	1,800
8th ,,	Robertson,	Lieutenant A. J.	550
9th ,,	Morgan,	Lieutenant G. A.	500
13th ,,	Wade,	Captain G.	1,650
16th ,,	Home,	Captain J. M.	1,800
21st ,,	Banco,	Lieutenant C.	350
24th ,,	Drew,	Lieutenant C. M.	700
26th ,,	Park,	Lieutenant W. B.	1,800
31st ,,	Scarman,	Lieutenant J.	700
37th ,,	Halyburton,	Ensign R. M.	200
50th ,,	Slessor,	Lieutenant C. H.	700
59th ,,	Wigmore,	Lieutenant R. P.	550
61st ,,	Wall,	Lieutenant W. H.	550
65th ,,	O'Connell,	Lieutenant C. P.	700
69th ,,	Henry,	Captain G.	1,800
75th ,,	Craig,	Lieutenant A. S.	700

Appendix No. III.

Regiment.	Name.		Sum received.
75th Foot	Baxter,	Lieutenant H.	£700
80th „	Gray,	Lieutenant W. H.	700
86th „	Cowper,	Lieutenant F. B.	700
90th „	Purcell,	Captain J.	1,800
92nd „	Mann,	Lieutenant E. P	700
95th „	Whightman,	Ensign George	450
94th „	Sexton,	Ensign S.	400
96th „	Allman,	Lieutenant F. G.	550
Rifle Brigade	Macdowell,	Second Lieutenant	450
1st W. I. Regiment	Robeson,	Lieutenant G. H.	700
„ „	Allan,	Lieutenant G.	700
„ „	Morphy,	Lieutenant A.	600
„ „	Stretch,	Lieutenant B. E.	700
„ „	Gun,	Lieutenant J.	700
„ „	Castray,	Ensign A. W.	225
„ „	Birley,	Lieutenant J.	700
3d W. I. Regiment	Shaw,	Major W.	3,200
„ „	Hartigan,	Lieutenant S. B.	700
„ „	Knott,	Lieutenant J. B.	350
„ „	Jones,	Lieutenant H.	700
Ceylon Rifles	Dwyer,	Lieutenant G. S.	700
„ „	Hammill,	Lieutenant J. C.	1,800
Cape Corps	Austen,	Lieutenant-Colonel J.	4,500
	1853-54.		
2d Life Guards	Awty,	Lieutenant J.	1,785
10th Dragoons	Harrisson,	Lieutenant	1,190
„	Clements,	Lieutenant	1190
14th Dragoons	Chetwynd,	Lieutenant Honourable R.	1,050
„	Ross,	Cornet G.	840
7th Foot	Hunt,	Lieutenant A.	706
„	Keightley,	Lieutenant R. H.	700
13th „	Robertson,	Captain G. A.	1,800
15th „	Smith,	Lieutenant W.	700
17th „	Mylins,	Lieutenant F. H.	700
22nd „	Moore,	Lieutenant F. G.	700
27th „	Pattison,	Captain J. R. G.	1,500
28th „	Stehelin,	Ensign E. T.	450
29th „	Carter,	Ensign	450
42nd „	Menzies,	Lieutenant G. J. M.	700
44th „	Glubb,	Captain J. W.	1,500
46th „	Stuart,	Major D.	3,200
53d „	Moore,	Ensign E.	450
55th „	O'Leary,	Major A.	3,200
58th „	Johnstone,	Ensign J. R.	450
61st „	Huson,	Captain F.	1,150
63rd „	Cubitt,	Captain H. A.	1,300
68th „	Needham,	Captain H.	1,700
69th „	Parker,	Captain C. W.	1,500
70th „	Armstrong,	Lieutenant R.	550
73rd „	Vincent,	Ensign J. J.	400
76th „	Fuller,	Lieutenant C. F.	700
86th „	Weaver,	Lieutenant E. B.	700
Rifle Brigade	Lethbridge,	Second Lieutenant W. A.	400
1st W. I. Regiment	Patterson,	Lieutenant E.	550
1st W. I. Regiment	Minty,	Ensign R. H.	400
2nd W. I. Regiment	Frazer,	Captain J. W.	1,400
„ „	Bennett,	Captain G.	1,400
„ „	Hunt,	Lieut. A.	700
„ „	Birley,	Lieut. J.	700
	1854-55.		
1st Life Guards	Andrews,	Captain G.	2,000
7th Dragoon Guards	Halfhide,	Captain, C. A.	1,400
5th Foot	Margitson,	Ensign J.	400
7th „	Edmonds,	Captain H.	1,800
11th „	Curling,	Lieut. H.	700

Appendix No. III.

Regiment.	Name.		Sum received.
11th Foot	Carr,	Ensign R.	£400
16th „	Ward,	Captain W.	1,800
21st „	Cooke,	Captain J. H.	1,800
24th „	Gibson,	Captain C. F.	1,800
24th „	Goodfellow,	Lieut. J. C.	700
26th „	Cameron,	Captain C.	1,800
32nd „	Shortt,	Ensign J. A.	450
43rd „	Nott,	Lieut. C. S.	700
45th „	Davies,	Captain D.	1,800
49th „	McVicar,	Captain J.	1,800
52nd „	Ellis,	Lieut. G.	700
54th „	Ramsay,	Lieut. W. F.	600
56th „	Barrett,	Captain K.	1,800
59th „	Ridgway,	Captain J. A.	1,000
61st „	Lukis,	Lieut. J. H.	700
66th „	Downman,	Captain G. C.	1,300
70th „	Mitchell,	Captain T. H.	1,800
75th „	Walsh,	Lieut. C. G.	700
80th „	Turner,	Ensign W.	450
81st „	Lamert,	Lieut. G. F.	700
82nd „	Bruce,	Captain H.	1,800
82nd „	Toole,	Captain W.	1,800
87th „	Delhoste,	Lieut. D. C. A.	700
95th „	Ussher,	Captain J.	1,800
98th „	James,	Lieut. R.	400
98th „	Dagg,	Ensign C. H.	450
Rifle Brigade	Humbley,	Captain W.	1,800
„ „	Ince,	Captain R. P.	1,800
1st W. I. Regiment	Stewart,	Lieut. T. W.	700
„ „	Ryan,	Lieut. T.	700
Cape Mounted Rifles	Kenyon,	Captain A. P.	1,800
Newfoundland Companies.	Jenkins,	Captain W.	1,800

1855–56.

6th Dragoons	Hall,	Cornet W.	650
11th „	Ennis,	Captain W.	2,500
12th „	Marr,	Captain C.	1,600
4th Foot	Anderson,	Lieut. J.	700
9th „	Colman,	Captain T.	1,800
16th „	Cooper,	Lieut. J.	700
18th „	Wilford,	Lieut. E. C.	300
19th „	Jackson,	Captain H. A.	1,800
22nd „	Dobyns,	Lieut. W.	700
28th „	Ramadge,	Captain S.	850
29th „	Fitz Gerald,	Lieut. E. T.	700
32nd „	Jeffrey,	Captain G.	1,800
34th „	Burton,	Captain J. N.	1,100
35th „	Dundas,	Lieutenant D. W.	700
39th „	Wilson,	Captain W. H.	1,350
42nd „	Chisholm,	Captain A. M.	1,500
43rd „	Dick,	Lieutenant C. C.	700
48th „	Shearman,	Captain J.	1,089
63rd „	Raynes,	Lieutenant F. V. M.	200
65th „	Gordon,	Captain J.	1,350
66th „	Ross,	Captain D. R.	800
87th „	Graham,	Lieutenant W. B.	700
91st „	Fuller,	Captain F. H.	1,800
99th „	Mair,	Captain W.	1,800
2nd W. I. Regiment	Carter,	Lieutenant R.	700
Canadian Rifles	Geale,	Captain J. B.	1,400
St. Helena Regiment	Hayes,	Lieutenant J.	700

Horse Guards, 3 July 1856.

C. YORKE,
Military Secretary.

Appendix No. IV.

No. IV.

RETURN of the Number of Vacancies arising from Deaths and Retirements in each Rank in Guards, Cavalry, and Line, from 1851 to 1855, inclusive.

	1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.		
	Deaths.	Officers on Full Pay who sold out.	Officers from Half Pay to sell.	Deaths.	Officers on Full Pay who sold out.	Officers from Half Pay to sell.	Deaths.	Officers on Full Pay who sold out.	Officers from Half Pay to sell.	Deaths.	Officers on Full Pay who sold out.	Officers from Half Pay to sell.	Deaths.	Officers on Full Pay who sold out.	Officers from Half-Pay to sell.
Lieutenant-Colonels:															
Cavalry	2	1	3	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Guards	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	10	—	3
Line	1	8	—	6	6	2	3	5	3	6	5	4	14	6	—
Total	3	11	3	6	9	5	4	8	5	6	6	5	25	6	5
Majors:															
Cavalry	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	1	1	6	—	3	2	—
Guards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Line	7	6	1	4	6	2	5	6	2	2	3	3	19	8	2
Total	7	8	2	4	9	2	5	9	3	4	10	3	22	10	2
Captains:															
Cavalry	2	35	—	—	24	—	1	28	2	—	14	3	11	23	1
Guards	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	11	8	—
Line	16	65	11	16	91	16	18	82	7	16	60	60	52	94	60
Total	19	102	11	16	116	16	19	114	9	16	77	63	74	125	61
Lieutenants:															
Cavalry	1	16	—	3	30	—	2	15	—	3	19	—	9	15	—
Guards	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	3	4	—
Line	22	85	—	33	92	—	22	99	—	26	96	—	75	64	—
Total	23	102	—	36	124	—	24	119	—	29	119	—	87	83	—
Cornets and Ensigns:															
Cavalry	—	8	—	3	4	—	—	14	—	1	9	—	4	12	—
Guards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Line	5	30	—	18	37	—	8	35	—	15	36	—	13	26	—
Total	5	38	—	21	41	—	8	49	—	16	45	—	17	38	—

C. YORKE,
Military Secretary.

Appendix No. IV.

General Totals during the Five Years.

Causes of Vacancies.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	Totals.
Deaths	44	42	148	199	67	500
Officers on Full Pay, who sold out	40	46	534	547	211	1,378
Officers from Half Pay, to sell	23	12	160	—	—	195
Total Vacancies	107	100	842	746	278	2,073

RETURN of VACANCIES from Deaths and Retirements in the Royal Engineers from 1851 to 1855.

	Colonels Commandant.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Captains.	2d Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total.
1851.							
Deaths	—	2	1	2	—	—	5
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
	—	2	3	4	—	—	9
1852.							
Deaths	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	—	1	1	1	—	2	5
1853.							
Deaths	—	1	2	—	—	3	6
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	—	—	—		1	—	1
	—	1	2	—	1	3	7
1854.							
Deaths	—	1	2	1	—	4	8
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	—	4	2	—	—	—	6
	—	5	4	1	—	4	14
1855.							
Deaths	—	1	—	4	5	7	17
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	—	5	3	1	—	—	9
	—	6	3	5	5	7	26
During the five years.							
Deaths	—	6	5	8	5	16	40
Retirement on Full and Half Pay	—	9	8	3	1	—	21
Total Vacancies	—	15	13	11	6	16	61

Horse Guards, June 1856.

E. MATSON, D.A.G.

Appendix No. IV

RETURN of VACANCIES from Deaths and Retirements in the Royal Artillery from 1851 to 1855.

	Colonels-Commandant.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Captains.	2d Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total.
1851.							
Deaths	—	1	1	2	—	1	5
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	—	—	3	4	—	—	7
	—	1	4	6	—	1	12
1852.							
Deaths	—	1	2	2	2	3	10
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	—	0	9	3	3	—	15
	—	1	11	5	5	3	25
1853.							
Deaths	1	1	3	2	—	5	12
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	—	—	—	4	—	1	5
	1	1	3	6	—	6	17
1854.							
Deaths	1	4	—	4	4	9	22
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	*1	3	7	5	5	1	22
* Gen. Officer.	2	7	7	9	9	10	44
1855.							
Deaths	—	1	1	5	4	2	13
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	—	9	4	3	3	1	20
	—	10	5	8	7	3	33
During the five years.							
Deaths	2	8	7	15	10	20	62
Retirements on Full or Half Pay	1	12	23	19	11	3	69
Total Vacancies	3	20	30	34	21	23	131

H. D. Ross,
Adj.-Gen. R.A.

RETURN of VACANCIES from Deaths and Retirements in the ROYAL MARINES, from 1851 to 1855 inclusive.

	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Totals.
Deaths	1	1	10	19	1	32
Retirements	11	17	23	—	—	51
Total Vacancies	12	18	33	19	1	83

S. ROBT. WESLEY, D.A.G.

No. V.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE and DATE of COMMISSION of the FIVE SENIOR OFFICERS in each RANK, on the 31st December in each Year, from 1849 to 1853, with Notes of the Brevets and Augmentations which took place during those Years, with the Dates of the same. H. D. ROSS, Adj.-Gen., Royal Artillery. Horse Guards, June 1856.

December 31st, 1849. ROYAL ARTILLERY. 31st December 1849.

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service. — Years	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Colonel Commandant	Worsley	57	23 Jan. 1793	15 Aug. 1793	1 Apr. 1797	12 May 1802	20 Dec. 1814	29 July 1825	10 Jan. 1837	9 May 1742	
	Downman	„	24 Apr. 93	11 Sept. 93	1 Nov. 97	25 July 02	„	„	„	28 Sept. 43	
	Evelegh	„	„	1 Jan. 94	3 Nov. 97	9 Sept. 02	„	„	„	6 Feb. 45	
	Gardner	„	18 Sept. 93	„	16 July 99	12 Sept. 03	„	„	„	1 Apr. 46	
	Walker	„	„	„	„	„	3 July 15	„	„	18 May 46	
Colonel	Campbell	53	12 Jan. 1797	16 July 1799	29 July 1804	29 Dec. 1810	23 Nov. 1828	11 Jan. 1838			
	Turner	„	14 Jan. 97	„	„	8 May 11	25 Nov. 28	28 Jan. 38			
	Wallace	„	10 May 97	„	15 Nov. 04	16 May 12	30 Dec. 21	23 Nov. 41			
	R. Jones	„	12 May 97	„	5 Dec. 04	17 May 12	31 Dec. 28	„			
	J. E. Jones	„	14 July 97	„	20 Dec. 04	16 Apr. 12	„	„			
Lt.-Colonel.	Gordon	47	8 Sept 1803	6 Dec. 1803	17 Mar. 1812	4 Aug. 1826	24 Nov. 1839				
	Walker	„	„	„	16 June 12	14 Nov. 26	16 Mar. 40				
	Maclachlan	„	3 Dec. 03	„	17 June 12	12 Dec. 26	11 Apr. 40				
	Sabine	„	22 Dec. 03	20 July 04	24 Jan. 13	31 Dec. 27	25 Jan. 27				
	Chalmer	46	10 Aug. 04	1 Mar. 05	20 Dec. 14	30 Dec. 28	23 Nov. 41				
Captain.	Lethbridge	37	5 July 1813	17 Nov. 1815	20 Dec. 1834	23 Nov. 1841					
	Harris	„	13 Dec. 13	1 Aug. 16	5 June 35	20 Dec. 41					
	Thorndike	35	1 May 15	8 May 19	28 Dec. 35	13 Apr. 42					
	Stowe	„	„	26 Dec. 19	4 Feb. 36	„					
	Fraser	„	„	5 Mar. 20	18 Mar. 35	„					
Second Captain.	Phillpotts	16	21 June 1834	10 Jan. 1837	3 Sept. 1845						
	Wilmot	„	„	„	4 Sept. 45						
	Gardner	„	„	„	29 Oct. 45						
	Lefroy	„	19 Dec. 34	„	30 Nov. 45						
	Riddell	„	„	„	12 Dec. 45						
First Lieutenant.	Shakespear	8	18 June 1842	15 Sept. 1843							
	Hawley	7	11 Jan. 43	„							
	Field	„	„	30 Oct. 43							
	Pigou	„	„	8 Nov. 43							
	Fraser	„	„	14 Jan. 44							
Second Lieutenant.	Ellis	2	19 Dec. 1848								
	Champion	„	„								
	Higgins	„	„								
	Dames	1	20 June 1849								
	Carpenter	„	„								

December 31st, 1851. ROYAL ARTILLERY. 31st December 1851.

Colonel Commandant.	Downman	58	24 Apr. 1793	11 Sept. 1793	1 Nov. 1797	25 July 1802	20 Dec. 1814	29 July 1825	10 Jan. 1837	28 Sept. 1843	
	Evelegh	„	24 Apr. 93	1 Jan. 94	3 Nov. 97	9 Sept. 02	20 Dec. 14	„	„	6 Feb. 45	
	Gardner	„	18 Sept. 93	„	16 July 99	12 Sept. 03	„	„	„	1 Apr. 46	
	Walker	„	„	„	„	„	3 July 15	„	„	18 May 46	
	Tobin	57	1 Jan. 94	14 Aug. 94	4 Feb. 1800	1 Nov. 03	6 Aug. 21	31 Dec. 27	„	16 Aug. 46	
Colonel.	Campbell	54	12 Jan. 1897	16 July 1799	29 July 1805	29 Dec. 1810	23 Nov. 1820	11 June 1838			
	Turner	„	14 Jan. 97	„	„	8 May 11	25 Nov. 20	28 June 38			
	Wallace	„	10 May 97	„	15 Nov. 04	16 Mar. 12	30 Dec. 20	23 Nov. 41			
	R. Jones	„	12 May 97	„	5 Dec. 04	17 Mar. 12	31 Dec. 20	„			
	J. E. Jones	„	14 July 97	„	20 Dec. 04	16 Apr. 12	„	„			
Lt.-Colonel.	Gordon	48	8 Sept. 1803	6 Dec. 1803	17 Mar. 1812	4 Aug. 1826	24 Nov. 1839				
	Maclachlan	„	3 Dec. 03	„	17 June 12	12 Dec. 26	11 Apr. 40				
	Sabine	„	22 Dec. 03	20 July 04	24 June 13	31 Dec. 27	25 Jan. 27				
	Chalmer	47	10 Aug. 04	1 Mar. 05	20 Dec. 14	30 Dec. 28	23 Nov. 41				
	Chesney	„	9 Nov. 04	20 Sept. 05	20 June 15	3 July 30	13 Apr. 42				

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Return showing the Length of Service, &c. Dec. 31st, 1850—*continued.*

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service. — Years	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M. General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Captain.	Symons	36	10 July 1815	2 Dec. 1821	1 July 1836	1 Nov. 42					*
	Robe	„	11 Dec. 15	30 Dec. 22	10 Aug. 36	4 Apr. 43					
	D'Arley	35	16 Dec. 16	10 Dec. 24	10 Jan. 37	6 Apr. 43					
	Wilford	„	„	3 Jan. 25	„	„					
	Tylden	„	„	13 Feb. 25	„	„					
Second Captain	Wodehouse	17	19 Dec. 1834	22 Feb. 1837	1 Apr. 1846						
	Maude	„	„	27 Mar. 37	„						
	Cater	16	18 June 36	5 Apr. 37	„						
	Maberley	„	„	24 June 37	„						
	Domvile	„	„	26 Sept 37	„						
First Lieutenant.	Kennedy	8	17 June 1843	28 May 1844							
	Lock	„	„	9 June 44							
	Baddeley	„	„	17 Jan. 45							
	Chandler	„	„	„							
	Arbuthnot	„	„	1 Feb. 45							
Second Lieutenant.	Taylor	2	20 June 1849								
	Oldfield	„	19 Dec. 49								
	Purvis	„	„								
	Goodenough	„	„								
	Williams	„	„								

* Brevet, 11 Nov. 1851, promoted,—
Two Colonels to be Major-Generals.
Two Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels.
Two Captains to be Lieut.-Colonels.
Two 2nd Captains to be Captains.
Two Lieutenants to be 2nd Captains.
} In the Regiment.

December 31st, 1851. ROYAL ARTILLERY 31st December 1851.

Colonel Commandant.	Downman	59	24 Apr. 1793	11 Sept. 1793	1 Nov. 1797	25 July 1802	20 Dec. 1814	29 July 1825	10 Jan. 1837	28 Sept. 1843	
	Evelegh	„	24 Apr. 93	1 Jan. 94	3 Nov. 97	9 Sept. 02	„	„	„	6 Feb. 45	
	Gardner	„	18 Sept. 93	„	16 July 99	12 Sept. 03	„	„	„	1 Apr. 46	
	Walker	„	„	„	„	„	3 July 15	„	„	18 May 46	
	Tobin	58	1 Jan. 94	14 Aug. 94	4 Feb. 1800	1 Nov. 03	6 Aug. 21	31 Dec. 27	„	16 Aug. 46	
Colonels.	Wallace	55	10 May 1797	16 July 1899	15 Nov. 1804	16 Mar. 1812	30 Dec. 1828	23 Nov. 1841			
	R. Jones	„	12 May 97	„	5 Dec. 04	17 Mar. 12	31 Dec. 28	„			
	J. E. Jones	„	14 July 97	„	20 Dec. 04	16 Apr. 12	„	„			
	Hutchesson	„	1 Dec. 97	2 Oct. 99	10 Apr. 05	24 Oct. 12	22 July 30	„			
	Whinyates	54	1 Mar. 98	„	8 July 05	24 Jan. 13	„	„			
Lt.-Colonels.	Bell	48	23 Nov. 1804	2 Dec. 1805	3 July 1815	22 July 1830	13 Apr. 1842				
	Fraser	„	14 Dec. 04	3 Dec. 05	1 Aug. 15	„	„				
	Louis	„	„	28 Dec. 05	26 Oct. 15	„	2 Aug. 42				
	Grantham	„	„	29 Dec. 05	28 Oct. 18	27 May 31	4 Apr. 43				
	Haultain	„	„	23 Feb. 06	7 June 16	20 June 31	„				
Captain.	Flude	35	7 July 1817	29 July 1825	29 Jan. 1837	1 Sept. 1843					
	Savage	„	„	„	27 Mar. 37	9 Sept. 43					
	Dacres	„	15 Dec. 17	29 Aug. 25	18 Dec. 37	1 Apr. 44					
	Winkfield	34	8 July 18	1 Apr. 26	30 Dec. 37	15 Apr. 44					
	Tulloh	„	„	10 July 26	20 Apr. 38	„					
Second Captain.	Christie	17	10 Dec. 1835	11 June 1838	1 Apr. 1846						
	Dennis	16	18 June 36	28 June 38	„						
	Pack	„	„	6 Aug. 38	„						
	Travers	„	„	6 Oct. 38	6 Apr. 46						
	Devereux	„	„	13 Nov. 38	13 Apr. 46						
First Lieutenant.	Grey	9	20 Dec. 1843	14 June 1845							
	Ommaney	„	„	3 Sept. 45							
	Palmer	„	„	4 Sept. 45							
	Vansittart	„	„	7 Oct. 45							
	Paget	„	„	29 Oct. 45							
Second Lieutenant.	Whinyates	2	19 June 1850								
	Blackburne	„	„								
	Waller	„	„								
	Purcell	„	„								
	Johnson	„	„								

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Return showing the Length of Service, &c.—*continued.*

December 31st, 1852. ROYAL ARTILLERY. 31st December 1852.

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service. Years.	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Colonel Commandant.	Evelegh	60	24 Apr. 1793	1 Jan. 1794	3 Nov. 1797	9 Sept. 1802	20 Dec. 1814	29 July 1825	10 Jan. 1837	6 Feb. 1855	
	Gardner	„	18 Sept. 93	„	16 July 99	12 Sept. 03	„	„	„	1 Apr. 46	
	Walker	„	„	„	„	„	3 July 15	„	„	18 May 46	
	Tobin	59	1 Jan. 94	14 Aug. 94	4 Feb. 1800	1 Nov. 03	6 Aug. 21	31 Dec. 27	„	16 Aug. 46	
	Brough	„	„	2 Sept. 94	19 July 04	11 Oct. 04	4 Sept. 28	21 Nov. 33	23 Nov. 41	17 Aug. 46	
Colonel.	Wallace	56	10 May 1797	16 July 1799	15 Nov. 1804	16 Mar. 1812	30 Dec. 1828	23 Nov. 1841			
	R. Jones	„	12 May 97	„	5 Dec. 04	17 Mar. 12	31 Dec. 28	„			
	J. E. Jones	„	14 July 97	„	20 Dec. 04	16 Apr. 12	„	„			
	Hutchesson	„	1 Dec. 97	2 Oct. 99	10 Apr. 05	24 Oct. 12	22 July 30	„			
	Whinyates	55	1 Mar 98	„	8 July 05	24 Jan. 13	„	„			
Lt.-Colonel.	Fraser	49	14 Dec. 1804	3 Dec. 1805	1 Aug. 1815	22 July 1830	13 Apr. 1842				
	Grantham	„	„	29 Dec. 05	28 Oct. 15	27 May 31	4 Apr. 43				
	Haultain	„	„	23 Feb. 06	7 June 16	20 June 31	„				
	Brereton	48	10 May 05	1 June 06	20 Sept. 16	26 Oct. 31	17 Aug. 43				
	England	„	„	„	11 Mar. 17	27 Oct. 31	„				
Captain.	Dupuis	28	13 Feb. 1825	8 Nov. 1827	15 June 1840	14 June 1845					
	Hill	„	10 Apr. 25	12 Nov. 27	22 July 40	30 Nov. 45					
	Burnaby	„	9 June 25	14 Nov. 27	12 Aug. 40	12 Dec. 45					
	Williams	„	14 July 25	16 Nov. 27	13 Aug. 40	1 Apr. 46					
	Walker	„	29 July 25	„	„	„					
Second Captain.	Gardiner	15	14 Dec. 1837	16 Mar. 1840	9 Nov. 1846						
	Savile	„	„	21 Apr. 40	„						
	Radcliffe	„	„	13 May 40	„						
	Knox	„		15 June 40	„						
	Younghusband	„	„	19 June 40	28 Nov. 6						
First Lieutenant.	Craufurd	8	19 June 1844	1 Apr. 1846							
	Archdall	„	19 Dec. 44	„							
	Wright	„	„	„							
	Thring	„	„	„							
	King	„	„	„							
Second Lieutenant.	Porter	2	19 Dec. 1850								
	Turner	„	„								
	Cromartie	„	„								
	Joyce	„	„								
	Gore	„	„								

December 31st, 1853. ROYAL ARTILLERY. 31st December 1853.

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service. Years.	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Colonel Commandant.	Evelegh	61	24 Apr. 1793	1 Jan. 1794	3 Nov. 1797	9 Sept. 1802	20 Dec. 1814	29 July 1825	10 Jan. 1837	6 Feb. 1845	
	Gardner	61	18 Sept. 93	„	16 July 99	12 Sept. 03	„	„	„	1 Apr. 46	
	Walker	61	„	„	„	„	3 July 15	„	„	18 May 46	
	Tobin	60	1 Jan. 94	14 Aug 94	4 Feb. 1800	1 Nov. 03	6 Aug. 21	31 Dec. 27	„	16 Aug. 46	
	Brough	60	„	2 Sept. 94	19 July 04	11 Oct. 04	4 Sept. 23	21 Nov. 33	23 Nov. 41	17 Aug. 46	
Colonel.	R. Jones	57	12 May 1797	16 July 1799	5 Dec. 1804	17 Mar. 1812	31 Dec. 1828	23 Nov. 1841			
	J. E. Jones	57	14 July 97	„	20 Dec. 04	16 Apr. 12	„	„			
	Hutchesson	57	1 Dec. 97	2 Oct. 99	10 Apr. 05	24 Apr. 12	22 July 30	„			
	Whinyates	56	1 Mar. 98	„	8 July 05	24 Jan. 13	„	„			
	Michell	56	„	„	20 Sept. 05	25 Jan. 23	„	„			
Lt.-Colonel.	Haultain	50	14 Dec. 1804	23 Feb. 1806	7 June 1816	20 June 1831	4 Apr. 1843				
	Brereton	49	10 May 05	1 June 06	20 Spt. 16	26 Oct. 31	17 Aug. 43				
	England	49	„	„	11 Mar. 17	27 Oct. 31	„				
	Whitty	48	12 July 05	„	23 Oct. 18	2 Feb. 32	1 Sept. 43				
	Sweeting	48	9 Aug. 05	„	1 May 19	27 Sept. 32	„				
Captain	Morris	29	29 July 1825	1 Jan. 1828	27 Sept. 1840	1 Apr. 1846					
	McKoy	29	„	3 Jan. 28	25 Jan. 41	„					
	Grant	„	„	30 Apr. 28	19 Feb. 41	„					
	Mitchell	28	18 Oct. 26	9 Dec. 28	1 Apr. 41	„					
	Beresford	„	„	31 Dec. 28	„	„					

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Return showing the Length of Service, &c., Dec. 31st, 1853—*continued.*

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service. — Years	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-Gen.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Second Captain	Thompson	15	19 Mar. 1839	13 Aug. 1840	20 July 1847						
	Clerk	"	"	"	27 Sept. 47						
	Ward	"	"	31 Dec. 40	21 Dec. 47						
	Brandling	"	"	25 Jan. 41	1 May 48						
	Wragge	"	"	18 Mar. 41	30 May 48						
First Lieutenant.	Dew	9	18 June 1845	1 Apr. 1846							
	Robertson	"	"	"							
	Hoste	"	"	"							
	Taswell	"	"	"							
	Singleton	"	"	"							
Second Lieutenant.	Taylor	2	17 Dec. 1851								
	Longley	"	"								
	Keate	"	"								
	Blakiston	"	"								
	Kaye	"	"								

RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE and DATE of COMMISSION of the FIVE SENIOR OFFICERS of the ROYAL ARTILLERY in each Rank, at the following periods.

Rank.		20 January 1830, the Date the last Reduction was absorbed. Length of Service. — Years.	Date of Commission. Present Rank.	31 March 1846, just previous to the Augmentation. Length of Service. — Years.	Date of Commission. Present Rank.
Colonels-Commandant	1	59	1 May 1814	67	5 April 1827
	2	59	3 July 1815	65	7 Sept. 1834
	3	59	21 Nov. 1815	65	28 April 1836
	4	59	26 Feb. 1816	54	20 Sept. 1839
	5	49	4 Nov. 1823	54	14 March 1842
Colonels	1	48	6 August 1821	51	10 Jan. 1837
	2	48	4 Sept. 1823	51	
	3	42	17 October 1823	51	
	4	40	2 March 1825	51	
	5	38	29 July 1825	51	
Lieutenant-Colonels	1	36	12 June 1823	47	20 Nov. 1834
	2	36	26 June 1823	47	5 June 1835
	3	36	26 June 1823	46	12 June 1835
	4	36	4 Sept. 1823	46	27 April 1836
	5	36	17 October 1823	45	1 July 1836
Captains	1	33	24 October 1812	40	4 June 1836
	2	32	24 January 1813	40	1 July 1836
	3	32	25 January 1813	40	12 July 1836
	4	32	23 July 1813	40	10 August 1836
	5	32	7 October 1813	40	10 January 1837
Second Captains	1	26	2 Dec. 1821	21	13 August 1840
	2	26	1 June 1822	21	13 August 1840
	3	26	17 June 1822	21	13 August 1840
	4	26	1 July 1822	21	27 Sept. 1840
	5	26	1 August 1822	21	22 October 1840
First Lieutenants	1	22	7 Feb. 1812	12	10 January 1837
	2	21	8 March 1812	12	19 January 1837
	3	21	9 April 1812	12	28 January 1837
	4	21	16 April 1812	12	29 January 1837
	5	21	16 June 1812	12	6 Feb. 1837
Second Lieutenants	1	2	19 May 1828	2	19 June 1844
	2	2	19 May 1828	2	
	3	2	19 May 1828	2	
	4	2	19 May 1828	2	
	5	1 4/12	6 August 1828	2	

Horse Guards, 1st August 1856. H. D. Ross, Adj.-Gen R.A.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE and DATE of COMMISSION of the FIVE SENIOR OFFICERS in each Rank on the 31st December in each Year from 1849 to 1853, with Notes of the Brevets and Augmentations which took place during those Years, with the Dates of the same. Horse Guards, June 1856.

December 31st, 1849. ROYAL ENGINEERS. 31st December 1849.

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service — Years.	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Colonels-Commandant.	De Butts	62 4/12	22 Aug. 1787	21 Nov. 1792	3 Mar. 1797	1 July 1800	1 July 1806	30 Dec. 1814	19 July 1821	20 Mar. 1827	
	Evatt	61 5/12	11 July 88	16 Jan. 93	29 Aug. 98	11 Oct. 01	24 June 09	11 Nov. 16	27 May 25	6 April 32	
	Durnford	56 6/12	24 April 93	5 Feb. 96	11 Feb. 1801	1 Mar. 05	21 July 13	23 Mar. 25	10 Jan. 37	29 Jan. 46	
	Whitmore	56 8/12	18 Sept. 93	Ditto	28 Feb. 01	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1 Apr. 32	
	Thackeray	56 8/12	18 Sept. 93	18 June 96	18 April 01	Ditto	Ditto	2 June 25	Ditto	29 Apr. 32	
Colonel.	Harding	47 7/12	1 Oct. 1802	1 Dec. 1802	18 Nov. 1807	20 May 1812	29 July 1825	23 Nov. 1841			
	Wright	46 10/12	1 Mar. 03	1 April 03	Ditto	21 July 13	Ditto	Ditto			
	Lewis	,,	15 Mar. 03	2 July 03	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			
	Holloway	46	1 Jan. 04	1 Mar. 05	24 June 09	Ditto	26 Feb. 28	Ditto			
	Vavasour	45 1/12	1 Feb. 04	1 Mar. 05	Ditto	Ditto	28 Jan. 29	22 April 45			
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Slade	43 2/12	1 Nov. 1806	1 May 1807	4 Mar. 1812	23 Mar. 1825	10 Jan. 1837				
	Tylden	43 1/12	19 Nov. 06	Ditto	15 April 12	Ditto	Ditto				
	Blanshard	42 8/12	28 Sept. 07	1 April 08	21 July 13	Ditto	Ditto				
	Brown	41 11/12	1 Feb. 08	1 Aug. 08	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto				
	Emmett	,,	16 Feb. 08	24 June 09	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto				
Captain.	Du Plat	35 5/12	1 Aug. 1814	1 July 1815	8 Feb. 1836	23 Feb. 1842					
	Budgen	,,	Ditto	Ditto	13 May 36	Ditto					
	Biscoe	,,	Ditto	Ditto	11 June 36	28 June 42					
	Wulff	,,	Ditto	Ditto	23 Sept. 36	24 Oct. 42					
	M. Williams	34 9/12	24 Mar. 15	1 May 16	10 Jan. 37	1 May 43					
2nd Captain.	McKerlie	16 1/12	27 Feb. 1833	23 Sept. 1836	1 Apr. 1845						
	Symonds	16 2/12	1 Aug. 33	24 Sept. 36	22 Apr. 45						
	Hamley	,,	5 Aug. 33	25 Sept. 36	1 May 45						
	Beatty	,,	Ditto	6 Nov. 36	22 May 45						
	J. W. Gordon	16 1/12	1 Dec. 33	10 Jan. 37	12 July 45						
First Lieutenant.	Gibb	10	20 Dec. 1839	16 Mar. 1843							
	Gray	,,	Ditto	1 May 43							
	W. D. Gosset	9 6/12	20 June 40	27 May 43							
	Sim	,,	Ditto	11 Sept. 43							
	Hassard	,,	Ditto	23 Sept. 43							
Second Lieutenant.	De Vere	2 3/12	1 Oct. 1847								
	Pelly	,,	Ditto								
	Parsons	,,	Ditto								
	Brine	,,	Ditto								
	Fisher	,,	Ditto								

December 31st, 1850. ROYAL ENGINEERS. 31st December 1850.

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service — Years.	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Colonels-Commandant.	De Butts	63 4/12	22 Aug. 1787	21 Nov. 1792	3 Mar. 1797	1 July 1800	1 July 1806	30 Dec. 1814	19 July 1821	20 Mar. 1827	
	Evatt	62 5/12	11 July 88	16 Jan. 93	29 Aug. 98	11 Oct. 01	24 June 09	11 Nov. 16	27 May 25	6 April 32	
	Whitmore	57 1/12	18 Sept. 93	5 Feb. 96	28 Feb. 1801	1 Mar. 05	21 July 13	23 Mar. 25	10 Jan. 37	1 April 32	
	Thackeray	57 8/12	Ditto	18 June 96	18 April 01	Ditto	Ditto	2 June 25	Ditto	29 April 32	
	Birch	57 2/12	Ditto	20 Nov. 96	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	29 July 25	Ditto	12 Oct. 47	
Colonel.	Harding	48 3/12	1 Oct. 1802	1 Dec. 1802	18 Nov. 1807	20 May 1812	29 July 1825	23 Nov. 1841			
	Lewis	47 4/12	15 Mar. 03	2 July 03	Ditto	21 July 13	Ditto	Ditto			
	Vavasour	46 11/12	1 Feb. 04	1 Mar. 05	24 Jan. 09	Ditto	28 Jan. 29	22 April 45			
	Graydon	46 7/12	1 June 04	Ditto	2 Dec. 09	1 Sept. 13	22 May 29	1 April 46			
	Thomson	46 2/12	1 Nov. 04	Ditto	10 July 10	16 May 14	26 Dec. 29	Ditto			
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Blanshard	43 3/12	28 Sept. 1807	1 Apr. 1808	21 July 1813	23 Mar. 1825	10 Jan. 1837				
	Brown	42 11/12	1 Feb. 08	1 Aug. 08	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto				
	Emmett	,,	16 Feb. 08	24 June 09	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto				
	Ward	42 8/12	10 May 08	Ditto	Ditto	2 June 25	9 Dec. 37				
	J. Gordon	42 6/12	11 July 08	Ditto	1 Sept. 13	29 July 25	31 Mar. 38				

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Return showing the Length of Service, &c. Dec. 31, 1850—*continued.*

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service — Years.	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	1st Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks
Captain.	Wulff	36 5/12	1 Aug. 1814	1 July 1815	23 Sept. 1836	24 Oct. 1842					
	M. Williams	35 9/12	24 Mar. 15	1 May 16	10 Jan. 37	1 May 43					
	Hawkshaw	"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30 June 43					
	Hore	"	Ditto	7 Feb. 17	Ditto	1 Oct. 43					
	Foster	35 4/12	1 Sept. 15	7 Sept. 19	Ditto	6 Mar. 44					
2nd Captain.	Hamley	17 5/12	5 Aug. 1833	25 Sept. 1836	1 May 1845						
	Beatty	"	Ditto	6 Nov. 36	22 May 45						
	J. W. Gordon	17 1/12	1 Dec. 33	10 Jan. 37	12 July 45						
	Dill	"	Ditto	Ditto	1 April 46						
	Bainbrigge	"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto						
First Lieutenant.	Sim	10 6/12	20 June 1840	11 Sept. 1843							
	Hassard	"	Ditto	23 Sept. 43							
	Galton	10	18 Dec. 40	1 Oct. 43							
	Barlow	10	Ditto	15 Nov. 43							
	Scott	"	Ditto	19 Dec. 43							
Second Lieutenant.	Fisher	3 3/12	1 Oct. 1847								
	Stopford	"	Ditto								
	Bridge	"	Ditto								
	Luard	"	Ditto								
	Whitmore	"	Ditto								

December 31st, 1851. ROYAL ENGINEERS. 31st December 1851.

Colonels-Commandant.	De Butts	64 1/12	22 Aug. 1787	21 Nov. 1792	3 Mar. 1797	1 July 1800	1 July 1800	30 Dec 1814	19 July 1821	29 Mar. 1827	
	Whitmore	58 8/12	18 Sept. 93	5 Feb. 96	28 Feb. 1801	1 Mar. 05	21 July 13	23 Mar. 25	10 Jan. 37	1 April 32	
	Thackeray	"	Ditto	18 June 96	18 April 01	Ditto	Ditto	2 June 25	Ditto	29 April 32	
	Birch	"	Ditto	20 Nov. 96	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	29 July 25	Ditto	12 Oct. 47	
	Nicolls	57 9/12	6 Nov. 94	3 Mar. 97	30 Mar. 02	1 July 06	1 Sept. 13	Ditto	Ditto	28 Jan. 51	
Colonel.	Graydon	47 7/12	1 June 1804	1 Mar. 1805	2 Dec. 1809	1 Sept. 1813	22 May 1829	1 Apr. 1846			
	Smith	46 1/12	1 Dec. 05	1 Mar. 06	1 May 11	20 Dec. 14	16 Mar. 30	9 Nov. 46			
	Jones	45 11/12	1 Feb. 06	1 July 06	Ditto	Ditto	8 June 30	Ditto			
	Oldfield	45 9/12	2 April 06	Ditto	Ditto	26 Jan. 15	12 Nov. 31	Ditto			
	Dixon	"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	16 June 15	25 June 35	Ditto			
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Gordon	43 6/12	11 July 1808	24 June 1809	21 July 1813	29 July 1825	31 Mar. 1838				
	Jones	43 3/12	17 Sept. 08	Ditto	12 Nov. 13	Ditto	7 Sept. 40				
	Barry	42 11/12	10 Feb. 09	1 Mar. 10	1 Oct. 14	26 Feb. 28	23 Nov. 41				
	Reid	,	Ditto	23 April 10	20 Dec. 14	28 Jan. 29	Ditto				
	Ord	42 6/12	25 April 09	29 May 10	Ditto	22 May 29	18 Mar. 45				
Captain.	Rose	36 4/12	1 Sept. 1815	12 Jan. 1825	10 Jan. 1837	26 Dec. 1844					
	Marlow	,	Ditto	23 Mar. 25	28 Mar. 37	18 May 45					
	Dawson	35 10/12	1 Mar. 16	Ditto	18 Aug. 37	22 April 45					
	Tucker	,,	Ditto	9 April 25	25 Dec. 37	Ditto					
	Stehelin	35 5/12	1 Aug. 16	2 June 25	31 Mar. 38	22 May 45					
2nd Captain.	Cameron	17	12 Dec. 1834	10 Jan. 1837	1 Apr. 1846						
	Hawkins	"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto						
	Freeth	"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto						
	Robertson	"	19 Dec. 34	31 Jan. 37	Ditto						
	Fanshawe	"	Ditto	23 Feb. 37	Ditto						
First Lieutenant.	Ward	10 6/12	19 June 1841	18 Dec. 1844							
	Jesse	"	Ditto	20 Dec. 44							
	Bourchier	10	1 Jan. 42	26 Dec. 44							
	Grain	"	Ditto	22 Feb. 45							
	Grant	"	Ditto	18 Mar. 45							
Second Lieutenant.	Creyke	4	18 Dec. 1847								
	Barber	"	Ditto								
	Grantham	"	Ditto								
	Neville	"	Ditto								
	Cox	"	Ditto								

* Brevet of 11th November 1851 promoted,—
Two Colonels to be Major-Generals.
Two Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels
Two Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels
Two Second Captains to be Captains
Two Lieutenants to be Second Captains
} in the Corps.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Return showing the Length of Service, &c.—*continued.*

December 31st, 1852. ROYAL ENGINEERS. 31st December 1852.

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service — Years.	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Colonels-Commandant.	De Butts	65 4/12	22 Aug. 1787	21 Nov. 1792	3 Mar. 1797	1 July 1800	1 July 1806	30 Dec. 1814	19 July 1821	20 Mar. 1827	
	Whitmore	59 8/12	18 Sept. 93	5 Feb. 96	28 Feb. 1801	1 Mar. 05	21 July 13	23 Mar. 25	10 Jan. 27	1 April 32	
	Thackeray		Ditto	18 June 96	18 April 01	Ditto	Ditto	2 June 25	Ditto	29 April 32	
	Birch		Ditto	20 Nov. 96	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	29 July 25	Ditto	12 Oct. 47	
	Nicolls	58 9/12	6 Nov. 94	3 Mar. 97	30 Mar. 02	1 July 06	1 Sept. 13	Ditto	Ditto	28 Jan. 51	
Colonel.	Smith	47 1/12	1 Dec. 1805	1 Mar. 1806	1 May 1811	20 Dec. 1814	16 Mar. 1830	9 Nov. 1846			
	Jones	46 11/12	1 Feb. 06	1 July 06	Ditto	Ditto	8 June 30	Ditto			
	Oldfield	46 9/12	2 April 06	Ditto	Ditto	26 Jan. 15	12 Nov. 31	Ditto			
	Dixon		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	16 June 15	25 June 35	Ditto			
	Calder	46 5/12	1 Aug. 06	1 Dec. 06	13 May 11	11 Nov. 16	Ditto	6 Sept. 49			
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Jones	44 3/12	17 Sept. 1808	24 June 1809	12 Nov. 1813	29 July 1825	31 Mar. 1838				
	Barry	4 11/12	10 Feb. 09	1 Mar. 10	1 Oct. 14	26 Feb. 28	23 Nov. 41				
	Reid		Ditto	23 April 10	20 Dec. 14	28 Jan. 29	Ditto				
	Ord	43 8/12	25 April 09	29 May 10	Ditto	22 May 29	18 Mar. 45				
	Savage	43 8/12	30 Sept. 09	1 May 11	1 Dec. 15	8 June 30	22 May 45				
Captain.	Dawson	36 10/12	1 Mar. 1816	23 Mar. 1825	18 Aug. 1837	22 Apr. 1845					
	Tucker	36 10/12	Ditto	9 April 25	25 Dec. 37	Ditto					
	Stehelin	36 5/12	1 Aug. 16	2 June 25	31 Mar. 38	22 May 45					
	Servante		Ditto	29 July 25	27 May 39	1 Apr. 46					
	Crawley		,,	Ditto	Ditto	17 Aug. 39	Ditto				
2nd Captain.	Robertson	18	19 Dec. 1834	31 Jan. 1837	1 Apr. 1846						
	Fanshawe		,,	Ditto	23 Feb. 37	Ditto					
	Chapman	17 6/12	18 June 35	28 Mar. 37	Dttto						
	Fenwick		,,	Ditto	8 May 37	Ditto					
	Mann	16 6/12	18 June 36	31 Mar. 38	Ditto						
First Lieutenant.	Grain	11	1 Jan. 1842	22 Feb. 1845							
	Grant		,,	Ditto	18 Mar. 45						
	Browne		,,	Ditto	1 April 45						
	Somerset		,,	Ditto	22 April 45						
	Montagu		,,	Ditto	1 May 45						
Second Lieutenant.	Cox	5	18 Dec. 1847								
	Savage		,,	Ditto							
	Lempriere		,,	Ditto							
	Lennox	4 6/12	27 June 48								
	Leahy		,,	Ditto							

December 31st, 1853. ROYAL ENGINEERS. 31st December 1853.

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service — Years.	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Colonels-Commandant.	Whitmore	60 8/12	18 Sept. 1793	5 Feb. 1796	28 Feb. 1801	1 Mar. 1805	21 July 1813	23 Mar. 1825	10 Jan. 1837	1 Apr. 1832	
	Thackeray		Ditto	18 June 96	18 April 01	Ditto	Ditto	2 June 25	Ditto	29 Apr. 32	
	Birch		Ditto	20 Nov. 96	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	29 July 25	Ditto	12 Oct. 47	
	Nicolls	59 9/12	6 Nov. 94	3 Mar. 97	30 Mar. 02	1 July 06	1 Sept. 13	Ditto	Ditto	28 Jan. 51	
	Wright	57 4/12	15 Aug. 96	29 Aug. 98	3 Apr. 04	1 July 07	20 Dec. 14	Ditto	Ditto	7 Mar. 51	
Colonel.	Smith	48 1/12	1 Dec. 1805	1 Mar. 1806	1 May 1811	20 Dec. 1814	16 Mar. 1830	9 Nov. 1846			
	Jones	47 11/12	1 Feb. 06	1 July 06	Ditto	Ditto	8 June 30	Ditto			
	Oldfield	47 9/12	2 April 06	Ditto	Ditto	26 Jan. 15	12 Nov. 31	Ditto			
	Dixon		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	16 June 15	25 June 35	Ditto			
	Calder	47 5/12	1 Aug. 06	1 Dec. 06	13 May 11	11 Nov. 16	Ditto	6 Sept. 49			
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Barry	44 11/12	10 Feb. 1809	1 Mar. 1810	1 Oct. 1814	26 Feb. 1828	23 Nov. 1841				
	Reid		,,	Ditto	23 April 10	20 Oct. 14	28 Jan. 29	Ditto			
	Ord	44 8/12	25 April 09	29 May 10	Ditto	22 May 29	18 Mar. 1845				
	Savage	44 8/12	30 Sept. 09	1 May 11	1 Dec. 15	8 June 30	22 May 45				
	Waters		,,	Ditto	Ditto	11 Nov. 16	21 June 30	12 July 45			
Captain.	Servante	37 6/12	1 Aug. 1816	29 July 1825	27 May 1839	1 Apr. 1846					
	Crawley		,,	Ditto	Ditto	17 Aug. 39	Ditto				
	Twiss		,,	Ditto	Ditto	29 Sept. 39	Ditto				
	Walpole		,,	Ditto	24 Sept. 25	28 Nov. 39	Ditto				
	Larcom	33 7/12	1 June 20	9 Feb. 26	19 Mar. 40	Ditto					

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Return showing the Length of Service, &c. Dec. 31, 1853—*continued.*

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service — Years.	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
2nd Captain.	Chapman	18 6/12	18 June 1835	28 Mar. 1837	1 Apr. 1846						
	Fenwick	"	Ditto	8 May 37	Ditto						
	Mann	17 6/12	18 June 36	31 Mar. 38	Ditto						
	Westmacott	"	Ditto	25 May 38	Ditto						
	Broke	"	Ditto	13 June 38	Ditto						
First Lieutenant.	Browne	12	1 Jan. 1842	1 Apr. 1845							
	Somerset	"	Ditto	22 Apr. 45							
	Montagu	"	Ditto	1 May 45							
	Mairis	"	Ditto	22 May 45							
	King	11 6/12	18 June 42	12 July 45							
Second Lieutenant.	Lennox	5 6/12	27 June 1848								
	Leahy	"	Ditto								
	Bland	"	Ditto								
	Baynes	"	Ditto								
	Le Gallais	"	Ditto								

E. MATSON, D.A.G.

No. VI.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE and DATE of COMMISSION of the FIVE SENIOR OFFICERS in each RANK on the 31st December 1854 and 1855, with Notes of the Brevets and Augmentations which have taken place during those Years with the Dates of the same. H. D. Ross, Adjt.-Gen. Royal Artillery. Horse Guards, June 1856.

December 31st, 1854. ROYAL ARTILLERY. 31st December 1854.

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service. — Years	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M. General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Colonels Commandant.	Evelegh	62	24 Apr. 1793	1 Jan. 1794	3 Nov. 1797	9 Sept. 1802	20 Dec. 1814	29 July 1825	10 Jan. 1837	6 Feb. 1845	*
	Gardner	"	18 Sept. 93	"	16 July 99	12 Sept. 03	"	"	"	1 Apr. 46	
	Walker	"	"	"	"	"	3 July 15	"	"	18 May 46	
	Tobin	61	Jan. 94	14 Aug. 94	4 Feb. 1800	1 Nov. 03	6 Aug. 21	31 Dec. 27	"	16 Aug. 46	
	Brough	"	"	2 Sept. 94	19 July 04	11 Oct. 04	4 Sept. 23	21 Nov. 33	23 Nov. 41	17 Aug. 46	
Colonel.	W. D. Jones	52	8 Sept. 1803	12 Sept. 1803	8 May 1811	29 July 1825	10 Jan. 1837	1 Nov. 1848			†
	Sabine	"	22 Dec. 03	20 July 04	24 Jan. 13	31 Dec. 27	25 Jan. 41	11 Nov. 51			
	Chalmer	51	10 Aug. 04	1 Mar. 05	20 Dec. 14	30 Dec. 28	23 Nov. 41	"			
	Chesney	"	9 Nov. 04	20 Sept. 05	20 June 15	3 July 30	13 Apr. 42	"			
	Bell	50	23 Nov. 04	2 Dec. 05	3 July 15	22 July 30	"	18 Mar. 52			
Lieutenant Colonel.	Palliser	45	4 June 1810	18 Feb. 1814	27 Sept. 1832	1 Apr. 1841	1 Nov. 1848				
	J. A. Wilson	43	11 Sept. 12	"	17 Oct. 33	17 Aug 41	"				
	R.G.B. Wilson	42	17 Dec. 12	20 June 15	8 July 34	23 Nov. 41	"				
	Cuppage	"	"	"	20 July 34	"	8 Jan. 49				
	Burn	"	"	"	14 Aug. 34	"	29 Mar. 49				
Captain.	Gilbert	24	16 Dec. 1831	17 Oct. 1833	4 Apr. 1843	30 June 1848					
	Aylmer	"	"	21 Nov. 33	"	"					
	Hamilton	"	"	17 Dec. 33	1 May 43	"					
	Irvine	"	"	10 Mar. 34	4 May 43	"					
	Browne	"	20 June 12	11 July 34	18 May 43	"					

* One Battalion added 17th February 1854, promoting,—
One Colonel to be Colonel-Commandant.
Three Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels.
Seven Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels.
Fifteen Second Captains to be Captains.
24 Lieutenants to be Second Captains.

† Brevet 20th June 1854, promoted,—
Twelve Colonels to be Major-Generals.
Twelve Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels, } In the Regiment.
Twelve Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels, } In the Regiment.
Twelve Second Captains to be Captains. } In the Regiment.
Twelve Lieutenants to be Second Captains. } In the Regiment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Return showing the Length of Service, &c. Dec. 31, 1854-55—*continued.*

Rank	Name.	Length of Service. Years	Dates of Commissions. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Second Captain.	Shaw	13	18 June 1842	3 May 1843	8 Apr. 1849						
	Lennox	"	"	4 May 43	7 May 49						
	Henry	"	"	15 May 43	19 May 49						
	Flint	"	"	18 May 43	28 June 49						
	Pipon	"	"	18 Aug. 43	5 Sept. 49						
First Lieutenant.	B. J Campbell	8	1 Oct. 1847	30 June 1848							
	Maude	"	"	"							
	Twiss	"	"	"							
	Curtis	"	"	"							
	Sivewright		"	"							
Second Lieutenant.	E.J. Ward	1	14 Aug. 1854								
	Burnaby	"	"								
	Ellis	"	"								
	Luard	"	"								
	De Vismes	"	"								

December 31st, 1855. ROYAL ARTILLERY. 31st December 1855.

Colonel Commandant.	Evelegh	63	24 Apr. 1793	1 Jan. 1794	3 Nov. 1797	9 Sept. 1802	20 Dec. 1814	29 July 1825	10 Jan. 1837	6 Feb. 1845	*
	Gardner	"	18 Sept. 93	"	16 July 99	12 Sept. 03	"	"	"	1 Apr. 46	
	Walker	"	"	"	"	"	3 July 15	"	"	18 May 46	
	Tobin	62	1 Jan. 94	14 Aug. 94	4 Feb. 1809	1 Nov. 03	6 Aug. 21	21 Dec. 27	"	16 Aug. 46	
	Brough	"	"	2 Sept. 94	19 July 04	11 Oct. 04	4 Sept. 23	21 Nov. 33	23 Nov. 41	17 Aug. 46	
Colonel.	Sabine	53	22 Dec. 1803	20 July 1804	24 Jan. 1813	31 Dec. 1827	25 Jan. 1841	11 Nov. 1851			
	Bell	51	23 Nov. 04	2 Dec. 05	3 July 15	22 July 30	13 Apr. 42	18 Mar. 52			
	England	"	10 May 05	1 June 06	11 Mar. 17	27 Oct. 31	17 Aug. 43	17 Feb. 54			
	Hardinge	50	23 May 06	19 Dec. 06	17 July 23	6 May 35	5 Apr. 45	20 June 54			
	Andrews	49	1 July 06	15 Oct. 07	26 Nov. 44	12 June 35	3 Sept. 45	"			
Lieutenant Colonel.	Teesdale	36	8 Dec. 1819	26 May 1827	23 May 1839	17 Jan. 1845	1 Apr. 1852				
	Lake	35	5 July 20	5 July 27	10 Aug. 39	5 Apr. 45	"				
	Burn	"	3 Feb. 21	13 Oct. 27	14 Aug. 39	"	31 Aug. 52				
	Shuttleworth	32	10 Dec. 24	8 Nov. 27	21 Apr. 40	17 Apr. 45	7 Dec. 52				
	Hill	31	10 Apr. 25	12 Nov. 27	22 July 40	30 Nov. 45	21 June 53				
Captain.	Maude	22	19 Dec. 1834	27 Mar. 1837	1 Apr. 1846	22 Dec. 1850					
	Mouseley	21	18 June 35	24 June 37	"	1 Apr. 51					
	Dixon	"	"	30 Oct. 37	"	6 June 51					
	Montresor	"	"	28 Nov. 37	"	2 July 51					
	C. Dickson	"	18 Dec. 35	29 Nov. 37	"	2 Sept. 51					
Second Captain.	Craufurd	12	19 June 1844	1 Apr. 1846	22 Mar. 1853						
	Wright	"	19 Dec. 44	"	22 Apr 53						
	Thring	"	"	"	19 May 53						
	King	"	"	"	20 May 53						
	Greville	"	"	"	21 June 53						
Lieutenant.	Purvis	7	20 June 1849	22 Feb. 1851							
	Goodenough	"	"	1 Apr. 51							
	Williams	"	19 Dec. 49	"							
	Wolfe	"	"	4 Apr. 51							
	Cockburn	"	"	6 June 51							

* One Battalion added 1st April 1855, promoting,—
Two Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels.
Six Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels.
Fourteen Second Captains to be Captains.
Twenty-three Lieutenants to be Second Captains.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE and DATE of COMMISSION of the FIVE SENIOR OFFICERS in each RANK on the 31st December 1854 and 31st December 1855, with Notes of the Brevets and Augmentations which have taken place during those Years, with the Dates of the same. Horse Guards, June 1856.

December 31st, 1854. — ROYAL ENGINEERS. — 31st December 1854.

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service — Years.	Dates of Commission. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Colonels-Commandant.	Whitmore	61 3/12	18 Sept. 1793	5 Feb. 1796	28 Feb. 1801	1 Mar. 1805	21 July 1813	23 Mar. 1825	10 Jan. 1837	1 Apr. 1832	* †
	Thackeray	"	Ditto	18 June 96	18 April 01	Ditto	Ditto	2 June 25	Ditto	29 April 32	
	Birch	"	Ditto	20 Nov. 96	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	29 July 25	Ditto	12 Oct. 47	
	Nicolls	60 9/12	6 Nov. 94	3 Mar. 97	30 Mar. 02	1 July 66	1 Sept. 13	Ditto	Ditto	28 Jan. 51	
	Wright	58 8/12	15 Aug. 96	29 Aug. 98	3 April 04	1 July 07	20 Dec. 14	Ditto	Ditto	7 Mar. 51	
Colonel.	Blanshard	47 3/12	28 Sept. 1807	1 Apr. 1808	21 July 1813	23 Mar. 1825	10 Jan. 1837	5 July 1851			
	Emmett	46 10/12	16 Feb. 08	24 June 09	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	11 Nov. 51			
	Ward	46 11/12	10 May 08	Ditto	Ditto	2 June 25	9 Dec. 37	Ditto			
	J. Gordon	46 9/12	11 July 08	Ditto	1 Sept. 13	29 July 25	31 Mar. 38	28 Jan. 52			
	H. D. Jones	46 3/12	17 Sept. 08	Ditto	12 Nov. 13	Ditto	7 Sept. 40	7 July 53			
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Wright	32 6/12	1 July 1812	1 Mar. 1813	29 July 1825	10 Jan. 1837	4 Feb. 1847				
	Thomson	"	Ditto	21 July 13	Ditto	Ditto	1 Mar. 47				
	Wortham	"	Ditto	Ditto	24 Sept 25	Ditto	16 April 47				
	Streatfeild	31 9/12	20 Mar. 13	Ditto	21 June 30	24 Jan. 39	1 Sept. 47				
	Portlock	31 6/12	29 July 13	15 Dec. 13	22 June 30	20 Sept. 39	13 Dec. 47				
Captain.	Mould	28 3/12	22 Sept. 1826	7 Oct. 1831	16 Mar. 1843	9 Nov. 1846					
	Wynne	"	Ditto	12 Nov. 31	4 April 43	Ditto					
	Stace	27 9/12	4 May 27	18 Mar. 32	27 May 43	4 Feb. 47					
	Harness	27 7/12	24 May 27	20 Sept. 32	30 June 43	20 Feb. 47					
	W. H. Ford	27 6/12	30 Aug. 27	5 Jan. 33	1 Oct. 43	20 Feb. 47					
2nd Captain.	Keane	15 9/12	19 Mar. 1839	28 June 1842	14 Aug. 1849						
	Cowper	15	20 Dec. 39	24 Oct. 42	29 Dec. 49						
	Gibb	"	Ditto	16 Mar. 43	16 April 50						
	Gray	"	Ditto	1 May 43	21 Sept. 50						
	Gossett	14 6/12	20 June 40	27 May 43	11 Nov. 50						
First Lieutenant.	Porter	9	18 Dec. 1845	1 Apr. 1846							
	Wilson	"	Ditto	Ditto							
	Dawson	"	Ditto	Ditto							
	Crofton	"	Ditto	Ditto							
	Smith	8 9/12	1 May 46	1 May 46							
Second Lieutenant.	J. W. Wilson	9/12	23 Oct. 1854								
	Montmorency	"	Ditto								
	Trench	"	Ditto								
	Marindin	—	20 Dec. 54								
	Wheatley	—	Ditto								

* Augmentation of one Battalion, 17th February 1854, promoting,—
Two Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels.
Seven Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels.
Fifteen Second Captains to be Captains.
Twenty-three Lieutenants to be Second Captains.

† A Brevet, dated 20th June 1854, promoting,—
Four Colonels to be Major-Generals
Four Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels
Four Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels
Four Second Captains to be Captains
Four Lieutenants to be Second Captains
} In the Corps.

December 31st, 1855. — ROYAL ENGINEERS. — 31st December 1855.

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service — Years.	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Colonels-Commandant.	Whitmore	62 3/12	18 Sept. 1793	5 Feb. 1796	28 Feb. 1801	1 Mar. 1805	21 July 1813	23 Mar. 1825	10 Jan. 1837	1 Apr. 1832	‡
	Thackeray	"	Ditto	18 June 96	18 April 01	Ditto	Ditto	2 June 25	Ditto	29 Apr. 32	
	Birch	"	Ditto	20 Nov. 96	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	29 July 25	Ditto	12 Oct. 47	
	Nicolls	61 2/12	6 Nov. 94	3 Mar. 97	30 Mar. 02	1 July 06	1 Sept. 13	Ditto	Ditto	28 Jan. 51	
	Wright	59 1/12	15 Aug. 96	29 Aug. 98	3 April 04	1 July 07	20 Dec. 14	Ditto	Ditto	7 Mar. 51	
Colonel.	Ward	47 3/12	10 May 1808	24 June 1809	21 July 1813	2 June 1825	9 Dec. 1837	11 Nov. 1851			
	Reid	46 11/12	10 Feb. 09	23 April 10	20 Dec. 14	28 Jan. 29	23 Nov. 41	17 Feb. 54			
	Ord	46 8/12	25 April 09	29 May 10	Ditto	22 May 29	18 Mar. 45	Ditto			
	Savage	46 3/12	30 Sept. 09	1 May 11	1 Dec. 15	8 June 30	22 May 45	21 Mar. 54			
	Cole	45 11/12	1 Feb. 10	Ditto	7 Feb. 17	2 Dec. 30	1 Apr. 46	20 June 54			

‡ Augmentation of half a Battalion, 1st April this year, promoting,—
One Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel.
Three Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels.
Seven Second Captains to be Captains.
Eleven Lieutenants to be Second Captains.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Return showing the Length of Service, &c. Dec. 31, 1855—*continued.*

Rank.	Names.	Length of Service — Years.	Dates of Commission. 2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2nd Captain.	Captain.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Removed on promotion to M.-General.	Colonel-Commandant	Remarks.
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Williams	40 9/12	24 Mar. 1815	1 May 1816	10 Jan. 1837	1 May 1843	14 July 1851				
	Foster	40 4/12	1 Sept. 15	7 Sept. 19	Ditto	6 Mar. 44	11 Nov. 51				
	Hope	,,	Ditto	1 July 21	Ditto	20 June 44	Ditto				
	Stotherd	,,	Ditto	13 Mar. 24	Ditto	30 Oct. 44	24 Nov. 51				
	A. Gordon	,,	Ditto	2 Dec. 24	Ditto	18 Dec. 44	6 Dec. 51				
Captain.	S. Freeth	23 3/12	26 Sept. 1832	13 May 1836	18 Mar. 1845	29 Dec. 1849					
	McKerlie	22 10/12	27 Feb. 33	23 Sept. 36	1 April 45	21 Sept. 50					
	Hamley	22 5/12	5 Aug. 33	25 Sept. 36	1 May 45	5 July 51					
	Beatty	,,	Ditto	6 Nov. 36	22 May 45	14 July 51					
	J.W. Gordon	22 1/12	1 Dec. 33	10 Jan. 37	12 July 45	31 Aug. 51					
2nd Captain.	Fowke	13 6/12	18 June 1842	1 Apr. 1846	17 Feb. 1854						
	Binney	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto						
	Rich	13	11 Jan. 43	Ditto	Ditto						
	Chesney	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto						
	Murray	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto						
Lieutenant.	Pelly	8 3/12	1 Oct. 1847	26 July 1850							
	Parson	,,	Ditto	21 Sept. 50							
	Brine	,,	Ditto	11 Nov. 50							
	Fisher	,,	Ditto	5 July 51							
	Stopford	,,	Ditto	14 July 51							

E. MATSON, D.A.G.

No. VII.

No. VII.

ROYAL MARINES.

RETURNS for the FIVE YEARS previous to 1854, showing the LENGTH of SERVICE, and date of COMMISSIONS of FIVE SENIOR OFFICERS in each RANK, on the 31st December in each year, noting any Brevet or Augmentation which may have taken place during those years, with the dates thereof.

31st December 1849.

	Length of Service.	Date of Commission.
Colonel T. A. Parke, C.B.	54 years 7 months	26 April 1838
John Owen, C.B.K.H.	53 ,, 9 ,,	26 Aug. 1839
Charles Menzies, K.H.	51 ,, 10 ,,	10 July 1844
William Fergusson	51 ,, 3 ,,	9 Nov. 1846
Walter Powell	49 ,, 0 ,,	27 Dec. 1847
Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Mitchell	46 ,, 5 ,,	10 July 1844
R. Mercer	46 ,, 5 ,,	9 Nov. 1846
S. B. Ellis, C.B.	46 ,, 0 ,,	26 Nov. 1846
James Whylock	45 ,, 8 ,,	7 Dec. 1846
Thomas Wearing	45 ,, 7 ,,	18 Dec. 1846
Captain Charles Fegen	44 ,, 1 ,,	12 Sep. 1833
R. L. Hornbrook	43 ,, 11 ,,	9 Dec. 1833
W. L. Dawes	43 ,, 4 ,,	27 May 1834
J. A. Phillips	43 ,, 4 ,,	27 May 1834
William Jolliffe	42 ,, 7 ,,	27 May 1834
1st Lieutenant W. G. Suther	12 ,, 5 ,,	11 May 1841
H. E. Delacombe	12 ,, 5 ,,	11 May 1841
A. J. B. Hambly	12 ,, 5 ,,	11 May 1841
W. R. Searle	12 ,, 2 ,,	11 May 1841
H. A. McCallum	12 ,, 2 ,,	11 May 1841
2nd Lieutenant N. B. Dalby	1 ,, 6 ,,	16 March 1848
G. Le H. Burlton	1 ,, 9 ,,	16 March 1848
E. D. Thelwall	1 ,, 9 ,,	29 June 1848
W. J. S. Richards	1 ,, 6 ,,	29 June 1848
J. V. C. Reed	1 ,, 6 ,,	29 June 1848

Appendix No. VII.

31*st December* 1850.

	Length of Service.		Date of Commission.
Colonel John Owen, C.B.K.H.	54 years	9 months	26 Aug. 1839
Charles Menzies, K.H.	52 „	10 „	10 July 1844
J. M. Pilcher	49 „	0 „	17 Aug. 1848
D. J. Ballingall	47 „	6 „	25 May 1849
J. R. Coryton	47 „	6 „	25 May 1849
Lieut.-Colonel H. Mitchell	47 „	5 „	10 July 1844
S. B. Ellis, C.B.	47 „	0 „	26 Nov. 1846
T. Wearing	46 „	7 „	18 Dec. 1846
S. Giles	46 „	3 „	27 July 1847
G. B. Bury	46 „	2 „	27 Dec. 1847
Captain C. Fegen	45 „	1 „	12 Sep. 1833
R. L. Hornbrook	44 „	11 „	9 Dec. 1833
W. L. Dawes	44 „	4 „	27 May 1834
J, A. Phillips	44 „	4 „	27 May 1834
William Jolliffe	43 „	7 „	27 May 1834
1st Lieutenant H. E. Delacombe	13 „	5 „	11 May 1841
A. J. B. Hambly	13 „	5 „	11 May 1841
W. R. Searle	13 „	2 „	11 May 1841
H. A. Mc'Callum	13 „	2 „	11 May 1841
Charles Louis	13 „	1 „	11 May 1848
2nd Lieutenant G. Le H. Burlton	2 „	9 „	16 March 1848
E. D. Thelwall	2 „	6 „	29 June 1848
W. J. S. Richards	2 „	6 „	29 June 1848
J. V. C. Reeed	2 „	6 „	29 June 1848
R. P. Henry	2 „	6 „	29 June 1848

Reduction of 10 Companies, February 1850.

31*st December* 1851.

	Length of Service.		Date of Commission.
Colonel Charles Menzies, R.H.	53 years	10 months	10 July 1844
J. M. Pilcher	50 „	0 „	17 Aug. 1848
D. J. Ballingall	48 „	6 „	25 May 1849
J. R. Coryton	48 „	6 „	25 May 1849
Robert Mercer	48 „	5 „	23 May 1851
Lt.-Col. G. B. Bury	47 „	2 „	27 Dec. 1847
J. J. Willes	47 „	2 „	4 Jan. 1848
D. McAdam	46 „	8 „	27 May 1848
S. Garmston	46 „	3 „	17 Aug. 1848
C. C. Pratt	46 „	2 „	1 May 1849
Captain Edmond Hearle	42 „	9 „	10 July 1837
John McArthur	42 „	9 „	10 July 1837
Joseph Childs	42 „	8 „	10 July 1837
Hugh Evans	42 „	6 „	16 Nov. 1837
S. Robert Wesley	42 „	6 „	16 Nov. 1837
1st Lieutenant W. Jolliffe	13 „	6 „	19 March 1842
R. S. Harrison	13 „	6 „	5 May 1842
W. J. Pengelley	13 „	6 „	13 June 1842
G. G. Alexander	13 „	4 „	17 June 1842
H. W. Brooker	13 „	4 „	25 June 1842
2nd Lieutenant W. C. Symonds	3 „	4 „	15 Aug. 1848
H. N. C. Blanckley	3 „	4 „	15 Aug. 1848
A. C. Critchell	3 „	3 „	19 Sept. 1848
E. F. Pritchard	3 „	3 „	19 Sept. 1848
C. W. Carrington	3 „	3 „	19 Sept. 1848

Brevet, 11 Nov. 1851.

Appendix No. VII.

31*st December* 1852.

	Length of Service.	Date of Commission.
Colonel Charles Menzies, K.H.,	54 years 10 months	10 July 1844
J. M. Pilcher	51 „ 0 „	17 Aug. 1848
J. R. Coryton	49 „ 6 „	25 May 1849
S. B. Ellis, C.B.	49 „ 0 „	3 Nov. 1851
T. Wearing	48 „ 7 „	26 Nov. 1851
Lieut.-Colonel D. McAdam	47 „ 8 „	27 May 1848
C. C. Pratt	47 „ 2 „	1 May 1849
H. J. Delacombe	47 „ 2 „	25 May 1849
J. Ashmore	47 „ 1 „	16 Nov. 1849
C. Fegen	47 „ 1 „	26 Feb. 1851
Captain C. W. Pearce	40 „ 9 „	6 Nov. 1840
T. Hurdle	40 „ 8 „	13 Nov. 1840
T. P. Dwyer	40 „ 2 „	26 March 1841
W. Clendon	40 „ 2 „	11 May 1841
G. Watson	39 „ 0 „	30 June 1841
1st Lieutenant W. A. G. Wright	13 „ 3 „	12 April 1843
G. W. Forbes	12 „ 1 „	12 Aug. 1843
*J. C. Symonds	15 „ 0 „	17 Aug. 1841
G. A. Schomberg	11 „ 9 „	21 Sept. 1843
Julius Roberts	11 „ 9 „	14 March 1844
2nd Lieutenant G. O. Evans	3 „ 10 „	20 Feb. 1849
Francis Walton	3 „ 10 „	20 Feb. 1849
R. J. H. Douglas	3 „ 10 „	20 Feb. 1849
J. R. Lloyd	3 „ 10 „	20 Feb. 1849
H. R. Tomlin	3 „ 10 „	20 Feb. 1849

31*st December* 1853.

	Length of Service.	Date of Commission.
Colonel C. Menzies, K.H.	55 years 10 months	10 July 1844
J. M. Pilcher	52 „ 0 „	17 Aug. 1848
J. R. Coryton	50 „ 6 „	25 May 1849
S. B. Ellis, CB.	50 „ 0 „	3 Nov. 1851
T. Wearing	49 „ 7 „	26 Nov. 1851
Lieut.-Colonels D. McAdam	48 „ 8 „	27 May 1848
C. C. Pratt	48 „ 2 „	1 May 1849
H. J. Delacombe	48 „ 2 „	25 May 1849
J. Ashmore	48 „ 1 „	16 Nov. 1849
W. L. Dawes	47 „ 4 „	4 Sept. 1851
Captain J. Buchanan	39 „ 10 „	3 Nov. 1841
H. G. Mitford	39 „ 10 „	3 Nov. 1841
S. Hawkins	39 „ 10 „	21 Dec. 1841
H. W. Parke	31 „ 1 „	12 Feb. 1842
A. B. Stransham	30 „ 0 „	12 Feb. 1842
1st Lieutenant Thos. Forrest	12 „ 8 „	22 Nov. 1844
E. A. Wylde	12 „ 7 „	21 Dec. 1844
E. T. T. Jones	12 „ 6 „	21 Jan. 1845
J. H. Jolliffe	12 „ 6 „	21 Jan. 1845
J. W. A. Kennedy	12 „ 6 „	21 Jan. 1845
2nd Lieutenants J. C. Travers	4 „ 4 „	14 Aug. 1849
F. L. David	4 „ 4 „	14 Aug. 1849
J. S. Mould	4 „ 0 „	3 Jan. 1850
F. A. Foster	4 „ 0 „	3 Jan. 1850
H. Freeland	4 „ 0 „	3 Jan. 1850

R. M. Office,
5 June 1856.

S. Robt. Wesley, D.A.G.

*Lost Rank.

Appendix No. VII.

RETURN for the TWO YEARS previous to 1856, showing the LENGTH of SERVICE and DATE of COMMISSIONS of FIVE SENIOR OFFICERS in each Rank, on the 31st December in each Year, noting any Brevet or Augmentation which may have taken place in those Years, and the Dates thereof.

31*st December* 1854.

	Length of Service.	Date of Commission.
Colonel J. R. Coryton	51 years 6 months	25 May 1849
S. B. Ellis, C.B.	51 „ 0 „	3 Nov. 1851
Thos. Wearing	50 „ 7 „	26 Nov. 1851
J. J. Willes	52 „ 2 „	18 Oct. 1852
C. C. Pratt	49 „ 2 „	20 April 1854
Lieut.-Colonel F. Graham	46 „ 1 „	26 Nov. 1851
J. Childs	45 „ 8 „	18 Oct. 1852
H. Evans	45 „ 6 „	23 Nov. 1852
S. Robert Wesley	45 „ 6 „	23 Nov. 1852
J. T. Brown	43 „ 7 „	13 Dec. 1852
Captains P. B. Nolloth	28 „ 11 „	10 Aug. 1843
F. A. Campbell	28 „ 3 „	21 Sept. 1843
G. E. Hunt	28 „ 0 „	3 May 1844
John Mitchell	27 „ 3 „	6 May 1844
Thomas Lemon	27 „ 3 „	10 July 1844
1st Lieutenants W. E. Farmar	12 „ 2 „	27 July 1847
J. C. D. Morrison	12 „ 2 „	27 July 1847
C. R. Driver	12 „ 1 „	27 July 1847
A de H. Nepean	12 „ 0 „	27 July 1847
Henry Spratt	12 „ 0 „	27 July 1847
2nd Lieutenants J. R. Mascall	1 „ 0 „	7 Jan. 1554
Anthony Malone	0 „ 11 „	21 Jan. 1854
Melville Suther	0 „ 11 „	21 Jan. 1854
T. P. Newall	0 „ 11 „	21 Jan. 1854
F. G. Le Grand	0 „ 9 „	20 Mar. 1854

Augmented 10 Companies, 30th January 1854.
Brevet, 20th June 1854.

31*st December* 1855.

	Length of Service.	Date of Commission.
Colonel J. A. Philips	49 years 4 months	1 Aug. 1854
F. Graham	47 „ 1 „	22 June 1855
J. Childs	46 „ 8 „	22 June 1855
S. Robert Wesley	46 „ 6 „	22 June 1855
J. T. Brown	44 „ 7 „	22 June 1855
Lieut.-Colonels H. W. Parke	33 „ 1 „	20 April 1854
A. B. Stransham	33 „ 0 „	9 June 1854
Edward Rea	32 „ 11 „	21 June 1854
Alexr. Anderson	32 „ 7 „	7 July 1854
John Fraser	31 „ 7 „	21 Oct. 1854
Captains A. S. S. Walsh	27 „ 8 „	26 Aug. 1846
J. G. A. Ayles	27 „ 8 „	10 Oct. 1846
J. H. Gascoigne	27 „ 7 „	9 Nov. 1846
R. J. Mc Killop	26 „ 10 „	9 Dec. 1846
W. F. Hopkins	26 „ 8 „	20 April 1847
1st Lieutenants W. K. Ireland	11 „ 0 „	21 March1848
F. H. Noott	11 „ 0 „	27 May 1848
W. P. Draffen	10 „ 6 „	27 May 1848
W. J. Kinsman	10 „ 6 „	27 May 1848
T. B. V. FitzGerald	10 „ 6 „	27 May 1848
2nd Lieutenants A. H. Pascoe	1 „ 6 „	24 June 1854
J. D. Hope	1 „ 3 „	25 Sept. 1854
R. B. Gardner	1 „ 3 „	25 Sept. 1854
L. G. Rodney	1 „ 3 „	25 Sept. 1854
D. Conner	1 „ 3 „	25 Sept. 1854

Augmented 3 Companies, 28th February 1855.

R. M. Office,
5th June 1856.

S. ROBT. WESLEY, D.A.G.

Appendix No. VIII.

No. VIII.

RETURN showing the Length of Service, on attaining the Command of Companies, of the CAPTAINS who had not purchased any Step of Promotion in Cavalry, Guards, and Line (not including Colonial Corps) on December 31st, 1853.

Regiment.	Full Pay.		Half Pay.		Regiment.	Full Pay.		Half Pay.	
	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.		Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.
5th Dragoon Guards	16	9			37th Foot	10	9		
9th Dragoons	15	3			" "	11	6		
12th "	9	9			39th "	10	9		
" "	5	2			" "	8	6		
15th "	23	10			43rd "	11	6		
" "	10	9			" "	15	0		
Coldstream Guards	8	10			" "	11	3		
1st Foot	19	0			" "	7	0		
2nd "	13	0			44th "	9	9		
3rd "	9	10			" "	9	6		
4th "	15	6			45th "	20	6		
5th "	11	9			" "	9	3		
" "	11	3			46th "	12	1		
" "	10	0			47th "	7	9		
6th "	15	9			48th "	12	0		
" "	15	3			49th "	14	3		
" "	11	3			" "	13	9		
8th "	15	6			51st "	13	6		
" "	9	6			" "	13	3		
9th "	10	9			" "	12	6		
10th "	16	6			" "	8	3		
" "	19	1			52nd "	13	9		
" "	16	9			54th "	9	2		
" "	14	7			" "	10	3		
" "	13	9			56th "	14	3		
" "	10	8			" "	9	4		
11th "	21	9			57th "	20	6		
12th "	11	10			58th "	15	9		
" "	10	6			" "	9	5		
" "	10	0			60th "	12	6		
13th "	12	5			" "	11	9		
14th "	14	6			61st "	19	3		
" "	12	4			" "	14	9		
16th "	19	1			" "	9	6		
" "	15	9	10	0	" "	9	0		
" "	15	6			62nd "	9	11		
17th "	12	1			63rd "	23	6		
18th "	13	6			" "	9	6		
" "	14	3			64th "	9	9		
" "	13	3			" "	17	9		
" "	6	9			" "	7	9		
" "	10	2			" "	7	9		
20th "	17	3			65th "	10	7		
" "	16	0			66th "	17	8		
" "	6	1			" "	7	3		
21st "	14	3			67th "	20	0		
22nd "	15	2			" "	13	5		
" "	13	8			68th "	17	6		
" "	13	7			69th "	17	3		
24th "	11	11			" "	8	6		
" "	11	3			70th "	15	0		
" "	6	11			" "	13	9		
" "	6	9			" "	13	6		
25th "	17	3			" "	12	0		
26th "	12	2			72nd "	7	7		
28th "	14	0			74th "	6	1		
" "	12	4			" "	6	0		
29th "	13	0			75th "	18	0		
" "	9	0			" "	17	2		
" "	10	11			76th "	15	0		
" "	8	9			" "	14	6		
" "	10	11			77th "	14	6		
32nd "	17	4			" "	11	11		
" "	15	6			78th "	14	6		
" "	13	9			" "	13	0		
" "	9	9			" "	6	0		
33rd "	9	0			80th "	11	6		
34th "	13	10			" "	11	3		
36th "	14	11			81st "	14	9		
" "	13	0			" "	13	6		

Regiment.	Full Pay.		Half Pay.		Regiment.	Full Pay.		Half Pay.	
	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.		Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.
81st Foot - -	13	1			92nd Foot - -	18	0		
„ „ - -	11	9			93rd „ - -	11	6		
83rd „ - -	9	9			94th „ - -	13	6		
84th „ - -	19	0	5	10	95th „ - -	13	5		
„ „ - -	17	8	11	1	96th „ - -	16	6		
„ „ - -	13	8			„ „ - -	12	6		
86th „ - -	20	3			„ „ - -	11	10		
„ „ - -	18	3			97th „ - -	9	0		
„ „ - -	9	9			„ „ - -	14	0		
„ „ - -	13	8			98th „ - -	10	7		
87th „ - -	18	6			„ „ - -	11	6		
90th „ - -	9	2			„ „ - -	10	9		
91st „ - -	15	6			99th „ - -	16	6		
„ „ - -	14	9			„ „ - -	12	3		
„ „ - -	10	6			Rifle Brigade -	7	0		

C. YORKE, Military Secretary.

STATEMENT of the Numbers, and average Length of Service on attaining the Ranks they then held, of the regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Captains who had not purchased any Step of Promotion in Cavalry, Guards, and Line (exclusive of Colonial Corps) on December 31st, 1853.

Regimental Ranks.	Numbers.	Average Length of Service in junior Ranks.	
		Years.	Months.
Lieutenant-Colonels -	5	36	5
Majors - - -	8	27	10
Captains - - -	170	13	0½

No. IX.

The ESTABLISHMENT of the BRITISH ARMY,

On the 6th June 1856.

Number of Infantry Regiments.

Three regiments of Foot Guards, the Grenadier Guards having three, the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards having two battalions.

Ninety-nine regiments of the Line, the 1st Foot having two battalions, the 60th three, and the Rifle Brigade three battalions.

Three West India Regiments, the Ceylon Rifles, the Royal Canadian Rifles, the St. Helena Regiment, the Royal Newfoundland Companies, the Gold Coast Corps, and Royal Malta Fencibles.

Establishment of each Infantry Regiment as at present.

	Lt.-Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.
Grenadier Guards - - - -	1	3	30	42	27
Coldstream Guards - - -	1	2	20	29	19
Scots Fusilier Guards - - -	1	2	20	29	19
Regiments at home and in the Colonies:					
31 regiments, one battalion Rifle Brigade, and two of the 60th, each - - -	1	2	12	14	10
Regiments in the Crimea:					
45 regiments, two battalions 1st Foot, and two battalions Rifle Brigade, each - -	2	2	16	26	14
Regiments in the East Indies:					
20 regiments and one battalion 60th, each -	2	2	12	20	4

Appendix No. IX.

Number of Cavalry Regiments.

Three regiments composing the Household Brigade.
Seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, and sixteen of Dragoons.

Establishment of each Regiment as at present.

	Lt-Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.
Household Brigade, each Regiment	1	1	8	8	8
Regiments at home (seven), each	1	1	8	8	8
Regiments in East Indies:					
4 (including 10 Dragoons, not yet reduced)	2	2	10	18	4
Regiments in the Crimea (nine), each	1	1	8	8	8
1 Dragoon Guards	1	1	10	10	10
Subsidiary Corps:					
Three West India Regiments, each	2	2	12	24	12
Ceylon Rifle Regiment	1	2	14	14	14
Cape Mounted Rifles	2	2	12	12	12
Canadian Rifles	1	1	6	6	6
St. Helena Regiment	1	1	5	5	5
Newfoundland Companies	1	–	2	3	2
Royal Malta Fencibles (this regiment consists only of Maltese.)	1	1	6	6	6
Land Transport Corps:					
The establishment of this Corps is under the consideration of the Secretary-of-State for War.					

C. Yorke, Military Secretary.

Royal Artillery.

	Colonels Commanding.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	2d Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total.
In 1833, the Royal Artillery consisted of—							
Royal Horse Artillery (7 troops)	1	2	6	7	8	21	45
Foot Artillery (9 battalions of 8 companies each, and 1 cadet company at Woolwich)	9	18	36	73	81	219	436
Total, 1st January 1833	10	20	42	80	89	240	481
On 1st January 1854, 2 lieutenant-colonels of Horse Artillery having been reduced in 1846, and three battalions of Foot Artillery of eight colonels each having been added (one in 1846 and two in 1848), the strength was—							
Horse Artillery (7 troops)	1	2	4	7	8	21	43
Foot Artillery (12 battalions of 8 companies each, and 1 cadet company at Woolwich)	12	24	48	97	108	291	580
Total, 1st January 1854	13	26	52	104	116	312	623
Added since—							
Horse Artillery, ½ troop, May 1855							
„ „ ½ troop, February 1856							
Foot „ 1 battalion (of 8 companies), February 1854							
„ „ 1 ditto, April 1855							
Present strength—							
Horse Artillery (8 troops)	1	2	4	8	9	24	48
Foot Artillery (14 battalions of 8 companies each, and 1 cadet company at Woolwich)	14	28	56	113	127	339	677
	15	30	60	121	136	363	725

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	Colonels Commanding.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	2d Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total.
In 1833, the Corps of Royal Engineers consisted of 5 battalions of 8 companies each	5	10	25	40	40	120	240
In 1846, a battalion was added of 8 companies	1	2	5	8	8	24	48
Total, 1st January 1854	6	12	30	48	48	144	288
In 1854, a battalion was added of 8 companies	1	2	5	8	8	24	48
In 1855, a half-battalion was added of 4 companies	1	1	2	4	4	12	23
Present strength, 7½ battalions, 60 companies	8	15	37	60	60	180	359

Horse Guards, 6 June 1856. C. YORKE, Mil. Sec.

No. X.

ESTABLISHMENT of the ARMY in 1833, and Return of gradual Increase until January 1854.

	Lt.-Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Cornets & Ensigns.	
Cavalry:						
Household Cavalry, each	1	2	8	8	8	No alteration from 1833 to the present time, excepting the reduction of the 2nd major in 1836.
Cavalry at home, each	1	2	6	6	6	1833.
	1	1	6	6	6	Alteration in 1836.
1 Dragoon Guards	1	2	8	8	8	From 1833 to January 1854.
Cavalry in India	2	2	9	18	8	1833.
	2	2	10	18	4	Alteration 15th March 1853.
Foot Guards:						
Grenadier Guards	1	3	26	34	18	From 1833 to January 1854.
Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards	1	2	16	20	12	From 1833 to January 1854.
Infantry of the Line:						
Infantry at home and in the Colonies	1	2	10	12	8	1833.
Infantry in East Indies	2	2	10	22	8	1833.
	2	2	12	20	4	Alteration in March 1853.
Colonial Corps:						
1st West India Regiment	1	2	9	11	8	1833.
	2	2	10	20	10	Alteration in April 1836.
	2	2	12	24	12	Alteration in March 1842.
2nd West India Regiment	2	2	10	20	10	1833.
	2	2	12	24	12	Alteration in March 1842.
Royal African Corps, afterwards 3d West India Regiment.	–	1	4	8	4	1833.
	1	1	6	12	6	Alteration in February 1836.
	1	2	9	18	8	Alteration in June 1840, on the Corps being designated the 3rd West India Regiment.
	1	2	12	24	12	Alteration in March 1842.
Ceylon Rifles	2	2	16	32	16	1833.
	3	3	22	44	22	Alteration in November 1846.
	2	2	22	22	22	Alteration in April 1850.
	2	2	18	18	18	Alteration in April 1851.
Cape Corps	–	1	3	4	3	1833.
	1	1	6	6	6	Alteration in February 1839.
	1	1	8	8	8	Alteration in December 1846.
	1	2	12	12	12	Alteration in February 1847.
	2	2	12	12	12	Alteration in September 1847.
Newfoundland Companies	–	1	3	6	3	1833.
Canadian Rifles	1	2	10	12	8	Formed in June 1841.
	1	2	10	20	10	Alteration in January 1846.
	1	1	6	6	6	Alteration in February 1852.
St. Helena Regiment	1	1	5	5	5	Formed in November 1841.
Gold Coast Corps	–	–	3	3	3	Formed 9th September 1851.

C. YORKE, Mil. Sec.

Appendix No. XI.

No. XI.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OFFICERS on HALF PAY, in the Cavalry, Guards, and Line, on the 31st March 1856.

Rank.	Cavalry.	Guards.	Line.	Total.
Lieutenant-Colonels	1	1	115	117
Majors	1	—	220	221
Captains	33	8	572	613
Lieutenants	72	9	688	769
Cornets, 2d Lieutenants, and Ensigns	9	—	100	109
Paymasters	11	—	76	87
Adjutants	—	—	14	14
Quarter-Masters	35	5	140	180
Total	162	23	1,925	2,110

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeons	24	8	100	132
Assistant-Surgeons	3	1	33	37
Total	27	2	133	169

1 Director-General.
1 Principal Inspector-General.
18 Inspectors-General.
15 Deputy Inspectors-General.
4 Assistant Inspectors.
50 Surgeons of the 1st Class.
9 Veterinary Surgeons.
2 Apothecaries.
1 Surveyor
14 Deputy Surveyors.
4 Hospital Assistants.

119 Total.

11 Chaplains to the Forces.

War Department, 11 June 1856. G. C. MUNDY.

No. XII.

No. XII.

RETURN of COMMISSIONS given in the ROYAL REGIMENT of ARTILLERY, 1849 to 1855.

Years.	No.	
1849	35	
1850	35	
1851	30	Brevet.
1852	32	
1853	24	
1854	49	Augmentation, 1 Battalion and Brevet.
1855	89	Augmentation, 1 Battalion.

Horse Guards, June 1856. H. D. Ross,
Adj.-Gen. Royal Artillery.

RETURN of COMMISSIONS given in the CORPS of ROYAL ENGINEERS 1849 to 1855. Appendix No. XII.

Year.	No.	
1849	4	
1850	6	
1851	6	Brevet.
1852	7	
1853	11	
1854	20	Augmentation, 1 Battalion and Brevet.
1855	38	Augmentation $\frac{1}{2}$ Battalion.

Horse Guards, June 1856. E. MATSON, D.A.G.

RETURN of the NUMBER of COMMISSIONS which have become disposable by Sale during the Five Years previous to 1854, and also during the last Two Years; the Number given without Purchase; the Number given to Cadets from Sandhurst; the Number given by Purchase; the Number given to Non-commissioned Officers.

Year.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	Cadets.	To Non-commissioned Officers.
1849	338	74	25	24
1850	370	3	23	10
1851	299	56	26	30
1852	325	63	30	19
1853	339	58	32	21
1854	372	319	50	121
1855	338	1,271	17	110

C. YORKE, Military Secretary.

No. XIII.

No. XIII.

RETURN of the Number of PROMOTIONS to each Rank during the Five Years previous to 1854, showing which were by Purchase, and which were without Purchase, distinguishing those made in Vacancies caused by Augmentation.

REGIMENT.	Year.	Promotions by Purchase.				Promotions without Purchase.				Promotions on Augmentations.				Number of Officers on 1st April in each Year.				
		Lt.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Lt.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Lt.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Lt.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Cornet or Ensign.
Cavalry -	1849	1	5	30	61	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	32	32	179	276	148
Guards -	„	1	1	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	58	84	63
Line - -	„	12	27	106	195	5	13	39	97	2	2	3	13	156	220	1,152	1,724	970
Total -		14	33	142	267	6	13	40	101	2	2	3	13	191	259	1,389	2,084	1,181
Cavalry -	1850	1	3	25	47	2	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	31	32	178	278	139
Guards -	„	2	2	7	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	60	84	62
Line - -	„	15	29	111	175	2	7	27	69	–	–	–	–	158	221	1,157	1,758	959
Total -		18	34	143	236	4	10	31	76	–	–	–	–	192	260	1,395	2,120	1,160
Cavalry -	1851	3	6	34	53	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	31	31	173	272	137
Guards -	„	1	1	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	7	58	84	62
Line - -	„	12	22	92	180	7	15	41	80	–	–	–	–	153	219	1,124	1,700	918
Total -		16	29	128	238	7	15	41	85	–	–	1	–	187	257	1,355	2,056	1,117
Cavalry -	1852	4	8	32	28	–	–	1	2	1	1	9	7	32	32	180	273	143
Guards -	„	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	58	85	60
Line - -	„	13	24	144	241	6	13	47	47	1	1	48	4	150	220	1,125	1,690	921
Total -		18	33	178	272	6	13	48	49	2	2	57	11	185	259	1,363	2,048	1,124
Cavalry -	1853	3	7	35	53	–	1	1	4	1	2	4	2	32	32	185	247	168
Guards -	„	2	3	7	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	58	85	64
Line - -	„	11	22	113	207	8	12	39	78	4	4	8	11	146	218	1,170	1,634	907
Total -	-	16	32	155	273	8	13	40	82	5	6	12	13	181	257	1,413	1,966	1,139

N. B.—The reduction of the reserve battalions of several regiments causes the decrease in the number of captains and subalterns in 1851. On the 15th March 1853 one captain was added to each cavalry and two to each infantry regiment in India; the vacant lieutenancies not being filled on the 1st April.

C. YORKE, Military Secretary.

Appendix No. XIV.

No. XIV.

RETURN of the BREVET PROMOTIONS for SERVICES rendered during the last War.

Date of Promotions.	Captains to be Brevet-Majors.	Majors and Brevet Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels.	Colonels to be Major-Generals.	Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals.	Lieut. Generals to be Generals.	Generals to be Field Marshals.
5th November 1854.							
Cavalry and Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12*th December* 1854.							
Royal Artillery	27	1	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Engineers	4	1	-	1	—	—	—
Cavalry and Infantry	53	31	-	9	—	—	—
24*th April* 1855.							
Royal Engineers	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry and Infantry	*54	16	—	—	—	—	—
29*th June* 1855.							
Royal Artillery	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
17*th July* 1855.							
Royal Artillery	2	-	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Engineers	2	-	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry and Infantry	20	9	4	—	—	—	—
17*th August* 1855.							
Royal Artillery	-	-	1	—	—	—	—
7*th September* 1855.							
Cavalry and Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
8*th September* 1855.							
Cavalry and Infantry	-	-	-	1	-	1	—
2*d November* 1855.							
Royal Artillery	40	8	5	2	—	—	—
Royal Engineers	14	3	1	—	—	—	—
Cavalry and Infantry	91	33	—	—	—	—	—
6*th June* 1856.							
Royal Artillery	20	1	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Engineers	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry and Infantry	-	-	-	-	1	—	—

* 49 of these were antedated to the 12th December 1854, as it was considered that their services would have entitled them to promotion in the Brevet of that date had the reports been received in time.

RETURN of the Number of all Officers who have been promoted to Brevet Rank, and subsequently to Substantive Rank unattached, since October 1854.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels promoted to the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel - - - - - - 27

Brevet Majors promoted to the substantive rank of Major - - 55

C. YORKE, Military Secretary.

Horse Guards, 4th July 1856.

Appendix No. XV.

No. XV.

RETURNS of OFFICERS who have purchased UNATTACHED RANK since 1838, showing in each Case the Period of their FULL PAY SERVICE at the Time of such PROMOTION, the Regiment to which the Officers may have been subsequently appointed, and the Reason for the Sale of each Half-pay Commission.

Name.	Regiment.	Date of Unattached Promotion.	Years' Service at the time of Promotion.	Regiment to which subsequently appointed.	Date of such Appointment.	Reason for the sale of each Half-pay Commission.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.						
Rose, H. H.	92 F.	17 Sept. 1839	*17 (2 5/12 Half-pay.)	Subsequently employed on Special Services.		Lt.-Col. Macdonald, particular service, permitted to sell a reducible Lieut.-Colonelcy.
Slade, M. J.	90 F.	7 Feb. 40	20 (1 Half-pay.)	30 Foot	10 Feb. 1843	Lt.-Col. Snodgrass retired to settle in New South Wales.
Stevenson, G. M.	Rifle Brig.	19 June	24 (3½ Half-pay)	Retired	7 Aug. 46	Lt.-Col. Dixon retired to settle in Canada.
Gregory, A. C.	98 F.	5 Oct. 41	23 (2½ Half-pay)	98 F.	28 April 1843	Major-Gen. St wart retired as Lieut.-Colonel.
Baynes, S.	8 F.	26 Oct.	27 (1¾ Half-pay)	Malta Fencibles	23 July 42	Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Woodford retired as Lieut.-Colonel.
Hunt, W. T.	85 F.	5 Aug. 42	29	3 W. I. Rg.	1 Aug. 45	Lt.-Gen. Johnson retired as a Lieut.-Colonel.
Lennox, Lord Art.	71 F.	22 Nov.	12 (7½ Half-pay)	72 F.	14 April 43	Major-Gen. Farrer retired as a Lieut.-Colonel.
Estcourt, J. B. B.	43 F.	25 Aug. 43	23	Subsequently employed on the Staff.		Major-Gen. Freemantle retired as a Lieut.-Colonel.
Matheson, Thos.	23 F.	17 Nov.	28	- -	- - -	Lt.-Col. Stewart. R. Art., retired to settle in Prince Edward Island.
Saumarez, Hon. J. A. V.	Rifle Brig.	31 May 44	20	10 Dr.	2 Nov. 55	General Goldie retired as a Lieut.-Colonel.
Rotton, J. R.	11 Dragoons	7 June	33	56 F.	3 Feb. 54	Lt.-Col. Dixon retired to settle in Canada.
Pottinger, W.	67 F.	2 May 45	27¼	23 F.	25 Mar. 53	Lt.-Col. Thompson, half-pay, R. Eng., retired to settle in Nova Scotia.
Hodgson, S. J.	89 F.	8 Aug.	25 (1 Half-pay)	- -	- - -	Lt.-Col. Kelsall, half-pay, R. Eng., retired to settle in Australia.
Master, H.	4 Dragoons	26 Sept.	26½ (7 1/12 Half-pay.)	Died	11 Nov. 49	Lt.-Col. Turner retired to settle in Canada.
Power, M.	85 F.	19 May 46	26 (1 Half-pay)	85 F.	13 April 52	Lieut.-Col. Barney, half-pay, R. Eng., retired to settle in Australia.
Sullivan, W.	Rifle Brig.	11 Sept.	22	Subsequently employed upon the Staff.		Lt.-Col. Jackson, half pay, R. Art., retired to settle in Nova Scotia.
Goldie, T. L.	66 F.	25 June 47	22½	57 F.	1 Aug. 48	Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Bonnycastle, R. Art., retired to settle in Canada.
Ainslie, C. P.	14 Dragoons	22 Oct.	22 (5/12 Half-pay)	7 Dr. Gds.	23 Feb. 49	Major-Gen. Beckwith retired as a Lieut.-Colonel.
Cole, R.	48 F.	31 Dec.	25½ (5 7/12 Half-pay)	39 F.	11 Nov. 53	Lt.-Col. O'Reilly retired to settle at the Cape of Good Hope.
Crombie, T.	60 F.	20 Oct. 48	24	Coldst. Gds.	22 June 49	Lt.-Col. Page, R. Eng., retired to settle in Canada.
Cotton, C.	49 F.	20 April 49	24	Subsequently employed on the Staff.		Lt.-Col. T. C. Smith retired to settle in Nova Scotia.
Raymond, H. P.	1 F.	17 Jan. 51	26	Depot Bn.	7 April 54	Lt.-Col. G. Cochrane retired to settle in Ceylon.
Arney, C. A.	58 F.	18 July	25 (1 Half-pay)	- -	- - -	Lt.-Col. Pritchard retired to settle in Canada.
Biddulph, T. M.	7 Dragoons	31 Oct.	25	- -	- - -	Lt.-Col. J. D. Tovey retired.
Walker, C. P. B.	6 Dgn. Gds.	9 Nov. 54	19¾	- -	- - -	Lt.-Col. Savage retired to settle in North America.

Appendix No. XV.

No. XV.—Returns of Officers who have purchased Unattached Rank since 1838.—*cont.*

Name.	Regiment.	Date of Unattached Promotion.	Years' Service at the time of Promotion.	Regiment to which subsequently appointed.	Date of such Appointment.	Reason for the sale of each Half-pay Commission.
Majors.						
Macready, E. N.	30 F.	22 Nov. 39	25	Died	4 Nov. 48	Major Longmore retired to settle at the Cape of Good Hope.
Mundy, G. C.	43 F.	31 Dec.	18	Subsequently employed on the Staff.		Major St. John retired to settle in New South Wales.
Cooper, L. M.	11 Dragoons	10 Jan. 40	25	- -	- - -	Major Crummer retired to settle in New South Wales.
Dunne, F.	10 F.	18 Sept.	15 (2 Half-pay)	- -	- - -	Major Jacob ditto.
Waymouth, J.	30 F.	26 Jan. 41	8 (21 Half-pay)	- -	- - -	Major Atkins retired to settle in Canada.
Smyth, J. R.	6 Dgn. Gds.	17 Aug.	17 (2½ Half-pay)	16 Dr.	6 May 42	Major Piers retired to settle at the Cape of Good Hope.
Kaye, G. L. L.	10 Dragoons	31 Dec. 1841	18¾	Retired	21 Apr. 1854	Major Welman retired to settle in New South Wales.
Bagot, E.	60 F.	11 Mar. 42	18½	- -	- - -	Major Walch retired to settle in Van Diemen's Land.
Ellis, R.	18 Dragoons	22 April	21 (3 Half-pay)	15 F.	1 Mar. 44	Major Kenny retired to settle in New South Wales.
Tryon, S.	43 F.	27 Dec.	20	- -	- - -	Major Wentworth ditto.
Wood, R. B.	10 Dragoons	17 May 44	9¼	80 F.	21 Mar. 45	Major Pilling retired.
Paget, Lord A.	Dragoons	16 May 45	12 (1 Half-pay)	- -	- - -	Major Kirby retired to settle in Nova Scotia.
Paget, H. W.	56 F.	3 April 46	13 (1 H. P	A.Q.M.G. Cork, died	1 April 52 17 Jan. 53	Major A. Forbes retired to settle in Canada.
Munro, J. St. John	60 F.	14 Aug.	19½	31 F.	2 Feb. 49	Major C. H. Smith retired.
Baillie, R.	72 F.	19 Mar. 47	21¾	43 F.	27 May 53	Major R. Fraser retired.
MacMahon, T. W.	9 Dragoons	13 July	17½	5 Dr. Gds.	24 Nov. 54	Major-Gen. Charretie retired as a Major.
Boyce, H. G.	2 Life Gds.	10 Dec.	11¾	Died	14 Jan. 48	Major W. Bindon retired to settle in Canada.
Cotton, Hon. W. H. S.	1 Life Gds.	22 Feb. 50	18	- -	- - -	Major Weyland retired to settle in Canada.
Colborne, Hon. Jas.	16 F.	21 June	16	- -	- - -	Major T. E. Campbell retired to settle in New Zealand.
Arthur, F. L.	40 F.	18 Dec.	17	- -	- - -	Major G. Dawson retired to settle in Canada.
Bunbury, H. W.	33 F.	2 Jan. 52	21½	23 F.	17 Mar. 54	Major J. Adair retired to settle in Canada.
Pakenham, Hon. W.	7 F.	6 July	15	Subsequently employed on the Staff.		Major C. C. Johnson retired to settle in Canada.
Burghush, Lord	25 F.	22 April 53	10	Coldst. Gds.	9 Feb. 55	Major Driberg retired to settle in Ceylon.
Beaufort, Duke of	7 Dragoons	21 April 54	13½	- -	- - -	Major Kaye retired to settle in Nova Scotia.
Manners, H. R.	85 F.	8 Jan. 56	17½	- -	- - -	Major James retired to settle in Canada.
Bruce, R.	74 F.	5 Sept.	18	- -	- - -	Major Tallersall retired to settle in Ceylon.
Captains.						
Young, A. H. S.	45 F.	7 June 39	11½	55 F.	8 June 39	Capt. Rooth retired to settle in Canada.
French, L. H.	11 Dragoons	28 June	13	25 F.	29 Apr. 42	Capt. Jobbling retired to settle in New South Wales.
Combe, C. W.	73 F.	12 July	11	73 F.	13 July 39	Capt. Brewer, R. Art., ditto.
Vane, C. B.	54 F.	19 July	12	67 F.	17 Aug. 41	Capt. Lyster retired to settle in Canada.
Mellis, J.	14 F.	24 Jan. 40	13½	38 F.	27 July 49	Capt. Briggs retired to settle in New South Wales.
Levinge, R. G. A.	43 F.	15 May	11½	5 Dr. Gds.	27 Jan. 48	Capt. Cattanach retired to settle in Canada.
Kennedy, A.	11 F.	12 June	13	68 F.	19 Mar. 41	Capt. Butler, ditto.
Paget, H. W.	43 F.	3 July	7½	56 F.	9 April	Capt. Campbell retired to settle in New South Wales.

No. XV.—Returns of Officers who have purchased Unattached Rank since 1838.—*cont.* Appendix No. XV.

Name.	Regiment.	Date of Unattached Promotion.	Years' Service at the time of Promotion.	Regiment to which subsequently appointed.	Date of such Appointment.	Reason for the sale of each Half-pay Commission.
Captains—*cont.*						
Paget, Lord A.	R. H. Gds.	20 Oct. 1840	8	7 Dr.	3 July 1841	Capt. Rice retired to settle in Canada.
Keane, Hon. E. A.W.	2 F.	29 Jan. 41	8	37 F.	5 Mar.	Capt. Matheson, ditto.
Paget, Lord G.A. F. CB.	1 Life Gds.	17 Aug.	7	4 Dr.	17 June 42	Capt. Wilson, ditto.
Cole, A. L., CB.	43 F.	7 Sept.	7	69 F.	24 June	Capt. Richardson, ditto.
Archdall, M.	6 Dragoons	26 Nov.	9½	6 Dr.	24 Feb. 43	Capt. Baldwin, ditto.
West, Hon. C. R.	15 F.	15 April 42	9	21 F.	6 May 42	Capt. Dixon, R. Art., ditto.
Fane, H.	17 F.	6 May	8	4 Dr.	22 July	Capt. E. Cox, ditto.
Warde, W.	74 F.	25 Oct.	10 1/12	Staff Officer of Pensrs.	18 Sept. 43	Capt. Birch, R. Art., ditto.
Jenkinson, G. S.	68 F.	19 May 43	9	8 Dr.	6 Oct. 43	Capt. Templeton, ditto.
Villiers, Hon. F. J. R.	23 F.	4 Aug. 43	6	73 F.	5 Dec.	Capt. W. M. Smith, half-pay, R. Art. retired to settled in New Zealand.
March, Earl of	R. H. Gds.	27 Sept. 44	5½	- -	- - -	Capt. Caddy, half-pay, R. Art. retired to settle in Canada.
Wedderburn, J. K.	9 Dragoons	15 Dec. 48	12½	- -	- - -	Capt. Smales retired to settle at the Cape of Good Hope.
Rush, A.	58 F.	2 Feb. 49	13	- -	- - -	Capt. Black retired to settle in Canada.
Roche, E.	3 Dragoons	20 July	12	- -	- - -	Capt. Armstrong retired to settle in Australia.
Cookes, Geo.	Do.	2 April 50	13	- -	- - -	Capt. Fox retired to settle in Canada.
Fellowes, E.	78 F.	6 Dec.	11	3 Dr.	18 July 51	Capt. Hon. F. Savile, R. Art., retired to settle in Canada.
Evans, H. R.	63 F.	9 Sept. 51	12	36 F.	7 July 54	Capt. R. Hayne retired to settle in New Brunswick.
Lowther, A.	6 Dragoons	23 April 52	8	died	15 Feb. 55	Capt. R. Wolfe retired to settle at the Cape of Good Hope.
Lyster, F. T.	26 F.	30 July	11	11 F.	7 July 54	Capt. N. T. Hill retired.
Macbean, Hon. Fred.	84 F.	27 Aug.	12	31 F.	Do.	Captain Southall retired to colonise.
Pattenson, W. H. T.	25 F.	7 Sept.	13	88 F.	Do.	Capt. D. Green retired to settle in New Brunswick.
Bourchier, C. J.	8 Dragoons	25 Feb. 53	11	Coldst. Gds.	6 Oct.	Capt. E. J. Taylor retired to settle in Canada.
Dore, F. N.	20 F.	13 Sept.	12	20 F.	7 July	Capt. J. Ross retired to settle in Australia.
Apthorpe, R. P.	14 Dragoons	18 Nov.	12	35 F.	24 Nov.	Capt. P. Clarke retired to settle in Canada.
Hartman, E. A.	4 Dragoons	10 Nov. 54	10	- -	- - -	Capt. A. C. Meik retired to settle in Canada.
Blair, D. H.	94 F.	5 Jan. 55	10	Scots Fus. Guards.	8 Feb. 56	Capt. Dyer, ditto.
Mason, G.	75 F.	7 July	11	94 F.	20 July 55	Capt. Sutherland, ditto.
Ling, J. T.	14 Dragoons	16 Oct.	9½	91 F.	9 Nov.	Capt. Speedy retired to settle in New Zealand.
M'Farlan, J. W.	74 F.	24 June 56	9½	- -	- - -	Capt. G. S. Robertson retired to settle in the Colonies.
G. Clerk	Cape Corps.	Do.	4½	- -	- - -	Capt. C. H. M. Smith retired to settle in Canada,
G. B. Price	11 Dragoons	1 Aug.	6	- -	- - -	Captain Fenwick retired to satisfy the public claims against him as Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Horse Guards,
31st December 1856.

C. YORKE,
Military Secretary.

Appendix No. XVI.

No. XVI.

RETURN of all EXCHANGES of OFFICERS having the Rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards to the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonels in the Line from the Year 1838.

1841.

A. W. Torrens, Grenadier Guards, 16¾ years service, was appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 23d Foot, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, who retired upon half-pay; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord William Thynne, from half-pay unattached, of 18 years full pay service, succeeding to the vacancy in the Grenadier Guards.

1842.

Hon. T. Ashburnham, Coldstream Guards, 19 years full pay service, exchanged with Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. George Upton, 62d Foot, also of 19 years service.

1846.

Charles Stuart, of the Grenadier Guards, 20 years full pay service, exchanged with Lieutenant-Colonel Cunynghame, 13th Foot, 16 years service.

1849.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cunynghame, Grenadier Guards, 19 years service, exchanged with Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, of the 20th Foot, 29 years service.

1849.

Lieutenant-Colonel Milman, Coldstream Guards, 14½ years full pay service, exchanged with Hon. G. Spencer, 37th Foot, 25¾ years service.

C. YORKE.

No. XVII.

No. XVII.

RETURN showing the Number of OFFICERS of each RANK who, in the last Ten Years, have entered, and sold out or exchanged from, the 11th HUSSARS.

Year.	Number of Officers who sold.			Number of Officers who exchanged.			Number of Officers and Gentlemen who entered.			Officers promoted or removed to other Regiments.
	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornet.	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornet.	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornet.	
1846 - -	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	
1847 - -	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	
1848–49 -	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	
1849–50 -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
1850–51 -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
1851–52 -	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	
1852–53 -	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1 Major promoted.
1853–54 -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	
1854–55 -	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	10	
1855–56 -	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1 Cornet removed.

C. YORKE,
Military Secretary.

No. XVIII.

No. XVIII.

RETURN of the Number of OFFICERS raised from the Ranks, who have been permitted to sell, during the Five Years ending 31st December 1853, and the same for the Years 1854 and 1855.

Period.	Number of Officers raised from the Ranks who were permitted to sell out.
1849 - -	—
1850 - -	5
1851 - -	3
1852 - -	5
1853 - -	5
1854 - -	6
1855 - -	4

Horse Guards.

C. YORKE,
Military Secretary.

No. XIX.

Appendix No. XIX.

RETURN of OFFICERS who have entered the ARMY since 1815, and who have risen to the Rank of REGIMENTAL FIELD OFFICERS, without purchasing any of their COMMISSIONS.

Name.	Present Rank, &c.
Audain, J. M. P.	Major, 16th Foot.
Berdmore, S. R.	Late Major, 20th Foot, sold out 3rd Oct. 1856.
Bernard, W. B.	Late Major, 39th Foot, died 8 Nov. 1841.
Bethune, D. M.	Major, 9th Foot.
Brown, N. R.	Lieut. Colonel, retired full-pay, 34th Foot.
Campbell, A. N.	Major, 18th Foot.
Clarke, W. H. H. F.	Major, 53rd Foot.
Codd, William	Major, unattached.
Crawley, Henry	Major, retired full-pay, 20th Foot.
Donovan, E. W.	Major, 33rd Foot.
Donovan, Thomas	Major, Cape Mounted Riflemen.
Grant, J. T., *CB.*	Lieut. Colonel, 49th Foot.
Hackett, John	Major, unattached.
Hardy, Jonas P.	Major, unattached.
Holt, George	Major, 25th Foot.
Lardner, John	Major, retired full-pay, 47th Foot.
Lys, G. M.	Lieut. Colonel, 48th Foot.
M'Munro, W. M. S.	Lieut. Colonel, Director-General of the Military Train.
Maclean, L. H. G.	Major, unattached.
Mayne, William	Major, Land Transport Corps.
Mends, Herbert	Lieut. Colonel, retired full-pay, 2nd West India Regiment.
Moore, Isaac	Lieut. Colonel, 97th Foot.
Norcott, W. R., *CB.*	Lieut. Colonel, Rifle Brigade.
Primrose, J. W.	Major, 43rd Foot.
Robeson, G.	Major, 1st West India Regiment.
Shaw, William	Late Major, 3rd West India Regiment, sold out 17 Aug. 1852.
Smith, Matthew	Lieut. Colonel, 81st Foot.
Soden, E. C.	Late Major, 2nd West India Regiment, died 30 June 1851.
Stewart, J. H.	Lieut. Colonel, 29th Foot.
Strachan, H. A.	Major, unattached.
Stuart, Donald	Late Major, 46th Foot, sold out 16 Dec. 1853.
Sutherland, R. M.	Major, 92nd Foot.
Waddy, R., *CB.*	Lieut. Colonel, 50th Foot.
Ward, John	Major, unattached.
Warden, H. D.	Late Major, Cape Mounted Riflemen, sold out 6 Oct. 1848.
Watson, Albert	Major, unattached.
Wilkinson, Joseph	Major, retired full-pay, Rifle Brigade.
Woods, Henry G.	Major, unattached.
Young, G. D.	Late Lieut. Colonel, 10th Foot, died 20 Feb. 1850.

Horse Guards, 17th October 1856.

C. YORKE,
Military Secretary.

No. XX.

No. XX.

RETURN of COMMISSIONS which have been sold during the last FIVE YEARS, subsequently to the Decease of the Officers by whom they were held, for the Benefit of such Officers' Representatives.

Names.	Commissions sold.	Regiment.	Date of Decease.	Date of Commission being sold.
Capt. Kenyon	Company	Cape Corps	10 Dec. 1854	2 Mar. 1855
Ensign Kirkwood	Value of an Ensigncy paid from Reserve Fund	32nd Foot	13 April 1855	19 Sept. 1855 (Paid from fund.)
Captain Grogan	Company	88th Foot	8 Sept. 1855	13 Nov. 1855
Captain Lane	Company	81st Foot	2 Oct. 1855	18 Apr. 1856
Lieutenant Birley	Lieutenancy	2nd West India Regiment.	8 July 1856	9 Sept. 1856

There are no cases on record of Officers in ill health being permitted to sell out, in immediate anticipation of their decease.

Horse Guards, 25th October 1856.

C. YORKE.

Appendix No. XXI.

No. XXI.

RETURN of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels at the Close of the War in 1814, showing the Commissions which each Officer had purchased.

* In those cases marked with an asterisk it is not recorded whether the Commission was obtained by or without purchase.

Regiment.	Name.	Commissions purchased.				
		Cornetcy or Ensigncy.	Lieutenancy.	Troop or Company.	Majority.	Lieutenant Colonelcy.
1st Life Guards	Lygon, Hon. H. B.	1	–	1	1	–
2nd „	Lygon, Hon. E. P.	1	1	1	1	–
	Charretie, Thomas	1	1	1	–	–
Royal Horse Guards	Dorrien, John	1	1	1	–	1
„	Elley, Sir John, KCB.	1	1	1	1	1
„	Hill, Sir R. C., Knt.	–	–	1	1	–
1st Dragoon Guards	Teesdale, George	1	–	–	–	–
2nd „	Kearney, James	never	–	–	1	–
3rd „	Calcraft, Sir G. T., Knt.	1	–	–	–	1
	Holmes, George	1	1	–	–	–
4th „	Sherlock, Francis	never	never	–	–	–
5th „	Taylor, Hon. Robert	1	1	1	–	1
	Prescott, Serjeantson	–	–	1	1	–
6th „	Goldie, Alexander John	never	–	*	1	–
	French, St. George	1	1	–	–	–
7th „	Dunne, Francis	1	never	–	–	–
1st Dragoons	De Grey, Hon. George	–	–	–	–	–
	Clifton, Arthur B.	–	–	1	1	–
2nd „	Clarke, J. Blacke	*	1	1	1	–
3rd „	Manners, Lord Charles	1	1	1	–	–
4th „	Somerset, Lord R. E. H.	1	1	1	–	1
	Dalbiac, James Chas.	1	1	1	1	–
6th „	O'Donovan, Richard	1	–	–	1	1
	Muter, Joseph	–	1	1	1	–
7th „	Kerrison, Sir Edward, Knt.	1	1	1	1	1
8th „	Wood, John Sullivan	1	1	–	–	–
	Westenra, Henry	–	–	–	1	–
	Murray, E. J. M'Gregor	1	1	1	1	1
9th „	Mahon, Hon. Thomas	*	*	*	*	–
	Morland, Charles	–	1	1	–	1
	Newport, Simon George	1	–	–	1	1
10th „	Quintin, George	–	–	1	1	–
	Manners, Lord Robert	1	1	1	1	1
11th „	Cumming, Henry John	1	1	1	1	1
	Sleigh, James Wallace	–	–	1	1	1
12th „	Ponsonby, Hon. F. C.	1	1	1	1	1
13th „	Bolton, Robert	1	1	–	–	1
	Doherty, Patrick	–	–	–	–	–
14th „	Hawker, Samuel	–	1	–	–	–
	Harvey, T. B.	–	1	–	1	–
15th „	Long, Robert Ballard	1	–	1	1	–
	Grant, Colquhoun	–	1	1	1	1
	Dalrymple, Leighton C.	1	1	1	1	–
16th „	Affleck, Sir James, Bart.	1	1	1	1	–
	Pelly, Raymond	1	1	–	–	1
17th „	Lloyd, Evan	never	1	–	–	–
	Carden, William	–	–	–	1	–
	Stanhope, Hon. Lincoln	–	1	1	1	–
18th „	Murray, Hon. Henry	1	1	1	1	–
19th „	O'Neill, Hon. John B.	never	1	1	1	–
20th „	Hawker, Thomas	–	1	1	1	–
	Wyndham, George	1	–	–	1	1
21st „	Pigot, Richard	never	never	–	1	1
22nd „	Hare, James	1	–	1	–	–
	Pritzler, Theophilus	never	–	1	–	–
	Montresor, Thos. Gage	–	1	1	–	–
	Travers, Robert	never	–	1	1	–
23rd „	Cutcliffe, John Irwin	1	1	1	1	1
24th „	Need, Samuel	1	1	–	1	–
	Philpot, Philip	–	–	1	–	–
	Newberry, Francis	–	–	–	1	–
25th	Adams, Geo. Pownall	–	–	1	1	1

No. XXI.—Return of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels at the Close of the War in 1814, &c.—*cont'*

Appendix No. XXI.

Regiment.	Name.	Commissions purchased.				
		Cornetcy or Ensigncy.	Lieutenancy.	Troop or Company.	Majority.	Lieutenant Colonelcy.
25th Dragoons	Tuyll, William	–	–	–	1	–
Grenadier Guards	Bentinck, Lord Frederick	–	1	1	1	1
Coldstream Guards	Brand, Hon. Henry	–	–	–	–	–
3rd Foot Guards	Hill, George	–	1	–	–	–
1st Foot	Conran, Henry	–	1	1	–	–
	Carnes, James Stevenson	–	1	1	1	–
	Macleod, Norman	–	–	–	1	–
	M'Kellar, Neile	1	1	–	–	–
	Muller, Frederick	–	–	1	–	–
	Deane, Thomas	–	–	–	–	–
2nd „	Graham, H. C. E. Vernon	–	1	1	–	–
3rd „	Stewart, William	–	–	1	1	–
	Fergusson, James	–	1	1	1	1
4th „	Brooke, Francis	1	1	1	–	–
	Williamson, David	–	–	–	–	1
5th „	Cockell, William	–	1	–	–	–
	Pratt, Sir Charles, KCB.	1	–	1	–	1
	King, Hon. Henry	–	–	1	–	1
6th „	Campbell, Archibald	1	–	1	–	–
	Carnie, Thomas	–	1	–	–	1
7th „	Blakeney, Sir Edward, KCB.	–	*	*	1	–
	Nooth, John Mervin	never	1	1	–	–
8th „	Roberton, Peter Thos.	1	*	–	–	–
	Ogilvie, James	–	–	1	–	–
9th „	Cameron, John	–	–	–	–	–
	MacGregor, Will. Gordon	–	–	–	1	1
10th „	Travers, Robert	–	–	–	–	–
	Cashell, Francis William	–	–	–	1	1
11th „	Cuyler, George	–	–	–	–	–
	Griffiths, Charles	–	–	–	–	1
	Newman, Frederick	1	1	1	–	–
12th „	Stirke, Julius	*	*	–	–	–
	Forssteen, William H.	–	–	–	–	–
	Castle, John	never	–	–	–	–
13th „	Williams, Sir William, KCB.	1	1	–	1	–
	Watson, James	1	1	–	1	–
14th „	Burrows, Montagu	1	–	1	1	1
	Nicolls, Jasper	–	1	1	1	–
	Burslem, Nathan	–	1	–	–	–
15th „	Davidson, Andrew	–	–	1	–	1
16th „	Tolley, Henry	1	1	1	1	–
17th „	Stovin, Richard	1	1	1	–	–
	Hardyman, Frederick	never	–	–	1	–
	M'Mahon, Thomas	–	–	–	–	–
18th „	Graves, James	1	1	–	–	–
19th „	Rainsford, Wm. Henry	–	–	1	never	–
	Milne, A.	1	–	1	1	–
20th „	Steevens, Charles	1	–	1	–	–
21st „	Paterson, William	1	–	–	1	1
22nd „	Dalrymple, John	–	–	–	never	1
	Kelso, Robert	–	–	–	–	–
23rd „	Dalmer, Thomas	1	1	–	1	–
24th „	Kelly, William	1	1	–	1	–
	Hicks, Charles	–	–	–	–	–
	Chamberlin, Thomas	1	–	1	–	–
25th „	Ainslie, George Robert	1	–	–	1	1
	Farquharson, J. Alexander	–	–	–	1	–
	Light, Alex. Whalley	–	–	–	–	–
26th „	Wauchope, W.	1	1	–	1	1
27th „	Warren, Lemuel	never	never	*	1	–
	Maclean, Sir John, KCB.	–	–	1	–	–
	Neynoe, Wm. Brydges	–	–	–	–	–
28th „	Belson, Sir Charles P.	–	*	1	1	1
29th „	Tucker, John	1	–	–	–	–
30th „	Wilkinson, William	1	1	1	–	–
	Lockhart, William	1	–	1	–	–
	Vaumorel, Philip	–	1	1	–	–
	Hamilton, Alexander	*	–	–	–	–
	Maxwell, Christopher	–	1	1	–	–
31st „	Meade, Hon. Robert	–	–	–	*	*

Appendix No. XXI.

No. XXI.—Return of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels at the Close of the War in 1814, &c.—*cont.*

Regiment.	Name.	Commissions purchased.				
		Cornetcy or Ensigncy.	Lieutenancy.	Troop or Company.	Majority.	Lieutenant Colonelcy.
31st Foot	Bruce, Henry	–	–	–	1	1
	L'Estrange Guy, G. C.	1	1	1	1	–
32nd „	Maitland, James	–	–	–	–	–
33rd „	Elphinstone, William Keith	1	1	–	1	1
34th „	Maister, John	1	1	*	1	1
	Everard, John M.	1	1	1	1	–
	Roberts, Henry	1	–	–	–	1
35th „	Moore, Lorenzo	*	–	–	–	–
	Berkeley, Geo. Henry F.	–	–	–	–	–
36th „	Cochrane, Hon. Basil	never	–	–	1	1
37th „	Maclean, Fitzroy Grafton	–	1	–	–	1
	James, Reginald	–	–	1	–	1
	Tilt, Andrew	1	1	–	1	–
38th „	Greville, Hon. Charles J.	–	1	1	1	1
39th „	Sturt, Cavendish	1	–	1	–	–
40th „	Kemmis, James	1	1	1	–	–
	Thornton, Henry	–	1	1	–	–
41st „	Proctor, Henry	*	1	–	–	1
	Evans, William	–	–	–	1	–
42nd „	Dick, Rob. Henry	–	1	–	–	–
43rd „	Patrickson, C. C.	–	–	–	–	–
	Pearson, Thomas	–	1	1	–	–
44th „	Brooke, Arthur	1	–	1	1	1
	Hamerton, John M.	–	–	–	1	–
45th „	Greenwell, Leonard	1	1	1	–	–
46th „	Molle, George	–	–	–	–	–
	Campbell, Archibald	–	1	–	–	–
47th „	Bland, Humphrey	1	1	1	1	1
	Cuming, James	1	1	–	1	–
	Elrington, B. George	–	–	–	1	–
48th „	Erskine, James	–	*	*	–	–
49th „	Vincent, John	–	1	1	–	–
	Yates, Jonathan	1	1	1	1	1
50th „	Hill, Charles	–	–	1	–	–
51st „	Mitchell, Hugh Henry	–	–	–	–	1
52nd „	John, Lord Seaton	–	–	–	–	–
	Gibbs, Edward	–	–	1	1	–
53rd „	Morby, Sebright	1	1	–	1	–
	Bingham, Sir Geo. Rident	1	–	–	1	1
	Buckland, John	1	–	1	–	–
54th „	Layard, John Thomas	1	1	–	–	–
	Waldegrave, John, Earl of	–	–	–	–	1
55th „	Allen, Luke	never	–	–	–	–
56th „	Skinner Philip K.	–	1	–	–	–
	Barclay Fletcher	–	1	–	–	–
	Kingscote, Nigel	–	–	1	1	1
	Brown, John Frederick	–	–	–	–	–
	Sullivan, Henry	1	1	1	1	–
57th „	Spring, Wm. Collis	1	1	–	–	–
	Arbuthnot, Sir Thomas	*	–	–	–	–
58th „	Walker, David	1	1	–	1	–
	Buckby, Richard	1	1	*	–	–
59th „	Fuller, Francis	–	–	–	1	*
	M'Leod, Alexander	–	1	1	1	–
	M'Gregor, George	–	–	1	–	–
	Austin, Henry	–	–	1	–	–
60th „	Ramsay, G. W. { First commissioned as Lieut.-Col. York Rang., 25 May 1795 }	never	never	never	never	–
	Codd, Edward	1	–	1	1	–
	Austen, Thomas	–	1	1	1	1
	Anderson, Paul	1	–	–	–	–
	Lake, Francis G., Viscount	1	1	–	never	1
	Mackie, Geo.	never	–	–	1	–
	Lomax, James	–	–	–	–	–
	Woodgate, William	1	1	1	1	–
	Walker, Edward	1	1	1	–	–
	Stopford James	–	–	–	1	1
	Andrews, Alexander	1	1	–	1	1
61st „	Campbell, James	–	–	1	–	–

No. XXI.—Return of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels at the Close of the War in 1814, &c.—*cont.*

Appendix No. XXI.

Regiment.	Name.	Commissions purchased.				
		Cornetcy or Ensigncy.	Lieutenancy.	Troop or Company.	Majority.	Lieutenant Colonelcy.
61st Foot	Royall, Wm. Carr	*	–	–	1	–
62nd „	Hull, Trevor	–	1	1	–	–
	Gauntlett, George	1	–	–	–	–
	Blackwell, Nathaniel	1	1	1	–	–
63rd „	Rattray, David	1	–	1	1	–
64th „	Wardlaw, Sir John, Bart.	–	–	–	–	–
65th „	Smith, Lionel	–	–	–	1	–
	Milnes, Colin James	–	–	1	1	–
66th „	Jackson, Alex. Cosby	*	*	*	–	–
	Nicol, Charles	–	–	–	1	–
	Ross, John	–	–	1	–	–
	Wardell, John	–	–	–	–	–
67th „	Prevost, Will. Augustus	–	1	–	1	–
	Huskisson, Samuel	–	–	1	1	–
	Davidson, Hugh P.	–	–	1	–	1
68th „	Farley, John Simon	1	–	1	–	–
	Johnston, William	1	1	–	1	–
69th „	Browne, Thomas	–	1	–	–	–
	Riall, Phineas	–	–	–	–	–
	Symes, Walter	–	–	–	1	–
	Robbins, Price	1	1	1	–	–
	Muttlebury, George	1	–	1	–	–
70th „	Grant, Lewis	1	–	–	1	1
71st „	Reynell, Thomas	–	–	–	–	–
	Cother, Charles	1	1	1	1	–
72nd „	Monckton, Henry	–	–	–	1	1
73rd „	Macquarie, Lachlan	*	–	–	–	–
	Harris, Lord Wm. George	–	1	–	1	1
	O'Connell, M. Charles	never	never	*	–	–
	Geils, Andrew	1	1	–	1	–
74th „	French, Hon. Sir R. Le Poer	–	–	–	1	–
75th „	Ross, Patrick	1	–	–	1	1
76th „	Wardlaw, John	–	1	1	1	1
77th „	Bromhead, John	–	–	1	–	1
	Dunkin, John H.	–	–	–	1	1
78th „	Adams, Alexander	–	1	–	1	–
	Macleod, John	–	–	1	–	–
	Lindsay, Martin	*	*	1	–	–
	Forbes, David	–	–	–	–	–
79th „	Douglas, Neill	1	1	–	1	1
	Cameron, Nathaniel	–	–	–	–	–
80th „	White, John	1	–	–	–	–
	Sturt, John Ashley	1	–	1	–	–
81st „	McKenzie, Patrick	–	–	–	–	–
	Melling, Henry	never	*	1	–	–
82nd „	Grant, William	–	1	–	–	–
	King, Henry	–	–	–	–	–
83rd „	Baird, Joseph	–	1	1	–	1
	Brunt, Jacob	–	–	–	1	–
	Carr, Sir Henry William, KCB.	–	–	–	–	–
84th „	Campbell, Archibald	1	1	–	1	1
	Carey, Peter	–	1	–	–	–
	Daubeny, Henry	–	1	1	–	–
85th „	Thornton, William	–	1	–	–	–
	Warburton, A.	–	1	1	1	–
86th „	Fraser, Hastings	1	1	–	1	1
	Johnson, John	–	–	–	–	1
87th „	Butler, Sir Edward, Kt.	1	–	1	1	–
	Doyle, Sir Charles William	*	–	*	–	1
88th „	Wallace, Alexander	–	–	–	–	–
	Taylor, John	–	–	–	–	–
89th „	Sewell, Robert	–	–	1	1	–
	M'Bean, Donald	*	–	–	–	–
	Morrison, Joseph Manton	*	–	1	1	–
90th „	M'Nair, John	–	–	–	–	–
	Napier, Hon. Mark	–	–	–	–	1
91st „	Douglas, Sir Wm., KCB.	never	never	–	–	1
	Ottley, Benjamin Wynne	–	–	–	1	–
92nd „	Mitchell, James	–	1	–	–	–
93rd „	Creagh, Andrew	–	–	–	–	–

Appendix No. XXI.

No. XXI.—Return of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels at the Close of the War in 1814, &c.—*cont.*

Regiment.	Name.	Commissions purchased.				
		Cornetcy or Ensigncy.	Lieutenancy.	Troop or Company.	Majority.	Lieutenant Colonelcy.
93rd Foot	Wemyss, William	–	–	–	–	–
94th „	Campbell, James	1	–	–	–	–
95th „	Champagné, Forbes	1	1	1	–	–
	Spencer, Sir Brent, GCB.	1	–	1	1	1
	Stewart, Hon. Sir Wm., GCB.	1	–	–	1	–
96th „	Elliot, Henry	1	–	–	–	–
97th „	Lyon, Sir James, KCB.	–	–	–	–	1
	M'Carthy, William	never	*	–	–	–
98th „	Douglas, William	*	*	–	–	–
99th „	Daniel, John	–	–	1	–	–
100th „	M'Bean, W.	–	–	–	–	–
101st „	Pollock, William	*	–	–	–	–
102nd „	Herries, John	–	–	–	–	–
103rd „	Smelt, William	–	1	–	–	–
104th „	Moodie, Robert	–	–	–	–	–
Royal Staff Corps	Nicolay, William	–	–	–	–	–
1st West India Regt.	Whitby, Clement, W.	–	–	1	–	–
1st „	Clifton, J. M.	–	–	1	–	–
2nd „	Maclean, Alex.	never	–	–	–	–
	Ross, John G.	–	–	–	–	–
3rd „	Young, A. W.	–	–	1	–	–
	Marlay, William	–	–	–	–	–
4th „	Nixon, John Lyons	–	–	–	–	–
	Eddins, Francis	–	–	–	–	–
5th „	Barrow, Thomas	–	1	1	–	–
	Hamilton, Alex. Mark K.	–	1	–	–	–
6th „	Dolphin, Henry Benedict	1	–	–	–	–
	Cooke, Henry F.	–	–	–	never	1
7th „	Maclaine, Sir Archibald, KCB.	–	–	–	–	–
	Arthur, George	–	–	1	1	–
8th „	Cockburn, Neil	–	–	–	–	–
	Smyth, John N.	1	1	–	–	–
Royal African Corps	M'Carthy, Charles	never	never	–	–	–
„	Brereton, Thomas	–	–	–	–	–
Royal York Rangers	Mahon, Matthew	–	–	–	–	–
„	Starck, Godfrey	–	–	–	–	–
Royal West India Rangers	Turner, Charles	–	–	–	–	–
	Lavicount, Benjamin K.	1	1	–	–	–
York Chasseurs	Ewart, John	–	–	–	–	–
	Fluker, G. F. W.	–	1	–	–	–
1st Ceylon Regiment	Molesworth, W. T., Viscount	–	1	–	–	–
2nd „	Kerr, Thomas W.	–	–	–	–	–
3rd „	Edwards, Clement M.	–	–	–	–	–
4th „	Murray, A. M. M'Gregor	–	–	–	–	1
Cape Regiment	Graham, John	–	–	–	–	–
Bourbon Regiment	Edwards, Wilbraham J.	1	1	–	–	–
1st Garrison Batt.	Nedham, William	1	–	–	1	–
2nd „	Lawrence, Alex.	1	–	–	–	–
3rd „	Henry, Hugh	1	1	1	1	–
2nd R. Veteran Batt.	Hamilton, Sir William O.	1	1	–	–	–
4th „	Macpherson, Donald	never	never	*	–	–
5th „	Powlett, Henry	never	–	1	1	–
7th „	Burton, Robert H.	–	–	–	–	–
8th „	Coghlan, Andrew	–	–	–	–	–
Royal Newfoundland Fencible Infantry	Heathcote, Rowland	–	1	1	–	–
Nova Scotia Infantry	Darling, Henry	–	1	–	–	–
Canadian Fencible Infantry	Shank, David	never	never	–	never	–
	Robertson, George	never	never	–	–	–
Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles	Battersby, Francis	1	1	1	–	–

Horse Guards,
31st December 1856.

C. YORKE,
Military Secretary.

No. XXII.

RETURN of COMMISSIONS granted between 28th March 1854, the Date of the COMMENCEMENT of the late WAR, and 7th May 1855; stating the Name of the Person to whom granted, the Regiment, and the Reason for each Commission being given when without Purchase.

COMMISSIONS GRANTED WITHOUT PURCHASE.

		Reason for Appointment.
1st Life Guards	Limbert, J. (Corporal Major)	To take the Adjutancy.
2nd ditto	Reid, J. (Corporal)	To be Riding Master.
Rl. Horse Grds.	Hayward, E. (Corporal Major)	To complete the establishment.
1st Drag. Grds.	Hayes, J. (Serjeant Major)	Death vacancy.
2nd ditto	Calvert, S. (Troop Serj. Major)	To be Quartermaster.
4th ditto	Richardson, H. T.	Augmentation of the regiment for service.
Ditto	Price, G. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Harran, E. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Gillespie, T. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Drake, J. G. (Serjeant Major)	To be Quartermaster.
5th Drag. Grds.	Hutchinson, Sir E. S., Bart.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	FitzGerald, H. E. (Serj. Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Richards, W. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Travers, A. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Hibbard, H. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Daveney, B. J.	ditto.
7th ditto	Gillam, G. (Serjeant Major	To be Quartermaster.
1st Dragoons	Gratrex, T. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lee, J. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished Service.
Ditto	Cruise, G. (Serjeant Major)	To be Riding Master.
2d ditto	Moodie, D. (Serjeant Major)	To be Adjutant.
Ditto	Dunbar, J. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Gibson, D. (Serjeant)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Seggie, S. (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
4th ditto	Clark, J. (Serjeant Major)	To be Riding Master.
Ditto	Jennings, H. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Weatherley, A. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	De Borbel, H. H.	ditto.
7th ditto	Haynes, Geo. (Serjeant Major)	To be Riding Master.
8th ditto	Reilly, J. (Serjeant Major)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Harding, R. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Harrison, H. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
11th ditto	Bull, G. (Serjeant Major)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Dimsdale, W. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wilkin, H. J.	ditto.
13th ditto	Gardner, G. (Serjeant Major)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Michael, F. L. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Foster, C. M. (Serjeant Major)	To be Quartermaster.
Ditto	Cresdee, W. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
17th ditto	Boynton, G.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Gibsone, John	ditto.
Ditto	Lowe, W. D. N.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Duncan, J. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Marshall, H.	Death vacancy.
Grenadier Grds.	Hood, Viscount	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Molyneux, Viscount	ditto.
Ditto	Buck, W. L. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Davies, H. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Murray, P. K.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Tracey, S. C. G. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Parnell, W. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Smith, P.	ditto.
Ditto	Loftus, D. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Collins, E. (Serjeant Major)	To be Quartermaster.
Coldstream Grds.	Lane Fox, C. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Bagot Lane, H. J. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Adair, A. W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Seymour, W. F. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Mainwaring, S. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Stirling, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Seymour, F. H. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Thursby, R. H.	ditto.
Scots Fus. Grds.	Brownlow, Hon. E.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Sharpe, H. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Paynter, John	Augmentation.
Ditto	Knox, G. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Stephenson, S. V.	ditto.
Scots Fus. Grds.	Rooks, W. S.	Augmentation.
1st Foot	Moncrieff (Gent. Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Brock, D. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Creagh, James	Augmentation.
Ditto	Deacon, J. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Freeborn, — (Gent. Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Plunkett, Hon. T. O. W.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Deane, Geo.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Maxwell, J. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Brown, W. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Brown, T. C. (Serjeant)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Thompson, G. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Stewart, G. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Thomas, J. W. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Townshend, T.	ditto.
Ditto	Turner, Geo.	ditto.
Ditto	Roberts, R. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Tymons, J. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Golden, W. C. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Tulloch, A. B. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Connell, S. S. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Fry, J. W. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, F. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Hunter, O. D. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Badgley, A. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Keough, W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Loveking, J. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Alban, F.	ditto.
2d Foot	Phillips, H. P. (Gent. Cadet)	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Wilkie, A. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Watson, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Flood, H	ditto.
Ditto	Mulock, H. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Jessop, F. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Harrel, J. W.	ditto.
3rd Foot	Anley, H. T.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hyndman, R. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Breedon, H. A. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Sleeman, R. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Peachy, H.	ditto.
4th Foot	Massey, Hon. H. N. G. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Maule, H. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Stokes, C. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Connell, W. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Breton, C. E. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	George, E. C. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wilson, C. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Bromhead, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Blake, A. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Martin, J. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Dickinson, J. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Segrave, J. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Fagan, William	ditto.
Ditto	Connell, William (Serjt. Major)	To be Quartermaster.
Ditto	Todd, H. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gibson, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Nash, W. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Burridge, T. (Quartmast. Serj.)	For distinguished service.
5th Foot	Creagh, J. (Cadet)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Massy, G. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Burnaby, E. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Walpole, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Lewis, E. S.	ditto.
6th Foot	Clerk, John	ditto.
Ditto	Bolton, Richard	ditto.
Ditto	Angelo, A.	Vacancy occasioned by the appointment of the Lieut.-colonel to be Inspecting Field Officer.
Ditto	Sawrell, H. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hunt, George	ditto.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
6th Foot	Hardinge, W. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Saunders, A. W. O.	ditto.
Ditto	Bowen, Thomas	ditto.
Ditto	Bowers, J. T.	ditto.
7th Foot	Jones, L. J. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Waller, G. H. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Robinson, N. D. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Wright, W. L. L. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Malan, C. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Beauchamp, F. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Plummer, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Thurstone, H. N. C. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Traherne, L. P.	Unattached promotion of the Lieut.-colonel.
Ditto	Kerr, Henry	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bennett, A. (Colour Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Browne, W. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Sparks, R. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Heron, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Gardner, James (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Courtenay, C. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Scott, J. M. (Serjeant Major)	To be Quartermaster.
8th Foot	Stebbing, F. A.	Death vacancy.
9th Foot	Thompson, H. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Borton, C. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Renant, T. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Cumming, J. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Worthington, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Grubbe, H. G. H.	ditto
Ditto	Wood, S. E.	ditto.
Ditto	M'Queen, J. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Bedford, C. J. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gipps, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Dane, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Wright, A. F. B. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Plumridge, J. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Rollo, A. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Ridsdale, W. H. E.	ditto.
11th Foot	Raynes, F. V. M.	Augmentation.
12th Foot	Nesbitt, H.	Death vacancy.
13th Foot	Miller, J. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hoban, Thos. (Quartmas. Serj.)	ditto.
14th Foot	M'Crea, F. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gordon, Alex. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Heaton, H. W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Le Mesurier, A. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Molony, Arthur	ditto.
Ditto	Costin, Charles	ditto.
Ditto	Furneaux, R. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Wall, F. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Bright, G. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Mansergh, E. R. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Glancy, John (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Beamish, G. G. N.	ditto.
15th Foot	Fry, R. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Cuthbert, R. T. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Coape, R. (Serjeant Major)	To take the Adjutantcy.
16th Foot	Carter, W. H. (Gent. Cadet)	Lieut.-col. retired upon full-pay.
Ditto	Kelsall, Henry	Augmentation.
Ditto	Healy, R. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Wolseley, W. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Gibson, Alexander	ditto.
Ditto	Platt, Arthur	ditto.
17th Foot	Travers, J. O.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hartwell, F. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Webber, G. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Lee, John (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Houghton, J. G. K.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Presgrave, William	ditto.
Ditto	Maycock, Fred. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Seagram, L. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Little, H. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Travers, J. M. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Percival, J. J	ditto.
Ditto	Howett, H. H.	ditto.
18th Foot	Wolseley, J. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Coote, C. J.	ditto.
18th Foot	Dillon, E. L.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hotham, C.	ditto.
Ditto	Cunningham, M. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Faircloth, H. J.	Major ret. upon full-pay.
Ditto	Adamson, R. I.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dawson, R. W. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Motherwell, John (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Darvell, S.	ditto.
Ditto	Fry, C. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Hutchings, G. S.	ditto.
19th Foot	Baldwin, G. (Gent. Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Evans, G. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, T. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Massy, W. G. D.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	O'Neill, J. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Mitchell, W. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Kirkby, J. T. V.	ditto.
Ditto	Browne, H. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Molesworth, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Dalton, J. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Kindersley, E. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Davis, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Forbes, Geo.	ditto.
Ditto	Martin, R. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Kirby, A. W. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Hifferman, C. V.	ditto.
Ditto	Young, W. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Blake, Herbert	ditto.
Ditto	Moffatt, W. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Hales, Edw.	ditto.
Ditto	Morgan, A. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Rogers, W. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Arthur, F. (Serjeant)	For distinguished service.
20th Foot	Patrickson, E. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gerahty, P. (Colour Serjeant)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Holmes, F. G.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Nunn, W. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Vereker, Hon. A. E. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Rochfort, C. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Barrow, J. E. G.	ditto.
Ditto	St. John, J. H. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Cole, F. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Gordon, W. F. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Duffin, G. B. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Burne, O. T.	Major promoted, Unatt.
Ditto	Haynes, J. W.	Augmentation.
21st Foot	Cairnes, Wm.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bruce, Thos.	Resignation of an Ensign.
Ditto	Fowler, H. (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hollway, T. B. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Coakley, Thos. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Pester, J. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Coffin, I. T.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Fox, S. G. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Vauxden, T. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Bennett, J. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Chichester, E. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Delamere, P. H. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Furlong, Geo. Wm.	ditto.
Ditto	Bainbridge, E. T.	ditto.
23d Foot	Horsford, F. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Creagh, James	ditto.
Ditto	Millet, S. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Radcliffe, H. D.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Monsell, C. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Holden, Edw. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Knollys, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Blane, C. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Lawrence, John (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Tupper, James de Vic.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Williamson, James	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lewis, T. F. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Dare, F. M. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Beck, C. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Gregorie, C. F.	Ensign resigned.
Ditto	Tobin, A. L.	Augmentation.
Ditto	O'Connor, J. L. (Col. Serj.)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Law, A. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Knight, P. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Tilly, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Utterton, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Bloxsome, W. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Bussell, G. W. H.	ditto.
24th Foot	Birch, A. J. C.	Death vacancy.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
26th Foot	Givins, J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Meldrum, G. (Serjt.-Major)	To take the Adjutantcy.
Ditto	Hogarth, Geo.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Robinson, M.	ditto.
Ditto	Blindon, C. H.	Augmentation.
28th Foot	Brodigan, F. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Steward, W. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Magenis, F. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Berry, H. A. (Qr.mast-Serj.)	ditto.
Ditto	Irwin, F. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Angelo, E. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Adams, T. E. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	M'Cormack, J. W. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Thackwray, Henry	ditto.
Ditto	Kingsley, Jas. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Twaites, J. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Hall, Samuel	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Guard, M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Collum, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Page, A. M. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Ducat, G. C. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Seaton, Wm.	ditto.
30th Foot	Gubbins, S. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Austin, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Moorsom, C. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Forbes, John	ditto.
Ditto	Singleton, H. C. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, J. (Colour Serjt.)	ditto.
Ditto	Elwyn, Thomas	ditto.
Ditto	Moon, John (Serj. Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Campbell, R. O.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Allardice, J. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Fitzgibbon, C. P. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Ewens, A. T. (from Militia)	ditto.
31st Foot	Pepper, G. N.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Fitzmaurice, G. R. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Thwaytes, W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Deane, H. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Robinson, J. J. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Matthews, S. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Jones, A. T.	Augmentation.
33rd Foot	Heyland, S. R. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	M'Kie, J. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Owens, J. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Willis, C. W. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Ellis, A. E. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Donovan, Henry	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Johnstone, J. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Ball, F. A.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Worthington, —	ditto.
Ditto	Forbes, L. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Thompson, J. (Quarterm. Serj.)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Graham, B. G. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Benwell, F. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Vaughan, G. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Badcock, R. T. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Bayliff, R. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Roberts, R. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Elliott, G. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Thistlethwayte, A. R. W.	dttto.
34th Foot	Wyse, J. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Alt, H. D.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Cochrane, R. I.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dunbar, W. M. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Lampen, Henry	ditto.
Ditto	Reay, Robt. (Quarterm. Serj.)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Harris, N. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Greaves, S. L. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Laurie, J. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Stack, J. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Leeson, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Stewart, H. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Villiers, E. W.	ditto.
36th Foot	Orange, F. X. del.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hodgson, C.	ditto.
Ditto	Hill, W. C.	ditto.
37th Foot	Reyne, J. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bagenall, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Jarvis, J. G.	ditto.
38th Foot	Elles, W. K. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Snell, G. W. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Eyre, P. H. (Serjeant)	ditto.
38th Foot	Ewen, A. J. A. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bayly, W. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Hume, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Stansfield, R. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Evans, John (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Belfield, A. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Walker, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Franks, R. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Caldecott, J. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Grieve, G.	ditto.
Ditto	FitzGerald, C. L. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Carroll, John T.	ditto.
Ditto	Mayo, John	ditto.
39th Foot	Geddes, A. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Newport, H. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Nicholls, H. L. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Gosselin, T. R.	ditto,
Ditto	Chambers, F. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Prichard, Charles	ditto.
Ditto	Smith, W. O.	ditto.
Ditto	Gould, A. R. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Vigors, H. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Hore, F. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Gray, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Halahan, S. H.	Death vacancy.
40th Foot	Burke, W. B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lloyd, L. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Armstrong, J. (Colour Serj.)	ditto.
Ditto	Whalley, P.	ditto.
Ditto	Rogers, H. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Gilmore, J. P.	Ensigncy cancelled.
Ditto	Armstrong, R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hobbs, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Osborne, F. W.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	M'Grath, W. T.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Morgan, H. G. R. L.	ditto.
41st Foot	FitzRoy, C. V. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hill, H. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Lowry, E. L. B. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Nowlan, H. J. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Hall, A. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Wavell, A. H.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Byam, H. E.	ditto.
Ditto	King, J. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Smith, S. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Cornwall, W. H. G. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Furlonge, C. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Park, Rd.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Baird, J. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Boddington, T. F. (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Onslow, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Dixon, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Palmer, J. Q. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Donelan, E. J. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Blanchard, A. V. B.	ditto.
42nd Foot	Whigham, Robert (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hill, Marcus	ditto.
Ditto	Wilson, J. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Black, W. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Forbes, Leith, T. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Farquharson, F. E. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Lawson, W. (Serjeant Major)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Wood, W. (Serjeant)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Macleod, M.	ditto.
Ditto	Cockburn, G. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Stewart, Hon. R. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Hesketh, W. P. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Bramly, A. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Bayly, R. K.	ditto.
Ditto	Bosworth, P. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Bazalgette, J. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Fraser, W. T.	ditto.
44th Foot	Walters, F. D. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Smith, M. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Staveley, A. W.	ditto.
Ditto	M'Innes, P. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Fleming, A. de M (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Howorth, T. O. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Raymond, A. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Kay, James	ditto.
Ditto	Birch, A. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Rogers, R. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Ford, Charles	ditto.
Ditto	Bower, G. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Mellish, G. L.	ditto.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
44th Foot	Hodgson, G. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Pitt, P. M. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	M'Carroll, E. (Cadet)	ditto.
45th Foot	Stubbs, J. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Preston, J. I.	ditto.
Ditto	Kingsley, J. C.	ditto.
46th Foot	Atkinson, T. G. B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Jones, P. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Brookes, R. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Whitten, A. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Grieve, F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hitchcock, H. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Foster, W. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Moreland, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Kelson, J. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Fishbourne, F. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Philips, Geo.	ditto.
Ditto	Marsack, H. C. (from Militia)	ditto.
47th Foot	Bloomfield, J. A. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Mullen, J. F. W.	ditto.
Ditto	De Lancey, O. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Mylins, W. C. R.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Conway-Gordon, C. van R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gem, H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Young, T. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Newman, E. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Mallet, J. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Davern, J. W.	ditto.
Ditto	O'Connor, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Cattley, A. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Dawson, G. D.	ditto.
Ditto	King, G. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Orr, S. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Blake, John, (from Militia)	ditto.
48th Foot	Speedy, T. C. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Benbow, E. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Pigott, G. G. G. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Rawlins, John	ditto.
Ditto	Wilkinson, H. J. W. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Prior, L. de M.	ditto.
49th Foot	M'Donald, D. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Maule, J. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Scoones, H. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Cahill, P. (Colour Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Eustace, T. F. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Rogers, H. G.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Powell, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Madan, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Plunkett, Hon. T. O. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Cooke, J. T. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Platt, A. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Spratt, R. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Burrows, R. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Field, S. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Astley, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Mackay, E. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Cresswell, E. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Scott, J. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Gibson, A. D. (Ens. from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Cobham, J. T. L.	ditto.
50th Foot	Doran, R. H. P. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lee, T. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Turner, J. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Johnson, C. R. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Leach, E.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Falkner, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Miller, E. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Young, C. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Lamb, J. (Serjeant Major)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Chichester, H. B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Murphy, T. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Eden, T. M. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Isdell, C. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Hudson, Charles	ditto.
Ditto	Lewes, W. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Massy, E. H. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Allhusen, F. B. E.	ditto.
51st Foot	Reed, F. J. B. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Chaplin, P.	ditto.
Ditto	Hamilton, C. L. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Scott, W. C. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Oldham, R. W.	ditto.
54th Foot	Whyte, G. L.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bayly, V. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Gray, W. K. (from Militia)	ditto.
55th Foot	Harris, Hon. A. E. (Cadet)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Johnson, W. B. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Trevor, J. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Burke, Henry (Serjt. Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Stone, R. J. T. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Pritchard, S. C. de M.	ditto.
Ditto	Coulson, G. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Williams, F. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Sharpe, J. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Hobbs, F. W. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Young, A. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Pennefather, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Parker, G. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Morgan, P. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Theobald, C. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Trench, W. F. J. Le P.	ditto.
Ditto	Russell, W. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Dalton, R. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Heberden, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Wither, A. F. B. (fm. Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Scott, James (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
56th Foot	Sims, Geo.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Williams, H. (Colr. Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Poulden, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Hampton, C. J.	ditto.
57th Foot	Shortt, W. A. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bird, Hy. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Macartney, J. N. G. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Slade, A. F. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Curwen, D.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Shute, H. D. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Clarke, C. G. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Chanter, H. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Grace, T. (Colour Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Waugh, G. R. (Serjt. Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bayntun, Charles	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Mills, Edw.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hasted, E. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Powell, S. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Brutton, Edw.	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, W. A. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Filmer, Edmund	ditto.
Ditto	Traggett, T. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Houghton, C. F.	ditto.
58th Foot	Taylor, W. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Ridgway, P.	ditto.
Ditto	O'Dell,	ditto.
Ditto	Griffiths, E. St. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Russell, A. H.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Stapp, C. (Colour Serjeant)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Tighe, J. Aug.	ditto.
Ditto	Hicks, William	ditto.
59th Foot	Ffinney, S. H. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Shephard, J. (Colour Serjeant)	ditto.
60th Foot	Deedes, H. G. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Vereker, Hon. R. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Northey, F. V.	ditto.
Ditto	Curtis, P. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Carleton, W. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Forbes, James (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Hazen, R. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Stehelin, G. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Forsyth, B. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Allen, E. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Philipps, C. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Hogg, J. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Scott, W. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Henderson, K. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Ashburnham, C. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Morgan, A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Shaw, G. K.	ditto.
Ditto	Henderson, K. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Conyers, W. B. P.	ditto.
62d Foot	Davenport, W. P. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kelly, W. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Machell, R. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Rowan, I. I.	ditto.
Ditto	Tharp, W. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Kerr, J. M.	ditto.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
62d Foot	Dring, W. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Hume, H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Sawyer, C.	ditto.
Ditto	Walsh, A. F.	ditto.
Ditto	S ott, W. L. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Chippendall J. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Grant, G. F,	ditto.
63d Foot	Brooke, H. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Beamish, G. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Dumaresq, A. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Moore, S.	Death vacancy
Ditto	Pye, C. C. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Archer, R. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Grey, Alfred	ditto.
Ditto	Clutterbuck, G. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Ramsbottom, J. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Marson, W. S. (Serjt.-Major)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Griffiths, A. G. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Vieth, F. H. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Graves, W. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Lacy, G. de Lacy	ditto.
Ditto	Brown, C. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Byron, G. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Gordon, N. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Sproule, R. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Powys, A. P.	ditto.
65th Foot	Grinlinton, J. J. (Serjt.-Maj.)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wrixon, W. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Ryan, T.	ditto.
66th Foot	Shortt, C. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Trigge, Alfred	ditto.
Ditto	Hughes, John W.	ditto.
68th Foot	Deshon, E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Saunderson, F. de L.	ditto.
Ditto	Blood, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Clarkson, J. R. (from Militia)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Nicholetts, G. A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Thornton, G. H. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Duesbury, W. H. T. (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Brocas, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, J. (Serjeant-Major)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Milligan, H. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Turnor, Geo.	ditto.
Ditto	Brown-Cave, B. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Gooch, G. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Annesley, J. O. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Pownall, C. E. B.	ditto.
69th Foot	Stirke, R. F.	Augmentation.
71st Foot	O'Malley, N. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Howard, C. T. H. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Fortescue, W. M. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Denne, E. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Roberts, C. T. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Bulnois, S.	ditto.
Ditto	Swanson, E. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Cowburn, W. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Heron, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Curry, Eus. Le M. (from Mil.)	ditto.
72d Foot	Burges, S. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	St. John, Robert	ditto.
Ditto	Stockwell, C. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Henry, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Milligan, W. I. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Rennie, W. (Serjeant-Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Gordon, William	ditto.
Ditto	Mitford, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Bayley, W. M. (Serjt.-Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Knox, James	ditto.
Ditto	Miles, T. W. S.	Death vacancy.
76th Foot	Gascoyne, C. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	O'Connor, L. E.	ditto.
77th Foot	Knight, C. E. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Long, R. M.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Morgan, G. B. (Serjeant)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Carden, George (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Dodd, J. F. B. P.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Harvey, F. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Ennis, W.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Daly, J. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Croker, A. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Browne, H. F. L.	ditto.
77th Foot	Le Feuvre, W. S. (from Mil.)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Skene, J. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Minister, W. (Colour-Serjt.)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Knowles, C. B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dooley, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Saunders, C. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Smith, S.	ditto.
Ditto	Butts, Thomas	ditto.
Ditto	Dauncey, P. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Rising, R. A.	ditto.
79th Foot	Scovell, G. T. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Cant, D. (Qr.master Serjt.)	ditto.
Ditto	Mackesy, W. H. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Cleather, W. B. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Young, I. (Serjeant-Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Campbell, F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	M'Murdo, C. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Bedford, R. B. R. (from Mil.)	Retirement of an Officer on full pay.
Ditto	M'Gill, W. (Qr.master-Serjt.)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Dobie, W. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Mackenzie, J. D.	ditto.
80th Foot	Goddard, I. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Christie, W. B. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Maclean, W.	ditto.
82d Foot	Spencer, C. (Serjeant-Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dunbar, W. M. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Seton, W. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Cole, F. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Brock, J. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Sullivan, D. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
85th Foot	Grant, I. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bell, W. R.	ditto.
Ditto	White, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Reeves, B.	ditto.
86th Foot	Gould, R. F.	Death vacancy.
88th Foot	Day, H. H. (Cadet)	Augmentation
Ditto	Kenny, C. W. A. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Little, W. (Serjeant-Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Preston, H. B. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Evans, John	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Mitchell, B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Grier, J. F. (Qr.mast-Serj.)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Watson, G. S. (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Austin, E. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Birch, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Burke, T.	ditto.
Ditto	Dew, F. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Dodgin, J. D. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Woodard, M. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Irvin, I.	ditto.
89th Foot	Lloyd, M. H. T.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Harvest, H. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Waters, M. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Dunn, J.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Bowness, J. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Manners, W. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Hales, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Barron, N. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Warne, J. C.	ditto.
90th Foot	Jackson, D. (Serjeant-Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Deverill, P. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Swift, A. D. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Moultrie, A. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Synge, R. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Carleton, W. H. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Herford, L. S. A. (fm. Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Bingham, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Barr, J. (Quartermstr.-Serjt.)	ditto.
Ditto	Miller, G. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Barwell, C. D.	ditto.
92d Foot	Lockhart, L. W. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	M'Ewen, R. B. (fm. Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Kilvert, William	ditto.
Ditto	Campbell, R. M'D.	ditto.
93d Foot	Ball, E. A. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kirby, F. K.	ditto.
Ditto	M'Bean, W. (Col. Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Grimston, R. V. S. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Stirling, H. C.	Death vacancy.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
93d Foot	Wood, E. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gordon, J. (Colour Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Losack, C. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Burgoyne, R. G. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Macpherson, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Greig, George	ditto.
Ditto	Goldsmith, O. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Serjison, C. W.	ditto.
94th Foot	Elliot, F. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Chute, A. (from Militia)	ditto.
95th Foot	Benison, J. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wield, R. (Quarmstr. Serjt.)	ditto.
Ditto	Stockwell, J. W. I.	ditto.
Ditto	Parkinson, C. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Budgen, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Maurice, R. M. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Knatchbull, N. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Sexton, J. (Colour Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Vallance, T. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Tolcher, I.	ditto.
Ditto	Johnson, J. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Rawlins, A. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Taske, H. G. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Suckling, F. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Gabbett, I.	ditto.
Ditto	Fleming, W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Willans, W. R. (fm. Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Nicholas, John	ditto.
Ditto	Fawcett, Alexander	ditto.
97th Foot	Ware, G. H. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Browne, C. H. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Derman, W. (Serjt. Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Parks, J. C. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Harmond, I. (Qr.mstr. Serjt.)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Hill, J. E. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Armstrong, J. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Smyth, P. C.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dawes, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Proctor, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Shaw, J. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Safford, D. J. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Sheppard, T. W.	ditto.
99th Foot	Quin, C. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Purcell, M. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Day, J. H.	ditto.
Rifle Brigade	Fremantle, F. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Saunders, G. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Musgrave, C. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Dashwood, C. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Heywood, A. (Serjt. Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Clive, E. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Brett, J. (Colour Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Ryder, H. S.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Moore, J. C.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Grey, G. H.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Tottenham, A. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Rooper, W. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Ruthven, W. J. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Henley, J. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Baillie, H. D.	Death vacancy.
Rifle Brigade	Woodford, E. S. G.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Scriven, H. A. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lane, G. C. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Tryon, Richard	ditto.
Ditto	Harrington, R. E. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Sotheby, F. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Borough, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Nicholl, C. R. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Davenport, S.S. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Singer, James (Serj. Major)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Eccles, W. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Fortescue, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Luttrell, H. A.F. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Scott, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Slade, C. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Thomas, F. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Knox, J. S. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Ashton, J. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Riley, F. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Booth, R. B. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Buckley, C. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Percival, L.	ditto.
Ditto	Stephen, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Johnson, E. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Green, A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Gordon, D. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Blundell, H. B. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Austin, G. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Murdock, C. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Moorsom, H. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Palliser, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Glyn, S. C.	ditto
Ditto	Johnson, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Deedes, W. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Mildmay, H. A. St. J. H.	ditto.
1st W. Ind. Reg.	Lewis, J. W.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Lees, C. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Beamish, C. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Johnson, W. W. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Malone, P.	ditto.
Ditto	Lawlor, J. R. O'M.	ditto.
1st W. I. Reg.	East, F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Edmunds, T. (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
2d W. Ind. Reg.	Carvell, R (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
3d W. Ind. Reg.	Duncan, J. J. L.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Cody, W. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Shearman, F.	Ensign Bruce, dismissed.
Ceylon Rifles	Hervey, T. G.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Staples, F. B.	Augmentation.
Cape Mounted Riflemen	Marshall, C.B. (Serj. Major)	Ensign appointed Quartermaster.
Ditto	Woodrooffe, E.	Augmentation.
Canadian Rifles	Williams, C. R.	Death vacancy.
Gold Coast Corps	Hunter, F. (Serjeant Major)	Death vacancy, 11th Foot
Ditto	Taylor, J. (Serjeant)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Andrews, J. T. W.	Death vacancy.

COMMISSIONS GRANTED BY PURCHASE.

66th Foot — Duesbury, C. J. T.	19th Foot — Unett, A. F.	24th Foot — Logan, W. B.
92nd ditto — Gooch, P. F.	73rd ditto — Ward, Hon. C. R.	10th Lt. Dragoons — Mayne, N.
Scots Fusil. Grds. — Hay, Hon. C. R.	6th Dragoons — Baillie, J. B.	67th Foot — Nugent, M.
2d Foot — Hiffernan, H. P.	2d W. India Regt. — Brinckman, F. J.	88th ditto — Pearson, W. C.
16th Lt. Dragoons — Holford, J. P. W. G.	7th Lt. Dragoons — Bulkeley, R. S. W.	97th ditto — Preston, G. B.
26th Foot — King, L. S.	91st Foot — Burton, J. E.	98th ditto — Temple, E. F.
41st ditto — Kingscote, F.	Newfound. Comp. — Cox, E. J. R.	68th ditto — Vicars, E. R. F.
3d ditto — Macreight, F. A.	55th Foot — Echalaz, J. G.	Royal Horse Grds. — Williams, O. L. C.
57th ditto — Mitchell, G.	49th ditto — Gibson, C. E.	71st Foot — Aldridge, R. B.
79th ditto — Monk, H. J.	12th ditto — Harward, C. M.	26th ditto — Armstrong, J.
27th ditto — Stewart, C. E.	90th ditto — Irby, L. H. L.	43d ditto — Berners, H. J.

Commissions granted by Purchase—*continued.*

84th Foot - Bigge, T. S.
Rifle Brigade - Clinton, Lord E. W. P.
3rd W. Ind. Regt. Dunlop, A.
31st Foot - FitzMaurice, G. H. R.
84th ditto - Gibaut, A.
6th ditto - Hackett, T. B.
54th ditto - Herrick, A.
75th ditto - Hume, N.
23d ditto - Jebb, F. N.
20th ditto - Kekewich, L.
20th ditto - Maskelyne, W. V.
2d W. India Regt. O'Shaughnessy, W. C.
Royal Horse Grds. Peach, H. P. K.
97th Foot - Scoones, H. D.
67th ditto - Shortt, W. A. J.
1st ditto - Willis, S. V.
52d ditto - Wroughton, H. A. C.
11th Lt. Dragoons Annesley, A. L.
35th Foot - Ansell, W. M.
21st ditto - Bruce, T.
9th Lt. Dragoons Burnell, H. D'A. P.
47th Foot - Garnier, B. N.
9th Lt. Dragoons Goldie, J.
16th ditto - Riddle, E. W. H.
97th Foot - Goodenough, R. C.
35th ditto - Hughes, G. S.
3d Dragoon Grds. Holdforth, S
Ditto - Norwood, R.
6th ditto - Wright, H. A.
26th Foot - Appleby, E. W.
14th ditto - Armstrong, F. G.
18th ditto - Baker, T. D.
89th ditto - Barstow, J. A.
65th ditto - Bates, H. S.
31st ditto - Bayley, G.
26th ditto - Beers, W.
63d ditto - Benyon, S. A. G.
51st ditto - Beresford, E. M.
37th ditto - Birkett, E.
99th ditto - Blackett, G. R. S.
12th Lt. Dragoons Blunt, F. T.
13th ditto - Munn, H. O.
14th Foot - Bradley, J. D.
51st ditto - Bugstocke, A
1st Life Guards. Bruce, Lord C.
1st ditto - Viscount Grey de Wilton.
59th Foot - Burge, B. H.
9th ditto - Burland, W. H.
56th ditto - Butler, T. P.
93d ditto - Butler, A.
3d ditto - Caldecott, B. J.
1st ditto - Caton, R. B.
72d ditto - Champion, W. H.
77th ditto - Colquhoun, H. M. L.
50th ditto - Chetwynd, Hon. C. C.
60th ditto - Collins, J. J.
5th ditto - Colt, O.
31st ditto - Cowper, G. G.
79th ditto - Craufurd, W. J. M.
42d ditto - Crompton, W. H.
1st ditto - Cumming, J. A.
77th ditto - Dowson, A. P.
47th ditto - De Balinhard, W. C.
33d ditto - De Montmorency, Hon. R. H.
82d ditto - Dickson, P. T.
15th ditto - Dickson, T. E.
7th ditto - Disney, E. J.
57th ditto - Douglas, Sir R., Bart.
17th ditto - Dyer, F. C. S.
Rifle Brigade - Dyke, P. H.
Ditto - Glyn, J. P. C.
82d Foot - East, C. J.
22d ditto - Ellis, R. C. D.
63th ditto - Ethelson, E. P.

55th Foot - Evans, C. H.
48th ditto - Farquhar, J.
56th ditto - Farrington, G. B.
1st ditto - Fawcett, J. H.
18th ditto - Feamley, F.
42d ditto - Ferguson, A.
35th ditto - Fleming, J.
Scots Fus. Grds. - Fotheringham, T. F. S.
60th Foot - George, J. D.
13th ditto - Gillett, H.
80th ditto - Hall, F.
Coldstream Grds. Hall, J. H.
Ditto - Ives, G. M.
Ditto - Lambton, A.
Ditto - Rose, G. E.
Ditto - Whitshed, St. V., Bart.
Ditto - Wigram, G. J.
11th Foot - Harrison, L. H.
13th ditto - Haslett, W.
47th ditto - Hawkes, R. P.
15th ditto - Hawkins, W. G.
1st ditto - Heywood, J. J.
10th ditto - Hope, C. E.
34th ditto - Jordan, E.
59th ditto - Joy, G.
18th ditto - Kemp, W.
44th ditto - Kendall, J. J.
63d ditto - Knox, L. E.
88th ditto - Lambert, W.
77th ditto - Leggett, G. E
20th ditto - Little, J.
26th ditto - Loundes, J.
48th ditto - Maguire, T. C.
80th ditto - Maxwell, R. G.
79th ditto - M'Nair, J. M.
46th ditto - Messenger, J. H.
90th ditto - Nunn, J. J.
97th ditto - Oates, W. A. C.
54th ditto - Parker, F. G. S.
54th ditto - Parr, T.
80th ditto - Pattisson, H. G.
34th ditto - Ramsey, N.
16th ditto - Rooke, L. S.
38th ditto - Rooper, F. J.
49th ditto - Savary, H. D. T.
57th ditto - Schomberg, F. S.
68th ditto - Seymour, J. A. C.
66th ditto - Shortt, J. B.
11th ditto - Shortt, S. J.
39th ditto - Smyth, J. G.
68th ditto - Sparke, J. T.
68th ditto - Spearman, H. C.
54th ditto - Stevenson, J.
80th ditto - St. Ledger, H. H.
74th ditto - Straghan, A.
51st ditto - Swaffield, S. H.
41st ditto - Thynne, A. W.
65th ditto - Toker, A. B.
60th ditto - Traherne, L. E.
69th ditto - Turner, H. S.
3rd ditto - Tyler, C. J. R.
15th ditto - Tyler, W. R.
17th ditto - Utterson, A. H.
88th ditto - Vernor, R.
9th ditto - Vibart, H. C.
1st ditto - Watson, H. S. B.
45th ditto - Webber, F. W. S.
97th ditto - Wilkie, H.
13th ditto - Williams, W.
4th ditto - Williamson, F. H.
57th ditto - Wilmot, J. R.
57th ditto - Windham, S. S.
32d ditto - Bally, W.
3d Dragoons - Bell, W. M.

69th Foot - Beresford, H. C. de la P.
3d Dragoons - Bond, W.
17th ditto - Burnaud, A.
6th ditto - Dawson, E. F.
12th ditto - Jones, F.
10th ditto - Vyse, S.
82d ditto - Brett, H. A.
72d ditto - Brownlow, F.
1st West Ind. Reg. Cave, S.
3d ditto - Morrah, J. A.
3d ditto - Rowland, H.
45th ditto - Douglas, R. D.
82d ditto - Dowker, W. H.
43d ditto - Glover, F. G. E.
80th ditto - Gower, H. B. B. L.
91st ditto - Green, T.
31st ditto - Hamilton, G. J.
14th ditto - Harman, R.
16th ditto - Hogge, S. G. C.
58th ditto - Horner, J.
82d ditto - Marsh, H. D.
56th ditto - Massey, A. W.
41st ditto - Maude, R. E.
3d ditto - Mulliner, W. R.
39th Foot - Murray, J. H.
66th ditto - Oliver, C. V.
76th ditto - Palliser, J. A.
88th ditto - Perceval, E. A.
90th ditto - Raitt, C. H. S.
66th ditto - Ready, J. T.
80th ditto - Trevor, W. G.
55th ditto - Turner, A. W.
12th Dragoons - White, C.
43d Foot - White, F. S.
2d Life Guards - Woodgate, F.
1st W. India Reg. Gould, H. C.
95th Foot - Crealock, J. N.
46th ditto - Dumaresq, A. J.
30th ditto - Erskine, H. D.
15th ditto - FitzRoy, F. S. L.
5th ditto - FitzRoy, P.
81st ditto - Franklyn, W. N.
18th ditto - Frederick, A. T.
92d ditto - Gordon, T.
36th ditto - Harris, F. W.
3d ditto - Henry, W.
97th ditto - Little, R. K.
58th ditto - Owen, W.
67th ditto - Robertson, A. F.
45th ditto - Saul, W. J.
50th ditto - Somerville, R. H.
98th ditto - Tabutean, A. O.
29th ditto - Thompson, C. H.
60th ditto - Watts-Russell, D. G. N.
Rifle Brigade - Cary, L. S. T. M.
11th Dragoons - Cockburn, E. C.
3d ditto - Hall, T.
11th ditto - Potts, G. E. B.
4th ditto - Puxley, E. L.
15th ditto - Walker, E.
6th ditto - Wetherall, J. T.
1st Life Guards - Duncombe, Hon. C.
Coldstream Grds. Edwards, Hon. W.
Ditto - Forbes, S. W.
Scots Fus. Grds. Stewart, R. F. S.
66th Foot - Bagge, R. S.
42d ditto - Baird, W.
26th ditto - Barton, H. A.
91st ditto - Blagg, J.
63d ditto - Bruce, L. G.
22d ditto - Campbell, H. G. L.
49th ditto - Davies, H. J.
62d ditto - Duff, T. A. F.
23d ditto - Fiennes, Hon. W.

Commissions granted by Purchase—*continued.*

62d Foot	FitzClarence, Hon. E.
88th ditto	Hopton, E.
97th ditto	Hudson, J.
41st ditto	Johnson, W J.
26th ditto	Kempson, E.
11th ditto	Kinahan, R. W.
Cape Corps	Kingsley, T. C.
28th Foot	Lennard, C. F. B.
51st ditto	Lewin, M. B.
93rd ditto	Macpherson, E. H. D.
61st ditto	M'Grigor, R. L. G.
19th ditto	Monsell, T. B.
93rd ditto	Nightingale, F. A. C.
45th ditto	Perry, A.
90th ditto	Pigott, Sir C., Bart.
35th ditto	Pohle, M. M.
17th ditto	Robinson, W.
47th ditto	Straton, J. M.
18th ditto	Theobald, J. S.
81st ditto	Weir, D.
90th ditto	Wynne, C. B.
14th Dragoons	Beamish, W. H. S.
7th Dragoon Grds.	Cleland, J. V.
6th ditto	Curtis, F. G. S.
1st Life Guards	Powerscourt, Viscount.
2d ditto	Cunninghame, J. W H.
Royal Horse Grds.	Hill, Hon. G. R. C.
72d Foot	Brown, H. E.
40th ditto	Cook, A.
48th ditto	Cumming, W.
65th ditto	Dickin, T. A. M.
60th ditto	Gore, A. W. K.
73d ditto	Henley, J. F.
54th ditto	Hughes, J. W.
39th ditto	Hyslop, M. W.
15th ditto	Kemmis, J. O.
78th ditto	Kirby, M. A.
72d ditto	Richardson, J. S.
31st ditto	Rycroft, T.
6th ditto	Sheil, R.
3d ditto	Suttie, G. G.
16th ditto	Winstanley, W.
97th ditto	Alderson, E. M.
77th ditto	Alexander, W. M. D.
93d ditto	Alderson, W. G.
94th ditto	Aytoun, J. M.
95th ditto	Bacon, J. J.
6th Dragoons	Baumgarten, E. P.
11th Dragoons	Brooke, R. A.
6th ditto	Evans, J.
17th ditto	Nolan, W. R.
6th ditto	Thompson, A.
Canadian Rifles	Marson, W. F.
Rifle Brigade	Playne, F. C.
55th Foot	Bellamy, P. L.
66th ditto	Bent, S. W.
98th ditto	Blackett, W.
71st ditto	Blair, —
4th ditto	Boyce, J. C.
89th ditto	Browning, M. C.
46th ditto	Burgess, C. J.
30th Foot	Clarkson, C. J. P.
21st ditto	Clay, R. O.
18th ditto	Cottee, A.
89th ditto	Drage, W.
62d ditto	Dundas, L. G.
94th ditto	Elliot, F. H.
9th ditto	Elmhirst, W. A.
7th ditto	Elwes, J. E.
28th ditto	Emerson, A. L.
4th ditto	Fetherston-Haugh, J. W
97th ditto	Fitzgerald, M. G. B.
19th ditto	Forbes, G.
73rd ditto	Fraser, H.
79th ditto	Gawne, E.
9th ditto	Germon, R. C. H.
50th ditto	Goff, R. C.
21st ditto	Green, T. H.
42d ditto	Green, W.
23rd ditto	Griffith, B. T.
71st ditto	Hamilton, F. H. A.
21st ditto	Hazlerigg, A. G.
34th ditto	Holroyd, T. S.
7th ditto	Hope, W.
21st ditto	Hulton, T. B.
89th ditto	Johnston, R.
71st ditto	Lewis, R.
7th ditto	M'Adam, J. K.
20th ditto	Mason, H. W.
49th ditto	Mitchell, C.
39th ditto	Palmer, W. H.
17th ditto	Parker, W. H.
44th ditto	Pigott, E. C. P.
89th ditto	Robertson, C.
93rd ditto	Rollo, A. F. C.
94th ditto	Rolls, J. R.
57th ditto	Russell, H. R.
88th ditto	Scott, L. C.
30th ditto	Smith, L. H.
41st ditto	Smith, S. R. R.
33rd ditto	Twining, R. R.
14th ditto	Vernede, H. F.
68th ditto	Villiers-Stuart, H. J. R.
20th ditto	Waterfall, J. H.
68th ditto	Watson, F. G. D.
20th ditto	Young, W.
13th ditto	Adair, A. S.
13th ditto	Bond, J.
23rd ditto	Butler, R. J.
51st ditto	Chaplin, C.
Rifle Brigade	Bunbury, C.
Ditto	Eyre, H.
Ditto	Lascelles, W. R.
Coldstream Guards	Burnell, E. L. P.
Ditto	Legge, Hon. E. H.
Cape Corps	Cartwright, J. T.
Newfound. Comps	Daly, D.
3d Dragoons	Montagu, H.
16th ditto	Webster, P. C. G.
2d Life Guards	Smith, J. G.
5th Dragoon Grds.	Richardson, L. A.
7th ditto	Stewart, J. L.
Scots Fusil. Grds.	Trefusis, Hon. W.
1st W. Ind. Reg.	Staines, J. A.
2d ditto	Thomson, J. R.
66th Foot	Cox, W. T. H.
54th ditto	Cronyn, G.
20th ditto	Eldridge, F. L.
91st ditto	Perkins, A. F.
15th ditto	Parker, R. L.
90th ditto	Wilmer, H. F.
77th ditto	Bengough, H. M.
58th ditto	Bond, W. D.
Rifle Brigade	Cragg, C. W.
82d Foot	Douglas, S.
3d Lt. Dragoons	Fawcett, H.
64th Foot	Haldane, G. H. J.
9th Lt. Dragoons	Hallifax, G. T.
32d Foot	Hannan, E.
6th Dragoon Grds.	Haymes, A. C.
89th Foot	Helme, B.
90th ditto	Knight, W.
Grenadier Guards	Pennant, A. C. H. D.
77th Foot	Pigott, J. P.
15th ditto	Starke, W.
23rd ditto	Statham, R.
2d West Ind. Reg.	Tarte, E. F.
77th Foot	Wanklyn, W. J.
85th ditto	Ward, L. H.
Cape Corps	Barnard, C. J.
7th Foot	Barnard, H. J.
17th ditto	Bradburne, S.
43rd ditto	Close, A. R.
21st ditto	Cook, R.
49th ditto	Dalmage, J.
95th ditto	Fisher, C. E.
42d ditto	Furse, G. A.
20th ditto	Gethin, G.
26th ditto	Hill, R. B.
42d ditto	James, W.
1st West Ind. Reg.	Kenrick, W.
21st Foot	Ker, W. H.
16th ditto	Lockwood, G. P.
26th ditto	Lukis, F. du B.
20th ditto	Macdonogh, T. S.
88th ditto	Mallet, E. C.
17th ditto	Mayne, J. T. B.
2nd Dragoons	Parr, T. P.
19th Foot	Pedder, D. C.
21st ditto	Reade, F. N.
6th Dragoon Grds.	Robinson, E.
60th Foot	Shackle, J. B.
42d ditto	Shuttleworth, C.
1st ditto	Steer, C. B.
62d ditto	Toppin, J. M.
90th ditto	Treacher, H. C.
63rd ditto	Twiston, T. L.
93d ditto	Vidler, A.
68th ditto	Wilkinson, G. F.
17th Dragoons	Cleghorn, G.
26th Foot	Kershaw, Arthur
46th ditto	Paley, C. T.

RETURN of COMMISSIONS granted between the 8th May 1855 and the 1st April 1856, stating the Name of the Person to whom granted, the Regiment, and the Reason for each Commission being given when without Purchase.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
Royal Horse Guards	Boswell, Corporal J.	To be Riding Master.
1st Dragoon Guards	Wale, Serjeant-Major D.	To be Adjutant.
Ditto	Bradbury, Serjeant-Major J.	To be Quarter-Master.
Ditto	Levett, C. (from Militia)	Augmentation of the Regiment.
Ditto	Hubback, C. R. K.	ditto.
2d Drag. Gds.	Grant, W. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Rae, Serjeant-Major W.	To be Quarter-Master.
4th Drag. Gds.	Armstrong, W. B.	Augmentation of the Regiment.
5th Drag. Gds.	Balders, C. M. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Day, Serjeant-Major M.	To be Riding-Master.
6th Drag. Gds.	Stevenson, S. W.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Russell, B. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Stoddart, G. S. Le G.	ditto.
Ditto	Graham, Serjeant-Major W. W.	To be Adjutant.
Ditto	Llewellyn, Serjeant-Major H.	To be Riding-Master.
7th Drag. Gds.	Gifford, W. B.	The appointment of Cornet Stewart to 2nd Dragoons on its augmentation.
Ditto	Fife, John (from Militia)	Augmentation.
1st Dragoons	Hall, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Clarke, R. (from Militia)	ditto.
2d Dragoons	Armstrong, J. J.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Stoddart, J. H. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Browning	To complete establishment.
3rd Dragoons	Lautour	Augmentation.
Ditto	Davis, W. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Dixon, Serjeant-Major J. A.	To be Riding-Master.
4th Dragoons	De Bourbel, H. H.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Blackett, E. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lomax, R. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Paxton, G.	ditto.
6th Dragoons	Gould, N.	ditto.
Ditto	Moule, Serjeant W.	To be Adjutant.
Ditto	Kirkby, J. W.	To be Quarter-Master.
7th Dragoons	Haynes, George	To be Adjutant.
8th Dragoons	Stourton, Hon. E. (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
11th Dragoons	Cuninghame, W. (ditto)	ditto.
12th Dragoons	Rintoul, Robert, (ditto)	ditto.
13th Dragoons	Kauntze, E. H. E.	The death of Cornet Montgomery.
Ditto	Clement, R. A.	The death of Captain Goud.
Ditto	Clarke, S. D. C.	The death of Captain Oldham.
Ditto	Wood, H. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wright, H. B. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Savage, F. W. E. (ditto)	The appointment of Cornet Wright to 15th Dragoons, vice Cornet Sewell, appointed Paymaster.
16th Dragoons	Cowtan, Serjeant E.	To be Adjutant.
Ditto	Boyce, Thos. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Stoodley, F. (ditto)	The appointment of Cornet Pedder to the 7th Dragoons, on its augmentation.
17th Dragoons	Curzon, Hon. W. H.	Augmentation.
Scots Fusilier Guards	Palmer, F.	Death vacancy.
1st Foot	Roberts, L.	Augmentation.
Ditto	J. Tymons (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. Goldie (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Tulloch, A. B. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Sherson, S. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Fry, J. W. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Badgeley, A. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, F. W. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Hunter, O. D. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Keogh, W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Kelly, W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Logan, C. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Pyne, John	The unattached promotion of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hawkins.
Ditto	Gilmour, G.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Plasket, W. H. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Shanly, W. I. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, H. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Leigh, O. P. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Wheeler, J. R. (ditto)	The resignation of an Ensign.
Ditto	Hamilton, A. W.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Mills, T. A. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Palliser, J. R. (ditto)	Death vacancy.
2nd Foot	Evans, H. John	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Haldane, A. H.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Tucker, H. R.	The appointment of Ensign Gape to the 3rd Foot on its augmentation.
Ditto	Horwood, G. F. F.	The appointment of Ensign Smith to the 98th Foot.
Ditto	Hatchell, J. (from Militia)	To complete establishment.
3rd Foot	Astley, F. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Morley, F. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Leatham, R. B. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Greg, Eustace (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Heywood, S. H. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Parnell, H. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Lewis, L. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Pears, Henry	ditto.
Ditto	Awdry, John	ditto.
Ditto	St. Aubin, Lionel	ditto.
Ditto	Blissett, Colour-Serjeant T.	ditto.
Ditto	Huyshe, A. G.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Brace, F. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Torriano, C. G. J.	The appointment of Ensign Astley to 6th Dragoon Guards on augmentation.
Ditto	Eames, R. F. (from Militia)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Daubeny, W. A. (Cadet)	The appointment of Lieutenant Pope to the Adjutancy Invalid Depôt.
Ditto	Manclarke, C. D. (from Mil.)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Kerr, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Baillie, C. D. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Le Coig, J. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Peachey, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Merritt, T. (from Militia)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Cotter, John (Colour-Serjeant)	The unattached promotion of Brevet Major Lewes.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
4th Foot	Davies, R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kuper, W. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Kiltoe, G. H. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ensign James to the 13th Foot.
Ditto	Boyce, R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Twentyman, A. C. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Vyvyan, W. C. (ditto)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Hewitt, Hon. J. W.	Full-pay retirement of Lieut. Col. Sadlier.
Ditto	Ferrier, W. (from Militia)	Unattached promotion of Brevet Major Dowbiggin.
Ditto	Rynd, F. (ditto)	Resignation of an Ensign.
5th Foot	Fennessy, Colour-Serjeant R.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Lougfield, F. (from Militia)	The appointment of Major Johnson to the Staff at the Mauritius.
Ditto	Cubitt, F. A. (ditto)	To complete establishment.
6th Foot	Wastle, Serjt.-Major W.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Evans, D. K.	Death vacancy.
7th Foot	Butler, L. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	O'Brien, C. G.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Rumbold, H. E. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Watson, M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kirwan, Geo.	ditto.
Ditto	Pinchard, W. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Gurney, Chas. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ens. Pinchard to the Ceylon Rifles.
Ditto	Tibeaudo, A. (ditto)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Franklin, G. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Beauchamp, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Waller, E.	The unattached promotion of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Turner.
Ditto	Lloyd, E. W. C. (fm. Militia)	The unattached promotion of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Heyland.
Ditto	Cook, Qr.-Mr. Serjt. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Flood, D. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Murphy, Serjt.-Major T.	To be Quarter-Master.
8th Foot	Webb, W. R.	The promotion of Lieut. Cobbe in the 13th Ft. on its augmentation.
Ditto	Blair, E. G. (from Militia)	The appointment of En. Mackay to 42d Foot on its augmentation.
Ditto	Moynihan, Serjt.-Major A.	The removal of Ensign Stoney to the 11th Foot.
9th Foot	Agnew, S. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Chadwick, G. M.	The removal of Ensign Dane to 29th Foot.
Ditto	Marshall, A. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bolton, J. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Aplin, John	ditto.
Ditto	Miller, C.	The appointment of Lt. Worthington to 3d Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Massy, W. J.	The appointment of En. Marshall to 68th Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Kitchener, Henry	Augmentation.
Ditto	Field, W. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Jeffares, I. S.	The appointment of Lt. Jeffries to the 92d Ft. on its augmentation.
Ditto	Wilberforce, R. G.	The promotion of Brevet Major Browne to an unattached majority.
Ditto	Coates, V. G. (from Militia)	The promotion of Bt. Lt.-Col. Lister to an unattached Lt.-Colonelcy.
10th Foot	Armstrong, C. A.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Battye, M. M.	The appointment of Lt. Chandler to 62d Foot, vice Capt. Phillips, retired on full-pay.
10th Foot	Lynam, F. A. (fm. Militia)	The appointment of Ens. Potts to the 93d Foot, vice Bt. Major Ross, promoted to an unattached majority.
11th Foot	Webb, H. J.	The promotion of Ensign Grace in 68th Foot on its augmentation.
Ditto	Armstrong, F.	The promotion of Lieut. Maclean in the Rifle Brigade on its augmentation.
Ditto	Norman, W.	The appointment of Ens. Brown to 48th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Day, L. J.	The promotion of Ens. Raynes in the 63d Foot on its augmentation.
12th Foot	Terry, F. S.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Cromartie, H. R.	The appointment of Ens. Protheroe to 48th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Jarvis, W. D.	The appointment of Ens. Robertson to 95th Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Hatchell, C. H.	The appointment of Ens. Cromartie to 31st. Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Coke, M.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Reade, G. W.	The appointment of Ens. Briggs to 44th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Oliver, T.	The appointment of Ens. Terry to the 25th Foot.
Ditto	Johnson, J. O.	The appointment of Ens. Knife to 95th Foot on its augmentation.
13th Foot	Gill, T. M.	The appointment of Ens. Hoban to be Qr.-Mr.
Ditto	O'Kelly, C. R. A. de P. (fm. Militia).	Augmentation.
Ditto	Palmer, C. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Cox, W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	England, E. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Stewart, Duncan	ditto.
Ditto	Leet, W. K.	ditto.
Ditto	Henzell, A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Bingham, A. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Cunningham, W. S. (from Militia).	ditto.
Ditto	Turville, G.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bolger, E. (from Militia)	The promotion of Bt. Lt.-Col. Wood to an unattached Lt.-Colonelcy.
14th Foot	M'Dougall, J.	The full-pay retirement of Lt.-Col. Watson.
Ditto	Machell, J. O.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Casson, J. T.	The resignation of Ens. Wall.
Ditto		
Ditto	Barlow, P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Rance, Serjt.-Major F.	ditto.
Ditto	Burton, H. A. (from Militia)	Resignation of Ensign Mansergh.
Ditto	Watson, S.	The death of Captain Townsend.
Ditto	Bryce, G. S.	The promotion of Ens. Costin to complete establishment.
15th Foot	Hallowes, H. J.	The promotion of Ens. Nunn in 55th Foot on its augmentation.
Ditto	Orde, H. P. S.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Maunsell, G. J.	The appointment of Lt. Winsloe to 21st Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	FitzMaurice, I. (fm. Militia)	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Aytoun, H. D. (ditto)	The promotion of Bt. Lt.-Col. Hon. F. Colborne to an unattached Lt.-Colonelcy.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
16th Foot.	Moyle, W. H. L.	The promotion of Ens. Carter in 63d Foot on its augmentation.
Ditto -	Street, Geo.	The death of Lt. Parker.
17th Foot	Berkely, F. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Torre, R. W.	Death vacancy.
Ditto -	L'Estrange, A.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Colquhoun, Isaac (fm. Militia)	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Hunt, T. R.	The appointment of Lt. Cl. Macpherson to be Ins. Field Officer.
Ditto -	Lennard, St. A. B.	The promotion of Bt. Major Armstrong to an unattached majority.
18th Foot	Shaw, Hugh	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Ricard, E. D.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Noblett, E. A. (from Militia)	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Wily, John	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Adams, H.	The death of Lt. Meurant.
Ditto -	Daniel, R. H. (from Militia)	The full-pay retirement of Lt. Col. Reignolds.
Ditto -	Kay, A. (ditto)	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Minhear, W.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Le Brun, W. T.	The promotion of Bt. Major Laurie to an unattached majority.
19th Foot	Thompson, Henry	The appointment of Lt. Hedley to 60th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	Biddulph, F. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Backas, C. J.	Death vacancy.
Ditto -	Harris, G. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Kenrick, C.	The unattached promotion of Bt. Lt.-Col. M'Gee.
Ditto -	Rew, T. D. (from Militia)	Death vacancy.
Ditto -	Isles, W. R. (ditto)	- - ditto.
20th Foot.	Burne, O. T.	The unattached promotion of Bt. Lt.-Col. Evelegh.
Ditto -	Wimberley, D.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Gethin, Geo.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Cox, J. C.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Egan, S.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Ramsay, F. A.	Full-pay retirement of Major Crawley.
Ditto -	Chatfield, C. K.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Johnstone, S. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ens. M'Kenzie to 42d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	Horn, F. G.	Augmentation.
21st Foot	Crossman, R.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Shaw, John	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Sherwood, T. H.	Resignation of Ensign Taylor.
Ditto -	Hamilton, F. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Smith, C. J. Forbes	The promotion of Bt.-Major Kirkland to an unattached majority.
Ditto -	DeMontfort, H. (fm. Militia)	The promotion of Bt. Lt. Col. Browne to an unattached Lt. Colonelcy.
Ditto -	Patrickson, J. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Gaskell, R. B. (Cadet)	Bt. Lt.-Col. Haines promoted to an unattached Lieut. Colonelcy.
Ditto -	Gore, C. C.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Harrison, H. W. F. (fm. Mil.)	Death vacancy.
22d Foot	Wynn, E. C.	- - Ditto.
Ditto -	Robin, T. S.	To complete establishment.
Ditto -	Peach, T. (from Militia)	To complete establishment.
Ditto -	Palliser, G.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Middleton, W. H. (from Mil.)	Death vacancy.
Ditto -	Helden, W. A. T.	The removal of Ensign Parr to the 60th F. on augmentation.
23rd Foot	Hill, Arthur	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Bussell, G. W. H.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Dolmage, J. de G.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Gosling, A. C.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	FitzRoy, W. A.	- - ditto.
23rd Foot	Twyford, W. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Richards, Hy. J.	Death vacancy.
Ditto -	Wrench, C. J.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Cary, A.	The death of Lieutenant Dyneley.
Ditto -	Costley, J. W. W. (from Militia)	The death of Lieutenent Holden.
Ditto -	Packe, George	The death of Lieut. Buck.
Ditto -	Jaquet, C. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Graham, A.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Smith, Serj.-Maj. W. H.	To be Quarter-master.
24th Foot	Scott, George	The removal of Ensign Ansell to 35th Foot in succession to Lieut. Hughes, appointed 92d F. on augmentation.
Ditto -	Hill, Thomas, (from Militia)	The removal of Ensign Holford to 79th F. on augmentation.
25th Foot	Ross, R. (ditto)	The promotion of Ensign Shatto in 92d F. on augmentation.
Ditto -	Cunynghame, E. T.	The promotion of Ensign Moorhead, ditto. ditto.
Ditto -	Layard, C. H.	To complete establishment.
Ditto -	Voules, A. H. (from Militia)	The promotion of Bt. Lieut-Col. Napier, to an unatt. majority.
Ditto -	Jones, H. V.	To complete establishment.
Ditto -	Mitchell, T. S.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Evans, E. T.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Fitzgerald, G. (from Militia)	The removal of Ensign Mitchell to 29th Foot.
26th Foot	Wardell, G. W. H.	The promotion of Ensign King in 56th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	Salwey, Wm. H.	The appointment of Ensign Cunyngham to 93d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	Franklyn, W.	To complete establishment.
Ditto -	Marsden, J. E. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ensign Knowles to 63d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	Mangin, W. (ditto)	The resignation of Ensign Marsden.
27th Foot	Simeon, H. S.	The decease of Lieut. Rouch.
Ditto -	Stafford, W. M. (from Militia)	To complete establishment.
28th Foot	Thackeray, C.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Webb, F. E.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Wade, M. F.	- - ditto.
Ditto -	Horniblow, T.	The retirement on full-pay of Capt. Webb.
Ditto -	Humfrey, Alex.	The retirement on full-pay of Capt. Wakefield.
Ditto -	Bourke, W. O.	The retirement on full-pay of Major Andrews.
Ditto -	Brett, Edw. (from Militia)	The retirement on full-pay of Capt. Dennie.
Ditto -	Fyfe, D. (ditto)	The promotion of Bt. Major Hallewell to an unatt. majority.
Ditto -	Mansergh, W. G. (ditto)	Death vacancy in 4th Dr., to which Ensign Fyfe was appointed.
29th Foot	Eckersall, F. S.	The appointment of Lt. Chapman to 56th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	Bailey, J. J. (Serj.-Maj.)	The death of Major Power.
Ditto -	Bomford, J. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ensign Cochrane to 29th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	Smith, W. (Hosp. Serjeant)	To be Quarter-master.
30th Foot	Wray, T. C.	Augmentation.
Ditto -	Tyner, Chas.	The appointment of Ens. Wilkie to 38th Foot on augmentation.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
30th Foot	Morewood, H. F. (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Fitzpatrick, T. M. - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Mackesy, W. P. P. - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Harrison, H. S. - - -	The death of Ensign Fitzpatrick.
Ditto -	- Mackenzie, J. B. (from Mil.)	The promotion of Bt. Major Bayly to an unatt. majority.
Ditto -	- Stevenson, M. D. - -	The death of Ensign Deane.
Ditto -	- Joy, E. W. - - -	The death of Lieutenant Forbes.
Ditto -	- Pulleine, H. B. (Cadet) -	The promotion of Bt. Major Rose to an unatt. majority.
Ditto -	- Boyce, O. (from Militia) -	The death of Captain Stevenson.
Ditto -	- Mackenzie, A. W. (from Mil.)	The death of Lieut.-Col. Patullo.
Ditto -	- Peal, W. (ditto) - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Bilham, J. D. (ditto) - -	The promotion of Bt. Major Pocock to unatt. majority.
31st Foot	- Jebb, A. - - - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Mathews, S. C. - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Robinson, J. J. (from Militia)	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Jones, A. T. - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Hill, K. (from Militia) -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Leeson, H. - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Tarte, W. J. - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- M'Intyre, C. C. - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Inge, D. M. - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- James, W. H. - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Anderson, W. F. - -	The death of Captain Anderson.
Ditto -	- Gardiner, J. T. A. - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Maybury, R. (from Militia) -	The death of Captain Attree.
Ditto -	- Philipson, J. B. - - -	The promotion of Bt. Major Eagar to an unatt. majority.
Ditto -	- Barnes, C. G. A. - -	The death of Lieut. Cromartie.
Ditto -	- Tibbets, W. E. - - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Huxam, R. E. (from Militia)	- - ditto.
32nd Foot	- Knox, R. T. - - -	To complete establishment.
Ditto -	- Browne, H. G. - - -	The promotion of Lieut. Van Straubenzee, in 9th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	- Brackenbury, J. - - -	The death of Captain Seward.
33rd Foot	- Crosse, H. E. G. - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Browne, A. M. P. (from Mil.)	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Coxon, W. - - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Boyd, H. G. (from Militia) -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Morgan, G. R. - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Aylmer, J. E. F. - -	The death of Lieutenant Marsh.
Ditto -	- Thomas, Wm. H. - -	The death of Col. Blake.
Ditto -	- Grant, M. D. V. T. (from Militia). - - -	The resignation of Ensign Badcock.
Ditto -	- Toseland, Serj.-Maj. Geo. -	To be Adjutant.
Ditto -	- Gore, Wm. H. - - -	The death of Lieutenant Donovan.
Ditto -	- Shipton, J. M. - - -	The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Gough.
Ditto -	- Lynch, M. - - - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Easton, F. - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Browne, R. T. B. - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Mundy, C. T. - - -	The promotion of Bt.-Major Ellis to an unatt. majority.
34th Foot	- De St. Croix, Charles - -	The death of Lieutenant Jordan.
Ditto -	- Applegate, T. G. B. - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Dashwood, R. L. - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Grier, L. J. - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Lavery, E. C. - - -	The death of Lieutenant Lawrence.
Ditto -	- Leech, J. W. (from Militia) -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Shiffner, B. - - -	The death of Captain Shiffner,
34th Foot	- Fox, R. P. - - -	The death of Captain Robinson.
Ditto -	- Wood, F. - - - -	The death of Lieutenant Hunt.
Ditto -	- Home, Isaac, (from Militia) -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Gilley, A. W. - - -	The death of Lieutenant Ramsay.
Ditto -	- Rochford, M. B. - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Ogilvy, D. W. B. - -	The death of Lieutenant Reay.
Ditto -	- Hazell, F. R. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
35th Foot	- Payn, Wm. H. - - -	To complete establishment.
36th Foot	- Mahon, E. - - -	The promotion of Ensign Seagrim in 1st F. on its augmentation.
Ditto -	- Gray, St. G. - - -	The promotion of Ensign Fosbery in 77th F. on its augmentation.
Ditto -	- Hartford, A. H. - -	To complete establishment.
Ditto -	- Scarlett, Thos. - - -	The promotion of Lieut. Harvey, in 1st F. on its augmentation.
Ditto -	- Willett, H. E. - - -	To complete establishment.
Ditto -	- Hawkes, R. C. - - -	The death of Captain Rotton.
Ditto -	- Gun, R. - - - -	To complete establishment.
Ditto -	- Mahon, C. G. - - -	Appointment of Ensign Rogers to 49th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	- Sale, C. S. T. - - -	The death of Lt. Tuck.
Ditto -	- Towne, L. B. - - -	The appointment of Ens. Knapp to 63d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	- James, C. D. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ens. Gledstaney to 57th Ft. on augmentation.
37th Foot	Græme, J. D. - - -	To complete establishment.
Ditto -	- Sale, E. S. - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Fraser, G. G. - - -	The promotion of Ens. Gubbins in the 56th Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto -	- Jones, T. S. G. - - -	The appointment of Lt. Baker to 48th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	- Bell, R. J. (from Militia) -	The appointment of Ensign Charley to 56th Ft. on augmentation.
38th Foot	Chapman, H. P. - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Cook, Henry - - -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	- Pope, T. H. (from Militia)	The full-pay retirement of Major Adamson.
Ditto -	- Parry-Jones, K. A. - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Hallowes, Art. C. - -	Death of Lt. Davies
Ditto -	- Skey, W. H. R. - -	Death of Capt. Vaughan.
Ditto -	- Pereira, W. D. - - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Boyd, J. P. (from Militia) -	Death of Lt.-Col. Lowth.
Ditto -	- Bailey, A. - - - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Hodges, T. T. (from Militia)	The death of Capt. Layard.
Ditto -	- Mallet, A. R. - - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Wright, D. B. (from Militia)	The promotion of Bt. Maj. Hackitt to an unattached majority.
Ditto -	- Thompson, B. B. (from Mil.)	The resignation of Lt. Belfield.
Ditto -	- Smith, Serj.-Maj. Rob. -	To be Quarter-Master.
39th Foot	Moore, F. G. F. - -	The appointment of Ensign Hyslop to 93rd Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto -	- Fogo, T. M. - - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Archdall, H. - - -	The appointment of Ensign Halahan to the Ceylon Rifles, vice Ensign Francis promoted in 20th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto -	- Blennerhasset, W. - -	Augmentation.
Ditto -	- Sharples, Serjt. John - -	The death of Captain Maunsell.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
39th Foot	Hussey, J. E. W. (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hereford, Charles	ditto.
Ditto	Gosselin, N. (from Militia)	The death of Lt. Daren.
Ditto	Coventry, G. W. (ditto)	The promotion of Brevet Major Strachan to an unattached majority.
Ditto	Brownrigg, S. C. (ditto)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Anderson, J. G. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Stokes, R. W. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Blurton, Geo. (Qr.mr. Serj.)	To be Quartermaster.
40th Foot	Downman, W.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Hart, Geo. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Lucas, De N.	The promotion of Ens. Gillmore in 1st Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Handy, S. R.	The appointment of Ensign Hart to 29th Ft. in succession to Lt. Chapman promoted in 56th Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Pennefather, V. F.	The supercession of Ensign M'Grath.
Ditto	Johnston, T. O. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ensign Hall to the 18th Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Jackson, D. (ditto)	The appointment of Ensign Helyar to the 82nd Foot on its augmentation.
Ditto	Whelan, J. T (ditto)	The appointment of Major Neill to the staff.
41st Foot	Reyne, C. M. R.	Augmenttaion.
Ditto	Michell, F.	The promotion of Bt. Major Conolly to an unattached majority.
Ditto	Jemmett, W. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	White, Thomas	ditto.
Ditto	Harrison, H. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Gwynne, M. S.	The death of Captain Every.
Ditto	Fitzgerald, Col.-Serj. L.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Quayle, M. T.	The death of Ensign FitzGerald.
Ditto	Talmadge, C. W. (from Mil.)	The death of Captain Johnston.
Ditto	Warner, A. H.	The death of Lt.-Col. Eman.
Ditto	Eman, Thomas	The promotion of Bt. Maj. Meredith to an unattached majority.
Ditto	Manera, A. (from Militia)	The unattached promotion of a Bt. Major.
Ditto	Ellison, M. (ditto)	The promotion of Bt. Major Skipwith to an unattached majority.
42d Foot	Stuart, J. G. G. (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Ceeley, A. J.	The death of Captain Fraser.
Ditto	Christie, J. E. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	M'Farlane, V.	The death of Captain Cunninghame.
Ditto	M'Dakin, S. G. (from Mil.)	The unattached promotion of Bt. Lt.-Col. Cameron.
Ditto	Walter, W. S. (ditto)	Augmentation.
Ditto	M'Gregor, Qr.mr. Serj. A.	To be Quartermaster.
43d Foot	Elmes, T.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Fane, V.	The appointment of Capt. Stapleton to the Grenadier Guards.
Ditto	Livesay, Wm.	The death of Ens. Grace.
44th Foot	Mounsteven, W. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	M'Carroll, Edw. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Barker, J. P. (from Militia)	The death of Captain Fenwick.
Ditto	Gash, T. (ditto)	The death of Captain Agar.
Ditto	Leake, H. (ditto)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Salis, H. N.	The death of Captain Mansfield.
Ditto	Newbolt, J. R.	Augmentation.
44th Foot	Webster, H. T. G. (from Mil.)	The appointment of Ensign Mounsteven to 8th Foot, vice Ensign Macnamee promoted in 72d Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Strachan, J. (ditto)	The unattached promotion of Bt. Lt.-Col. Feilden.
Ditto	Anderson, A. (ditto)	The appointment of Ensign Bennett to 95th Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Trimmer, A. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	O'Neill, Serjt.-Maj. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Hart, Wm. (Serjt. Major)	To be Quartermaster.
Ditto	Thomsett, Qr.mr. Serjt. R.G.	ditto.
45th Foot	O'Neill, Edw.	To complete establishment.
46th Foot	Cobbe, G. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Daly, V.	The death of Lt. Curtis.
Ditto	Abbott, John	Augmentation.
Ditto	Carlow, J. S.	The promotion of Bt. Maj. Hardy to an unattached majority.
Ditto	Whitmore, H. A.	The appointment of Ensign Agnew to 90th Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Delme, Radcliffe (from Mil.)	The death of Lt. Messenger.
Ditto	Morrow, R. B. (ditto)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dwyer, John, (Qr.m. Serjt.)	To be Adjutant.
47th Foot	Morres, E. J.	The retirement on full pay of Major Lardner.
Ditto	Stammers, H. T. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Quinn, Serjt. Thos.	ditto.
Ditto	Anderson, J. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Roberts, F. (ditto)	Resignation of Ensign Catley.
Ditto	Tisdale, W. St. C.	The appointment of Lt. Irby to be Adjutant of Chelsea Hospital.
Ditto	Thompson, J. B.	The death of Lt. Gaynor.
Ditto	Hanley, R. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ensign Roberts to 92d Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Scott, J. J. (ditto)	The death of Captain Rooke.
Ditto	Stanley, John	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kidd, C. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Pigott, G. (ditto)	ditto.
48th Foot	Coventry, J. W. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kerr, J. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Goddard, G.W.R. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Campbell, C. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Marshall, P. O. M. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Hall, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Sheppard, H. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Chauncey, C. H.	ditto.
Ditto	O'Brien, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Forster, S. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Maitland, Qr.mr.-Serjt. J.	To be Quartermaster.
49th Foot	Willis, C.	The death of Captain Corbet.
Ditto	Nason, J. I.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Blackmore, F. P.	Death of Ens. Platt.
Ditto	Donovan, G. (from Militia)	The death of Ensign Michell.
Ditto	Metcalf, Serjeant Major T.	The unattached promotion of Brevet Lieut. Col. Armstrong.
Ditto	Chinn, E. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lakin, E. (ditto)	Unattached promotion of Brevet Major Nason.
50th Foot	King, C. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Busfield, Wm.	ditto.
Ditto	Sharland, F. W. G. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Gordon, Serjeant H.	To be Adjutant.
Ditto	Edge, Geo.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Barker, W. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
51st Foot	Gloag, D.	To complete the establishment.
Ditto	Crowe, E. M.	ditto.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
51st Foot	Read, A. W. C.	The appointment of Ens. Mitford to the Scots Fus. Guards on augmentation.
Ditto	Clements, Wm. (Serjeant)	To be Adjutant.
Ditto	Lawrence, Thos. (Serj.-Maj.)	To be Quartermaster.
52d Foot	Burroughs, R. D.	The promotion of Ens. Wroughton in 13th Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Troup, C. J. R.	The promotion of Ens. Story in the Rifle Brigade, on augumentation.
Ditto	Murphy, Serjeant-Major S.	The death of Captain Stewart.
53d Foot	Eyre, R. A.	The promotion of Ens. Prideaux in 23rd Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Miller, John	The appointment of Lt. Humfrey to 92d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Brockhurst, F. I. T. (from Mil.)	The death of Lieutenant Robertson.
54th Foot	Wood, J. A. (ditto)	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Harris, W. J. V.	ditto.
Ditto	Spooner, Wm.	ditto.
55th Foot	Gillies, M. M. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Arnott, A. J.	The death of Lt. Stone.
Ditto	Bell, A. S. (from Militia)	The resignation of Ens. Pennefather.
Ditto	Dunn, T. (Serjeant-Major)	The death of Lt. Evans.
Ditto	Kenny, M. J. F.	The death of Brevet Lt.-Col. Cuddy.
Ditto	Pirrie, Geo.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Martin, W. J. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Landon, J. H. H. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Uniacke, W. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Bluett, C. E. L. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Burdett, Sir Ch., Bt.	The unattached promotion of Bt. Lt.-Col. Cure.
56th Foot	Kelsall, J. R.	The death of Maj. Byles.
Ditto	Taylor, H. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Letts, A. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Bolton, A. N. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Wright, F. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Surplice, R. N. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Truman, G. W. H. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Swinhoe, C.	ditto.
Ditto	Spiller, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Bell, Wm.	ditto.
Ditto	Buckner, C. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Johnes, H. O. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	M'Grath, Colour-Serjt. Jas.	To be Quartermaster.
57th Foot	Phelps, J. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Sewell, S. F. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Emby, H. F.	The death of Captain Norman.
Ditto	Waller, W. C. W.	The death of Lt. Ashwin.
Ditto	Cox, R. A. H.	The death of Lt. Curwen.
Ditto	Daniel, G. R. (Cadet)	The death of Colonel Shadforth.
Ditto	M'Clintock, A. (from Mil.)	The unattached promotion of Bt. Major Lea.
Ditto	Pearson, H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Clarke, C. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Clark, P. T. (from Militia)	ditto.
58th Foot	Hingeston, H.	The removal of Ensign O'Dell to 81st Foot, in succession to Capt. Oldwright, retired on full-pay.
Ditto	Marriner, Geo.	The appointment of Ens. Griffiths to 19th Foot, in succession to Capt. Ker deceased.
Ditto	Hill, O. W.	The appointment of Ens. Taylor to 21st Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Eyre, H. B.	The retirement on full-pay of Capt. Cockcraft.
58th Foot	Maclaren, B. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ens. Eyre to 25th Foot, to complete establishment.
Ditto	Jones, C. H. S. (ditto)	The appointment of Ens. Pinniger to 28th Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Archibald, R. W. (ditto)	The resignation of Ens. Hicks.
59th Foot	Statham, F. K.	The promotion of Lieut. Lloyd in 57th Foot, on augmentation.
Ditto	Bennett, E. W.	The promotion of Ens. Evans in 38th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Hesibrige, A.	The promotion of Ens. Hickie in 7th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Moore, A. G.	The promotion of Ens. Versturme in 17th Ft. on augmentation.
Ditto	Cockell, J. B.	The promotion of Ens. Tolcher in 30th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Cuming, R.	The appointment of Ens. Morgan to 4th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Harrow, Henry E.	The appointment of Ens. Moore to 88th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Shaw, A.	The appointment of Ens. Bennett to 44th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	M'Mullin, J.	The death of Major Boughey.
Ditto	Bowen, T. F.	The death of Captain Stanhope.
Ditto	Telford, Wm.	The appointment of Ens. Feilden to 42d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Brown, L. C. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ens. Rundle to 3d Foot on augmentation.
60th Foot	Algar, J. H. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Ainslie, E. C.	ditto.
Ditto	King-Harman, A. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Austin, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Bradshaw, J. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Tilford, Serjeant Major M.	ditto.
Ditto	Orchard, F. S. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Watson, J. K.	The resignation of Ens. Hogg.
Ditto	Tuffnell, A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hickman, R. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Warren, T. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Hatchell, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Young, J. O.	ditto.
Ditto	Sewell, J. M. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Wigg, I. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Jennings, — (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Brereton, F. S.	The appointment of Ens. Parr to the Rifle Brigade, in succession to Lieutenant Borough, deceased.
Ditto	Turle, W. G.	The unattached promotion of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hope.
Ditto	Boxer, C. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hodges, S. (from Militia)	The resignation of Ens. Warren.
Ditto	Lewis, A. (ditto)	Augmentation.
61st Foot	Boileau, C. H.	The appointment of Ens. Fox to 13th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Elkington, S. B.	The death of Captain Powys.
62d Foot	Harrison, M. B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Elliott, N. G.	The death of Lt. White.
Ditto	Macpherson, J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Colclough, B. (from Militia)	The death of Lieut. Col. Shearman.
Ditto	Beere, G. B.	The death of Captain Forster.
Ditto	Crane, H. A.	The death of Major Dickson.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
62d Foot	Crickett, G. A.	The death of Lt. Eagar.
Ditto	Keen, A. G. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	O'Hara, J. (ditto)	The death of Lieut. Blakiston.
Ditto	Sargent, J. P.	The promotion of Lieut. Drought in 62d Foot, on augmentation.
Ditto	Clay, R. (from Militia)	The death of Lieut.-Col. Tyler.
Ditto	Reade, A. L. (ditto)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Graves, S. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Cornwall, F. (ditto)	ditto.
63d Foot	Bunbury, C.	ditto.
Ditto	Anderson, De, L. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Crowther, W. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Stokes, Alfred	
Ditto	Carnegy, J. A. O.	The death of Captain Harrison.
Ditto	Slack, J. (Serjeant-Major)	The death of Captain Fraser.
Ditto	Bicknell, E. C. (ditto)	The retirement on full-pay of Major Higginbotham.
64th Foot	Pack, J. T.	Retirement on full-pay of Major Morphy.
Ditto	Taylor, John W.	The promotion of Lieut. Sheehy in 41st Foot on augmentation.
65th Foot	Lewis, A. H.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Leonard, F. P.	The appointment of Ensign Ryan to the 82d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Pennefather, G. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ensign Hicks to 47th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Chevalier (ditto)	The appointment of Ensign Coleridge to 42d Foot on its augmentation.
Ditto	Maude, A. F.	The appointment of Ensign Speke to 46th Foot on its augmentation.
Ditto	White, E. V. (from Militia)	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Talbot, J. S.	The appointment of Ensign Welstead to 7th Dragoon Guards on augmentation.
66th Foot	Wardell, C. C.	The retirement on full-pay of Brevet Major Biscoe.
Ditto	Fethersten, E. W.	The retirement on full pay of Lieut.-Col. Grubbe.
Ditto	Lane, Qr.-Mr.-Serjt. W.	To be Quartermaster.
67th Foot	Kingsley, W. H. B.	The promotion of Ensign Smith in 28th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Crane, J. R.	The appointment of Ensign Blyth to 88th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Munro, G. T.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Welland, A. S.	The appointment of Lt. Armstrong to 77th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Luard, R. R.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Lenon, E. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Reade, Loftus	The appointment of Ensign Luard to 9th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Young, E. L.	The appointment of Lt. Fisher to 82d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Evans, H. R.	The unattached promotion of Brevet Major de Morel.
Ditto	Dawson, T. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ensign Seymour to 17th Foot on augmentation.
67th Foot	Morgan, C. (from Militia)	The appointment of Ensign Colquhoun to 15th Foot, vice Aytoun deceased.
68th Foot	Thomson, A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Noble, S. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Kay, W. A.	The death of Ensign J. Thompson.
Ditto	Covey, C.	The death of Lt. Smyth.
Ditto	Mackenzie, H. P. J.	The death of Lieut. Marshall.
Ditto	Hardy, R. C. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Harrison, E. (ditto)	Unattached promotion of Brevet Major Somerville.
Ditto	Turner, W. W. (ditto)	The death of Captain Storer.
Ditto	Biggs, J. P. (ditto)	To complete establishment.
69th Foot	Osmer, J. J.	The appointment of Lt. Wood to 30th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Clarke, R. B.	The appointment of Ensign Gatty to 49th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Boyle, E.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Whiteford, J.	The death of Lieutenant Allen.
Ditto	Vincent, E. H.	The death of Lieut. Dorington.
Ditto	Eustace, J.	The appointment of Ensign Gregg to 90th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Bartlett, H. H.	The appointment of Ensign Christian to 49th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Daubeny, R. B. C. (from Mil.)	To complete establishment.
Ditto	St. George, H. C. (ditto)	The appointment of Ensign Grote to 95th Foot on augmentation.
71st Foot	Trotter, C. S. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Isacke, R. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Campbell, J. H.	The death of Major Hunter.
Ditto	Fawkes, Francis (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Thomas, J. C. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Anderson, Serjeant-Major R.	To be Quartermaster.
72d Foot	Bruce, C. W.	The retirement on full-pay of Capt. Bowen.
Ditto	Murray, C. S. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Mackinnon, J. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Pennefather, J. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Kildahl, J. R. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Stewart, James (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Bamfield, J. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Butler, W. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Glasgow, F. C. M.	ditto.
Ditto	M'Kay, Serjeant-Major G.	ditto.
Ditto	Sherlock, F. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Baillie, M. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Hodgkinson, F. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Butler, J. W. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Tanner, A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Munroe, D. (Qr.-Mr.-Serjt.)	To be Quarter-Master.
73rd Foot	Pinckney, G.	The appointment of Ensign Knox to 19th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Sharp, A. H.	The retirement on full-pay of Capt. Clements.
Ditto	Pigott, W. H. S.	The promotion of Ensign Rennie in 19th Foot on augmentation.
76th Foot	Sawyer, J. B.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Hooper, H. J.	The retirement on full-pay of Capt. Ferns.
Ditto	Keogh, A. R.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Arnoldi, D. T.	The appointment of Ensign Keogh to 80th Foot on augmentation.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
76th Foot	Wigelsworth, E. W.	The promotion of Ensign Best to 90th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Newbatt, C. H. (from Mil.)	The appointment of Ensign Sharp to 4th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Winn, W. (ditto)	The appointment of Ensign Newbatt to 28th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Grant, F.	The appointment of Ensign Winn to 29th Foot, in succession to Lt. Simmons deceased.
77th Foot	Weigall, H. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Clarke, R. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Blakeney, J. H.	The death of Capt. Gilby.
Ditto	Davids, J. L.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Jordan, J.	The death of Captain Pechell.
Ditto	Stone, C. P. (from Militia)	The death of Captain Parker.
Ditto	Whitley, W. N. (ditto)	The death of Captain Knight.
Ditto	Worsworth, J.	The resignation of Lieut. Ennis.
Ditto	Bate, H. R.	The unattached promotion of Brevet Major Hackett.
Ditto	Peacock, J.	The death of Lieut. B. H. Browne.
Ditto	Kirk, P. (from Militia)	The unattached promotion of Brevet Major Rickman.
78th Foot	Simpson, H.	The promotion of Lieut. Douglas in 72d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	FitzSimons, E. J. (from Mil.)	To complete establishment.
79th Foot	Clay, A. N.	The unattached promotion of Brevet Major Hunt.
Ditto	Sinclair, J. (from Militia)	To complete establishment
80th Foot	Grattan, H.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Huskisson, S. G.	The retirement on full pay of Capt. Duperier.
Ditto	Malony, Qr.-M. Serj. W.	To be Quarter-Master.
81st Foot	Jellicoe, G. F.	The death of Major Sorell.
82nd Foot	Linton, J. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Allen, W. H. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Porter, G. (from Militia)	The death of Lieutenant Apreece.
Ditto	Massey, Hon. L. E. (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Spiller, C. T. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Couper, H. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Cowper, V.	ditto.
Ditto	Henderson, B. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Robertson, J. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, W. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Lock, E. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Stewart, A. W.	The appointment of Ensign Massey to the Scots Fusilier Guards, in succession to Capt. Tottenham, deceased.
Ditto	Parkerson, H. M. (from Mil.)	The death of Lieutenant Dowker.
Ditto	Miller, C. P. (ditto)	Augmentation.
83rd Foot	Browne, P. C.	The promotion of Lieutenant Huskisson in 56th Foot on augmentation.
84th Foot	Maclennan, J. B.	The death of Captain Madigan.
Ditto	Crohan, H. B.	The death of Major Green.
Ditto	Poole, Wm.	The appointment of Lieutenant Peacocke to 30th Foot on augmentation.
84th Foot	Kenny, H. T. W. O.	The death of Lieutenant Brackenbury.
Ditto	Humfrey, R. F. (from Militia)	The death of Lieutenant Maclennan.
85th Foot	Galbraith, W.	The promotion of Ensign Haydock in 90th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Noyes, K. W. H.	The promotion of Ensign Prevost in 30th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Wilson, L. H. K.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Dixon, Albert	ditto.
Ditto	Drage, Henry (from Militia)	ditto.
86th Foot	Dartnell, J. G.	The death of Lieutenant Meacham.
Ditto	Brockman, J. D.	The death of Lieutenant Gardner.
87th Foot	Leadbitter, J. G. (from Mil.)	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Musgrave, B. D.	The appointment of Ensign Johnston to 82nd Foot on augmentation.
88th Foot	Walker, Geo. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Fox, F. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Graham, J. G.	The death of Major Norton.
Ditto	Foot, John, (from Militia)	The death of Captain Corbet.
Ditto	Perrin, J. E.	The death of Major Bayly.
Ditto	Gilby, H. M.	The death of Captain Webb.
Ditto	Dwyer, P. (Colour-Serjeant)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Miller, R. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Mitchell, F. M. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Nicholson, D. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	De Blaquiere, E. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Cape, Serj. Edward	The unatt. promotion of Bt. Major Burke.
Ditto	Whitla, J. B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Buchanan, L. M. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Evans, Wm. (Qr.-Mas.-Serj.)	To be Quarter-Master.
89th Foot	Mackenzie, N. S.	The death of Captain Hill.
Ditto	Dowdeswell, G. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Brownrigg, H. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Baldwin, R. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Russell, J. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Bishop, Henry	ditto.
Ditto	Grier, A. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Newbigging, R. G.	The death of Captain Darby.
Ditto	Dunn, H. B.	The retirement on full-pay of Lieut-Col. Graham.
Ditto	Strong, O. H.	The death of Lieutenant Longfield.
Ditto	Sealy, W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Warburton, F. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Harrison, R. F. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Pott, W. (from Militia)	The death of Lieutenant Gray.
Ditto	Blake, W. G. (ditto)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Nugent, J. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Sibbald, Qr.-M.-Serj. Wm.	To be Quarter-Master.
90th Foot	Carter, Edward	Augmentation.
Ditto	Preston, M.	ditto.
Ditto	Knox, J. W.	The death of Captain Preston.
Ditto	Perryn, G. E.	The death of Lieutenant Swift.
Ditto	Savory, H. B.	The death of Lieutenant Wilmer.
Ditto	Hassard, H. W.	The death of Captain Vaughan.
Ditto	Wilmer, L. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Eyre, A. (from Militia)	The unatt. promotion of Bt. Major Smith.
91st Foot	Armstrong, E. (from Militia)	The retirement on full-pay of Major Forbes.
Ditto	McKay, Qr.-M.-Serjt. W.	To be Quarter-Master.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
92nd Foot	Hay, J. C.	The death of Captain Charteris.
Ditto	Eddington, A. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Ducat, L. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Campbell, G. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Carruthers, R. J. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Mason, E. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Rattray, A. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Johnstone, D.B.H.(from Mil.)	ditto.
93rd Foot	Robertson, G. F.	The death of Lieutenant Ball.
Ditto	Savage, J. C.	The death of Lieutenant Wemyss.
Ditto	Taylor, G. F. M.	Augmenttaion.
Ditto	Ellis, H. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Campbell, J. E. D. (from Militia).	The appointment of Ensign Ellis to 92nd Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Hastie, Charles	Augmentation.
Ditto	Macnamara, F. R. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Fullerton, W. F. (ditto)	The unatt. promotion of Bt.-Major Ross.
Ditto	Hay, D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Joiner, Col.-Serj. John	To be Quarter-Master.
94th Foot	Brinkman, A.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Chute, A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Cox, R. W.	The retirement on full-pay of Lieutenant-Col. Milner.
Ditto	St. George, R. J. M.	The promotion of Ensign Durant in 79th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Wheeler, J. E. H.	The retirement of Captain Mahon.
95th Foot	Holbrook, C. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Macnee, R. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Chapple, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Sowdon, W. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Wilkinson, H. C. (from Mil.)	The appointment of Captain Brown to be Regimental Paymaster.
Ditto	Anderson, R. (ditto)	The unatt. promotion of Brevet-Major Sargent.
96th Foot	Gray, E. W. D.	The death of Brevet Major Gregg.
Ditto	Walshe, H. H. H.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	French, J. T. (from Militia)	The promotion of Captain Anderson in 31st Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Browning, J. A.	The promotion of Ensign Thompson in 56th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Lowry, H. M.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Hallett, G. K. (from Mil.)	The promotion of Lieut. Gordon in 93rd Foot, on augmentation.
Ditto	Johnston, E.	The promotion of Ensign Pike in 92nd Foot, on augmentation.
Ditto	Geddes, W. C. (from Militia)	The appointment of Lieutenant Garstin to 27th Foot.
Ditto	Thompson, J. H. (ditto)	The death of Major Snodgrass.
Ditto	Williams, M. S. (ditto)	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Scovell, E. I.	The death of Captain Lambert.
Ditto	Sheeran, Qr.-M.-Serj. P.	To be Quarter-master.
97th Foot	M'Kay, Charles	The death of Captain Vicars.
Ditto	Annesley, Robert	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hardy, H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Parker, F. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Malcolm, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Barber, R. W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Cookesley, E. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Slater, S.	The death of Captain Preston.
Ditto	Lowe, R.B.H. (from Militia)	The death of Captain Derman.
97th Foot	Kearney, R. C. (from Militia)	The death of Lieut.-Col. Handcock.
Ditto	Smythe, F. (ditto)	The death of Major Welsford.
Ditto	Cooper, J.	The death of Captain Hutton.
Ditto	Thompson, R. (from Mil.)	The death of Lieutenant M'Gregor.
Ditto	Sewell, S. W.	The death of Lieutenant Goodenough.
Ditto	Lefroy, R. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Smith, Serjeant-Major Robert	To be Adjutant.
Ditto	Fulford, H. G.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Woodruffe Qr.-Mr.-St. W.J.	To be Quarter Master.
98th Foot	Jones, D. J. C.	Ensign Tabuteau appointed to 93d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Lloyd, T. F.	The death of Captain Smyth.
Ditto	Cay, E.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Montagu, E.	The promotion of Ensign Webster in 19th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Brett, K.	The promotion of Lieut. Hughes in 1st Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Griffin, C. H.	The promotion of Lieut. Dillon in Rifle Brigade on augmentation.
Ditto	Stewart, A. (from Militia)	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Walsh, Qr.-Mr.-Serjt. W.	To be Quarter-Master.
99th Foot	Kempson, W. J.	The promotion of Ensign Elliot in 4th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Jacob, E. W.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Greenville, T. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Harvey, G. R.	The death of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Reed.
Ditto	Atkinson, A. W. H.	To complete establishment.
Rifle Brigade	Henshaw, C. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wickham, H. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Lawton, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Pennington, Hon. A. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Jeames, Serjt. Major N.	ditto.
Ditto	Dugdale, H. C. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Purdon, W. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Allaire, J. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Fryer, E. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Curzon, G. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Guest, M. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Williams, L. V.	The death of Lieutenant Woodford.
Ditto	Ames, F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Palmer, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Phillips, P. L. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Ramsbottom, F. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Travers, W. S.	The death of Lt. Boileau.
Ditto	Bowden, H. G.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kinloch, A. A. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Richards, H. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Somerset, A. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Broadhurst, C. D.	The death of Lt. Carey.
Ditto	Vaughan, J. E.	The death of Lt. Ryder.
Ditto	Cooper, L. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Chalmers, F. W. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Hill, A. B. G. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Hook, James	ditto.
Ditto	Myers, W. J. K.	The death of Lt. Booth.
Ditto	Edwards, Hon. C. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kingston, J. E. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Evans, J. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Markham, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Arbuthnot, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Harvey, Serjeant Henry	To be Quarter-Master.
Ditto	Rogers, Serjt.-Major Geo.	ditto.
1st West India Regiment	Moffit, J.	The appointment of Lt. Anderson to 13th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Barron, A. W.	The appointment of Lt. Steel to 60th Foot on augmentation.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
1st W. I. Regt.	Dunn, E. T.	The death of Capt. Searle.
Ditto	Samson, A. M. W.	The retirement on full-pay of Lt.-Col. Hughes
Ditto	M'Auley, Qr.-Mr.-Serjt. J.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	James, A. A.	The death of Lieutenant Wylie.
Ditto	Nowlan, A. W. C.	The death of Capt. Stokes.
Ditto	Calanan, H.	The appointment of Lt. Cave to 20th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Hatrick, W.	The appointment of Ensign Staines to 62d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Smith, J. A.	The appointment of Lt. Hewitt to 72d Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Sullivan, A.	The appointment of Lt. Miller to 48th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Smith, E.	To complete establishment.
2d W. I. Regt.	King, J. J.	The appointment of Lt. Waldron to 31st Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Edwardes, M. W. B.	The promotion of Lt. Joyce in 56th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Macnamara, M. J.	The death of Lt. Elliot.
Ditto	Edwardes, C. T.	The appointment of Lt. Vaughan to 90th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Pugh, W. B.	The retirement on full-pay of Capt. Harpur.
Ditto	D'Arcy, N.	The death of Lt. Rumley.
Ditto	Lye, E. D.	The death of Lieutenant Brinckman.
Ditto	Lynch, M.	The promotion of Ensign Arbuckle in 39th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Purefoy, T.	The appointment of Lt. Surman to 48th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Craddock, C. B.	The death of Captain Harger.
Ditto	Kelley, Qr.-Mr.-Serjt. T.	To be Quarter-Master.
3d W. I. Regt.	Tucker, John (Serjt-Major)	The death of Lt. Savage.
Ditto	Skues, R. A.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Verth, R. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Dunn, T. (Staff Serjeant)	The appointment of Ensign Rawlings to 15th Foot.
Ditto	Prendergast, C. O. L. L.	The appointment of Ensign Vieth to 40th Foot.
Ditto	Beet, G. S.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Jackson, J. B.	The appointment of Lt. Goble to 57th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Green, F. J.	The appointment of Lt. Lamont to 89th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Page, S. C.	The promotion of Ensign Higman to 28th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	O'Connell, G.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Doorley, Serjeant M.	To be Quarter-Master.
Ceylon Rifles	Read, C. H.	The appointment of Ensign Hobbs to a Lieutenancy 89th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Roddy, C. H.	The retirement on full-pay of Capt. Watson.
Ditto	Du Jardin, B. S.	The promotion of Ensign Gould in 13th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Lynott, C.	The appointment of Ensign Ball to 15th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Miller, J. J. C.	The promotion of Ensign Conington in 13th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Guy, Serjeant G. W.	To complete establishment.

Regiment.	Name.	Reason for each Appointment.
Ceylon Rifles	Campbell, J. B.	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Walker, A. M.	The promotion of Lieut. Annesley in 18th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Stewart, F. A.	The promotion of Ensign Pollock in 21st Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Baynes, C. D.	The appointment of Ensign Campbell to 79th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Hansard, A.	The appointment of Ensign Gordon to 90th Foot on augmentation.
Cape Corps	Nicholson, Wm.	The promotion of Ensign Martin.
Ditto	Fitz Williams, D. C. L.	The promotion of Ensign Maunsell to 82nd Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Hughes, T. de B.	The promotion of Ensign Minto to 97th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Humphreys, H. R. M.	The appointment of Lt. Fowler to 17th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Morris, C. (Serjeant-Major)	To be Riding-Master.
Ditto	Argent, T. (Serjeant-Major)	To be Quarter-Master.
Canadian Rifles	Persse, R.	The death of Lt. Brittain.
Ditto	Butts, W. P.	The promotion of Ensign Douglas in 42nd Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Savage, P. C. C.	The promotion of Ensign Taylor in 9th Foot on augmentation.
Ditto	Onion, J. S.	The unattached promotion of Brevet Major Claremont.
Ditto	Armstrong A. M.	The appointment of Ensign Donald to 10th Foot.
St. Helena Regt.	Mitchell, J. W.	The death of Lt. Cornwell.
Newfoundland Corps	Chambers, William	The appointment of Lt. Cox to 3rd Foot on augmentation.
Gold Coast Corps	Wright, Edward O.	The death of Lieutenant Hunter.
Ditto	Lazenby, Jas.	Augmentation of the corps.
Ditto	Saunders, R.	The resignation of Ensign Wright.
Ditto	Owen, H. B. B.	Augmentation of the corps.
Ditto	Gatehouse, E. N. R.	The death of Ensign Saunders.
Land Transport Corps	Banks, Serjt. W.	The resignation of a captain.
Ditto	Handyside, W. (Serjeant)	The resignation of a Quartermaster.
Ditto	Henry, A. (ditto)	ditto.
Ditto	Hamilton, J. (Colour-Serjt.)	The resignation of a captain.
Ditto	Cheese, J. (Qr.mr. Serjt.)	The resignation of a Quartermaster.
Ditto	Cusack, John (Serjt.-Maj.)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Witchell, T. (ditto)	The dismissal of a Quartermaster.
Ditto	Cater, W. E.	The resignation of a Quartermaster.
Ditto	Sherwood, E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Willan, St. J.	The resignation of a Quartermaster.
Ditto	Harris, Serjt. Jos.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Williams, C. P. (from Mil.)	Augmentation of the corps.
Ditto	Chevalier, C.	ditto.
Ditto	Lander, W. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Murphy, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Walsh, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Dawson, Serjt. W. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Sedley, Serjt. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Keogh, L. J.	The resignation of a Quartermaster.
Ditto	Granger, Serjt.-Maj. J.	Augmentation of the corps.
Ditto	Neville, Qr.mr. Serjt. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Talbot, W. (Serjt. Maj.)	ditto.

RETURN of FIRST COMMISSIONS granted by Purchase between 8th May 1855 and 1st April 1856.

1st Life Guards	Patten, E. J. W.
Ditto	Egerton, Hon. S. J. G.
Ditto	Biddulph, R. M.
Ditto	North, Hon. W. H. J.
Royal Horse Gds.	Lord Garlies.
Ditto	Carew, W. P.
Ditto	Bennet, P.
2d Dragoon Gds.	Bell, C. W.
3d ditto	Park, E. W.
5th ditto	Heyworth, G. F.
7th ditto	Ormsby, G. F.
1st Dragoons	Boucher, J. C.
2d ditto	Gonne, T.
Ditto	Bainbridge, R.
3d ditto	Blundell, R.
4th ditto	Roxburgh, J.
Ditto	Ellis, F. G.
8th ditto	Hanbury, G.
Ditto	Johnson, H. F.
9th ditto	Tomkyns, W.
12th ditto	Goff, C. T.
13th ditto	Southwell, T. A.
15th ditto	Penfold, R.
16th ditto	Pedder, R. W.
17th ditto	Waymouth, C.
Grenadier Guards	Nicholson, J. A. S.
Ditto	Phillips, L. G.
Ditto	Johnstone, J. J.
Ditto	Sackville West, Hon. W. E.
Ditto	Gould, H. O.
Coldstream Gds.	Buller, C.
Ditto	Wynne, Wm.
Ditto	Reeve, E. P. F.
Ditto	Carter, H. B.
Scots Fus. Gds.	Shelley, C.
Ditto	Elphinstone, J. F. B.
Ditto	Pemberton, C. P.
1st Foot	Gardner, A.
Ditto	Johnson, B. O.
Ditto	Bloomfield, A.
Ditto	Bridson, A. P.
Ditto	Davey, W. M.
Ditto	Evans, L.
Ditto	Fraser, J. I.
2d Foot	Gape, G. T.
Ditto	Smith, G. W.
3d Foot	Hotchkin, T. J. S.
4th Foot	Tanner, T.
Ditto	Bastable.
Ditto	Romilly, W.
Ditto	James, J. F.
Ditto	Clery, D. G.
Ditto	Bland, H.
5th Foot	Barker, J. B.
Ditto	Oldfield, E. J.
Ditto	Mason, E. M.
7th Foot	Montgomery, A. N.
Ditto	Cocks, J. S.
Ditto	Foster, F. J.
Ditto	Vandeleur, T. B.
Ditto	Browne, W. L.
8th Foot	Mackay, J. S.
Ditto	Stoney, R. F.
9th Foot	Hackett, P. W.
10th Foot	Potts, C. D.
Ditto	Enderby, W.
11th Foot	Browne, C. W.
Ditto	Gabb, D. B.
12th Foot	Briggs, J. A. J.
Ditto	Knipe, L.
13th Foot	Wynn, A. G.
Ditto	Bridges, W. L.
Ditto	Pritchard, E. M.
Ditto	Yardley, T.
14th Foot	Wilson, J.
15th Foot	Low, John
16th Foot	Westby, B. H.
Ditto	Lea, W. R. W.
Ditto	Russell, T.
17th Foot	Holworthy, C. W.
Ditto	Hunt, H. T.
Ditto	Allen, D. F.
18th Foot	Magill, J. M.
Ditto	Clery, James.
20th Foot	Haynes, J. W.
Ditto	Watkins, H. S.
Ditto	Verey, Chas.
Ditto	Hoblyn, T. H.
Ditto	Blount, R.
Ditto	Mackenzie. T.
21st Foot	Pearman, E. W
Ditto	Matthews, P. W.
Ditto	Cowan, J. H.
22d Foot	Hinds, J. C.
Ditto	Winthorp, S.
Ditto	Cobham, F. A.
Ditto	Parr, T. R.
Ditto	Tucker, C.
Ditto	Craven, A. W.
23rd Foot	Hutton, F. W.
Ditto	Walwyn, J. H.
Ditto	Willes, H. C.
24th Foot	Troup, H. W.
Ditto	Holford, H. P.
25th Foot	Heigham, C. P.
26th Foot	Cunyngham, R. K. A.
Ditto	Knowles, W. L.
Ditto	Gandy, H.
Ditto	Turner, T.
27th Foot	Attwood, F. R.
28th Foot	Crawhall, W. H.
Ditto	FitzStubbs, N.
29th Foot	Gorton, E.
Ditto	Cochrane, W. M.
31st Foot	Carden, F. W.
32d Foot	Crane, W. N.
Ditto	Hill, E. C.
33d Foot	Tanner, E.
34th Foot	Mason, E. S.
Ditto	Dashwood, C. L.
35th Foot	Trimen, R.
36th Foot	Jackson, I. C.
Ditto	Rogers, G.
Ditto	Scott, J. O. W.
Ditto	Le Mesurier, T. M.
Ditto	Knapp, G. W.
Ditto	Gledstanes, H. B.
37th Foot	Charley, J.
Ditto	Mason, G. J. U.
38th Foot	Byron, W. G.
39th Foot	Fyson, S.
Ditto	Oldfield, C. F.
Ditto	Corballis, I. B.
Ditto	Woodrooffe, A. H.
Ditto	Pope, R. A. V.
40th Foot	Hall, E.
Ditto	Helyar, F.
41st Foot	Waring, L.
42nd Foot	James, T. M.
Ditto	Underwood, Wm.
Ditto	Allan, F.
Ditto	Spooner, W. H.
43d Foot	Bateman, H. O.
Ditto	Blyth, D. W. F.
44th Foot	Laprimandaye, C. H.
Ditto	Lewis, C. B.
Ditto	Foley, R. G.
45th Foot	Steward, C. B.
Ditto	Smith, A. G.
Ditto	Apjohn, Thos.
46th Foot	Cobbe, G. P.
Ditto	Coucher, F.
Ditto	Ducrow, P. A. I.
Ditto	Agnew, G. A.
47th Foot	Clarke, G. O.
Ditto	Dunne, J. J.
48th Foot	Tew. C.
Ditto	Pennington, C. R.
Ditto	Gilling, T. G.
Ditto	Hall, Thos.
Ditto	Surman, W. H.
49th Foot	Crossman, E. D.
Ditto	Alleyne, C. B. K.
50th Foot	Wilson, W. H.
Ditto	Ruck, F. W.
Ditto	Meyer, H. A.
Ditto	Burnand, N.
Ditto	Conran, G. A.
Ditto	Gray, A.
Ditto	Preston, H.
Ditto	Turner, G H.
51st Foot	Lambert, C. E.
Ditto	Walker, S.
Ditto	Saunders, W. H.
52nd Foot	King, E.
Ditto	Fraser, G. C.
Ditto	Beattie, H. R.
Ditto	Bradshaw, J. H.
54th Foot	Jebb, J. G.
Ditto	Edwards, L. K.
55th Foot	Cope, G. H.
Ditto	Hilton, E. C.
Ditto	Morton, J. F.
Ditto	Delano-Osborne, O. S.
Ditto	Harrison, G. H.
56th Foot	Bythell, R.
Ditto	Riall, J. L.
57th Foot	Hedger, W.
Ditto	Parkinson, Jno.
Ditto	Wayne, H.
58th Foot	Pinniger, E. T.
Ditto	Newton, R.
59th Foot	Rundle, G. E.
Ditto	Feilden, H. W.
60th Foot	Jones, C. G.
Ditto	Preston, J.
Ditto	Napier, W. H.
Ditto	Mackenzie, G. H.
Ditto	Verschoyle, R. J.
61st Foot	Andros, E. B.
Ditto	Casement, T.
62d Foot	Holder, C. F.
Ditto	Miles, C. I.
Ditto	Carbery, J. J.
63rd Foot	Twiston, E. L.
Ditto	Kinahan, C. H.
Ditto	Fluder, A.
65th Foot	Welstead, J. R.
Ditto	Speke, C. B. C.
Ditto	Coleridge, F. G.
Ditto	Hicks, A. J.
66th Foot	Rogers, F. J.
Ditto	Mardon, J. H.
67th Foot	Seymour, D.
Ditto	Colquhoun, W. C.
68th Foot	Row, G. H.
Ditto	Cavendish, H. G.
Ditto	Bolden, L.
69th Foot	Gregg, G.
Ditto	Christian, G. W. H.
Ditto	Grote, A. M.
71st Foot	Boulderson, J.
72d Foot	Burnett, P.
76th Foot	Macdonald, M. J.
Ditto	Sharp, M. S.
Ditto	Clarke, W. M.
77th Foot	Baker, G. S.
Ditto	Willoughby, C. C.
Ditto	Hoskins, R.
79th Foot	Stewart, R.
Ditto	Lord Louth.
Ditto	Dougal, T. B.
Ditto	Duff, G.

Commissions granted by Purchase—*continued.*

80th Foot - Cosens, G. W.	90th Foot - Rees, J. V. H.	96th Foot - Cookson, A. E.
81st Foot - Briscoe, H. H.	Ditto - Powell, G. H.	98th Foot - Gregory, E. F.
82nd Foot - Mackay, A. F.	Ditto - Edgell, H. J.	99th Foot - Bond, W. A.
Ditto - Mason, E. S.	91st Foot - Burke, H. P.	Ditto - Clayton, Geo.
83d Foot - Keddle, J. S.	Ditto - Allen, J. M.	Ditto - Johnson, E. C.
Ditto - Ivimy, W. H.	Ditto - Tincombe, J. M.	Rifle Brigade - Egerton, G. M. L.
84th Foot - Magrath, F. A.	Ditto - Brock, N. M.	Ditto - Buller, E. H.
85th Foot - Birch, R. J.	92nd Foot - M'Barnet, C.	Ditto - Swinhoe, W. G.
Ditto - Bowles, G. H.	Ditto - Basevi, W. A.	Ditto - Butler, N. W.
Ditto - Doughty, C.	Ditto - Emmet, R. A.	Ditto - Keene, A. R.
Ditto - Thomas, F. A.	Ditto - Hicks, W. G.	Ditto - Rickman, A. D.
Ditto - Urquhart, W. H.	Ditto - Thomson, J.	Ditto - Chamberlin, E. A.
Ditto - Henderson, W. C.	93rd Foot - Haynes, E. C.	2d W. India Reg. Oldfield, E. T.
86th Foot - Chute, A. R.	Ditto - Aytoun, E. de V.	Ditto - Macaulay, E. H.
87th Foot - Johnston, J.	Ditto - Mason, W. M.	3rd ditto - Rawlins, F.
Ditto - Marsden, G. W.	94th Foot - Leech, R.	Ceylon Rifles - Hunter, O. M.
Ditto - Follett, H. G.	Ditto - Clegg, Wm.	Ditto - Gordon, Hugh.
2th Foot - Burder, W. H.	95th Foot - Pearson, Wm.	Canadian Rifles - Donald, H. A.
Ditto - King, Wm.	Ditto - Lynne, S.	St. Helena Regt. Kentish, A. G.
Ditto - Hatfield, Wm.	Ditto - Cubitt, L.	

Horse Guards,
December 1856.

C. YORKE,
Military Secretary.

No. XXIII.

Appendix No. XXIII.

RETURN of the EMOLUMENTS and RETIRING ALLOWANCES granted by PARLIAMENT to GENERAL OFFICERS, exclusive of Staff Pay and Allowances, stating the Numbers and Ranks of the Recipients.

AS COLONELS OF REGIMENTS.

			Pay.	Emoluments.	Total for each.		
			£		£	s.	d.
1	Life Guards and Horse Guards	1 Field Marshal at	1,800	- -	1,800	0	0
		2 Generals - „	1,800	- -	1,800	0	0
2	Dragoon Guards and Dragoons	1 General - - „	1,000	800	1,800	0	0
		1 „ - - „	1,000	450	1,450	0	0
		11 „ - - „	900	450	1,350	0	0
		8 Lieut.-Generals - „	900	450	1,350	0	0
		2 Major-Generals - „	900	450	1,350	0	0
3	Foot Guards	1 Field Marshal - „	1,200	1,000	2,200	0	0
		1 „ „	1,000	1,000	2,000	0	0
		1 General - - „	1,000	1,000	2,000	0	0
4	Infantry	1 Field Marshal - „	500	600	1,100	0	0
		1 General - - „	600	1,000	1,600	0	0
		4 „ - - „	600	600	1,200	0	0
		25 „ - - „	500	600	1,100	0	0
		1 „ - - „	500	500	1,000	0	0
		42 Lieut.-Generals - „	500	600	1,100	0	0
		22 „ - - „	500	500	1,000	0	0
		1 Major-General - „	500	600	1,100	0	0
		5 „ - - „	500	500	1,000	0	0
5	Colonial Corps	1 General - - „	500	600	1,100	0	0
		1 Lieut.-General - „	500	600	1,100	0	0
		1 „ - „	500	500	1,000	0	0

6. From the Guards not holding Regiments:

					£	s.	d.
1 General - - at	- -	- -	700	0	0
1 Lieut.-General - „	- -	- -	600	0	0
2 Major-General - „	- -	- -	600	0	0
5 „ - - „	- -	- -	550	0	0
1 „ - - „	- -	- -	532	5	10

Appendix No. XXIII.

7. Receiving 400*l.* a year, 25*s.* a day, and any other allowance whether Full or Half-pay:

	£	s.	d.	
9 Major-Generals - - - at	400	0	0	a year.
6 Generals - - - - „	1	5	0	a day.
7 Lieutenant-Generals - - „	1	5	0	„
76 Major-Generals - - - „	1	5	0	„
2 Generals - - - - „	593	2	6	a year.
1 Major-Generals - - - „	1	6	9	a day
2 „ - - - „	1	3	0	„

8. From the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers:

			£	s.	d.	
Royal Artillery - - -	1	Lieut.-General - - - at	450	0	0	a year.
	12	Major-Generals - - - „	600	0	0	„
	1	„ - - - „	494	5	5	„
	1	„ - - - „	450	0	0	„
	6	„ - - - „	400	0	0	„
	1	„ - - - „	330	0	5	„
	1	„ - - - „	308	14	7	„
Royal Engineers - - -	14	„ - - - „	600	0	0	„
	1	„ - - - „	450	0	0	„
	2	„ - - - „	400	0	0	„
	2	„ - - - „	330	0	5	„

9. Receiving Good Service Pensions, including Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers:

	£	s.	d.	
1 Lieut.-General - - - at	456	5	0	a year.
1 General - - - - „	400	0	0	„
1 „ - - - - „	365	0	0	„
3 „ - - - - „	200	0	0	„
2 Lieut.-Generals - - - „	200	0	0	„
1 „ - - - - „	100	0	0	„
7 Major-Generals - - - „	200	0	0	„
53 „ - - - - „	100	0	0	„
2 Generals - - - - „	91	5	0	„
1 Major-General - - - „	91	5	0	„

No. XXIV.

No. XXIV.

1. RETURN of the Numbers and Ranks of Officers below the Rank of Major-General (including Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers) in receipt of Good-Service Pensions granted in addition to ordinary Pay in lieu of Garrison Allowance.

	£	s.	d.	
34 Colonels - - - - at	100	0	0	a year.
11 Lieut.-Colonels - - - „	100	0	0	„
1 Captain - - - - „	100	0	0	„
1 Lieutenant - - - - „	91	5	0	„
1 Ensign - - - - - „	80	0	0	„
2 Quarter-Masters - - „	80	0	0	„
1 „ - - - - „	70	0	0	„
1 „ - - - - „	50	0	0	„

2. RETURN of the NUMBERS and RANKS of OFFICERS below the RANK of MAJOR GENERAL on Retired Full-pay, of their last Regimental or higher Rank; with the Emoluments received by each, and the Date of the Warrant under which such Allowance was made.

Number.	Rank.	Regiments or Corps.	Daily Rate.	Date of Warrant.	Remarks.
2	Colonels -	Royal Engineers	£400 a yr.	3 Nov. 1854	—
3	Lt.-Colonels -	Royal Artillery	s. d. 18 1	16 July 40	—
1	Do. - -	Royal Engineers	18 1	Do. -	—
10	Do. - -	Royal Artillery	16 11	Do. -	—
13	Do. - -	Line - -	17 0	1 Oct. 40	—
18	Do. - -	Royal Artillery	18 1	3 April 47	—
5	Do. - -	Do. - -	16 11	Do. -	—
3	Do. - -	Royal Engineers	18 1	Do. -	—
1	Do. -	Do. -	16 1	Do. -	—

Appendix No. XXIV.

2. Return of the Numbers and Ranks of Officers below the Rank of Major-General, &c.—*cont.*

Number.	Rank.	Regiments or Corps.	Daily Rate.	Date of Warrant.	Remarks.
			s. d.	1 July 48	
2	Lt.-Colonels	Line	17 0	15 Feb. 53	—
2	Do.	Do.	17 0	6 Oct. 54	—
16	Do.	Do.	17 0	3 Nov. 54	—
5	Do.	Royal Artillery	18 1	Do.	—
1	Do.	Royal Engineers	18 1	Do.	—
3	Do	Do.	16 1	1 Oct. 40	—
11	Majors	Line	16 0	1 July 48	—
4	Do.	Do.	16 0	15 Feb. 53	—
5	Do.	Do.	16 0	6 Oct. 54	—
19	Do.	Do.	16 0	23 Dec. 31	—
4	Captains	Royal Engineers	11 1	31 Jan. 37	—
1	Do.	Royal Artillery	14 2	Do.	—
1	Do.	Do.	11 1	16 July 40	—
5	Do.	Do.	14 2	Do.	—
16	Do.	Do.	12 2	Do.	—
2	Do.	Do.	11 1	Do.	—
1	Do.	Royal Engineers	13 1	Do.	—
6	Do.	Do.	11 1	1 Oct 40	—
23	Do.	Line	13 7	Do.	—
11	Do.	Do.	11 7	1 May 46	—
6	Do.	Do.	13 7	Do.	—
9	Do.	Do.	11 7	3 April 47	—
2	Do.	Royal Artillery	14 2	Do.	—
10	Do.	Do.	12 2	Do.	—
1	Do.	Do.	11 1	1 May 48	—
2	Do.	Line	13 7	Do.	—
2	Do.	Do.	11 7	1 July 48	—
6	Do.	Do.	13 7	Do.	—
7	Do.	Do.	11 7	7 Jan. 52	—
6	Do.	Do.	13 7	15 Feb. 53	—
5	Do.	Do.	13 7	Do.	—
2	Do.	Do.	11 7	6 Oct. 54	—
17	Do.	Do.	13 7	Do.	—
9	Do.	Do.	11 7	3 Nov. 54	—
1	Do.	Royal Artillery	18 1	Do.	—
1	Do.	Do.	14 2	Do.	—
1	Do.	Do.	11 1	Do.	—
2	Do.	Royal Engineers	13 1	Do.	—
2	Do.	Do.	11 1		—
1	Do.		13 7	- -	On Disbandment of the Veteran Battalions between 1814 and 1826.
3	Do.	Vet. Battalions	12 6	- -	
6	Do.	- - -	11 7	- -	
7	Do.	- - -	10 6	- -	
4	Do.	Royal Artillery	11 1	- -	Under Order of the Master General of the Ordnance.
1	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers	7 10	23 Dec. 1831	—
1	Do.	Royal Artillery	10 10	Do.	—
1	Do.	Do.	10 10	3 April 47	—
1	Do.	Do.	10 10	3 Nov. 54	—
1	Do.	Line	7 6	- -	Under Act 51 Geo. 3.
36	Do.	Vet. Battalions	7 6	- -	On Disbandment of the Veteran Battalions between 1814 and 1826.
7	Do.	Do.	6 6	- -	
3	Do.	Royal Artillery	7 10	- -	Under Order of the Master General of the Ordnance.
4	Ensigns	Vet. Battalions	5 3	- -	On Disbandment of the Veteran Battalions between 1821 and 1826.
3	Paymasters	Line	15 0	- -	Act 51 Geo. 3.
1	Quartermaster	Vet. Battalions	6 6	- -	On Disbandment of the Veteran Battalions in 1821.
1	Do.	Line	6 6	- -	Act 52 Geo. 3. c. 151.
5	Do.	Do.	6 6	- -	Act 7 Geo. 4. c. 31.
6	Do.	Do.	6 0	- -	Act 7 Geo. 4. c. 31.
1	Surgeon	Do.	14 1	- -	Act 51 Geo. 3.

War Department,
12th September 1856.

B. Hawes.

No. XXV.

HALF-PAY FUND.—MONIES RECEIVED and PAID on account of HALF-PAY COMMISSIONS, &c. 1809–1819.

Ordered by The House of Commons to be printed 22 February 1820.

1809.	Vouch.	Dr	£	s.	d.
May 17	–	TO Cash paid captain Oliver, 10th light dragoons, in lieu of a cornetcy in the 23rd (late 26 dragoons);—per the Commander in Chief's order of 6 May 1809	547	10	0
June 30	–	D° to Messrs. Garrett & Co., bankers, Ramsgate, to complete the sum drawn by Mr. Epsy, late a lieutenant in the 26th foot, for the use of that corps;—per d° 21 June 1809	291	6	2
D°	–	D° J. Rochfort, Esq., lieut. col. commandant late 119th reg. in lieu of an ensigncy in the 85th foot;—per d° 21 June 1809	300	0	0
Sept. 22	–	D° lieut. Vernon, 22d dragoons, in lieu of an ensigncy in the 83d reg.;—per d° of 5th September 1809	338	10	0
Oct. 23	–	D° Mrs. Smith, widow of the late captain Smith, 14th foot, in lieu of an ensigncy in the 81st regiment;—per d° 4th October 1809	300	0	0
Dec. 2	–	D° captain Gilling, late of 67th reg. to complete the sum which he paid for his commissions;—per d° 15 Nov. 1809	50	0	0
1810.					
Jan. 13	–	TO Cash paid lieutenant Thomas, 23d foot, to complete the sum which he paid for his commission;—per lieut. col. Torrens's letter of 6 Jan. 1810	50	0	0
Feb. 6	–	D° credited the account of the late quarter-master Hollis, 9th foot, in lieu of an ensigncy in that corps, vice Salmon, appropriated for the payment of his regimental debts;—per the Commander in Chief's order, 23d Nov. 1809	300	0	0
Feb. 21	–	D° credited the account of baron Pelt, late a lieut. in York hussars, in lieu of an ensigncy in the coldstream guards, vice Johnstone;—per d° 15 Feb. 1810	636	0	0
D°	–	D° paid Sir Thomas Musgrave, 76th foot, in lieu of a chaplaincy, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Musgrave;—per d° d°	500	0	0
Mar. 26	–	D° quarter-master Farrah, of the 3d dragoons, in lieu of his warrant on retiring from the service;—per d° 5 June 1809	400	0	0
April 18	–	D° captain W. A. Gordon, 50th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy in his succession in the 92nd foot;—per d° 13 March 1809	300	0	0
May 5	–	D° paid Mr. J. Thomas, to complete 950*l.* for his late company in the 83d reg.;—per d° 26 April 1810	102	10	0
—	–	D° credited captain Mellish, 87th reg. in lieu of a cornetcy in the 11th light dragoons, vice Sampson;—per d° of 12 April	547	10	0
Oct. 31	–	D° paid Charles Roberts, Esq., late major in 57th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy in 20th foot, in his succession;—per d° of 1 March	300	0	0
Nov. 12	–	D° Hon. Geo. Blaquiere, late major in 60th reg. to complete 2,057*l.* 10*s.*, being the sum he was allowed to receive on retiring from the service;—per d° of 1st October	7	10	0
1811.					
Feb. 5	–	TO Cash paid Mrs. Eastman, widow of the late ensign Eastman, 13th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and three children;—per the Commander in Chief's order of 31 January 1811	400	0	0
Feb. 8	–	D° Mrs. Carey, widow of the late captain Carey, 4th veteran battalion, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and two children;—per d° d°	400	0	0
Mar. 4	–	D° Mrs. Assiotti, wife of Mr. Assiotti, late dismissed as a captain from the 3d West India regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and child;—per d° of d°	400	0	0
Mar. 9	–	D° Mrs. Cullen, widow of the late lieut.-col. Cullen, 94th reg. in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and four children;—per d° d°	400	0	0
Mar. 11	–	D° Mrs. Wynne, widow of the late lieutenant Wynne, of the 45th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and child;—per d° of 23d Feb.	400	0	0

1809.	Vouch.	Cr	£	s.	d.
		By Balance in hand - - - -	5	19	5
March 15	–	BY Cash retained out of captain Harris's troop in the royal dragoons, he not having been permitted to receive the full value thereof;—per lieut.-col. Gordon's letter of 7th January 1809 - - - - - - - -	112	19	0
April 5	–	D° - - - - received of lieut. Wright, on the half-pay of 24th reg. for an exchange to full pay;—per d° of 20 March 1809 - - - - - -	166	15	0
April 26	–	D° - - - - retained out of 900*l.* lodged for an ensigncy in 3d guards, vice Tighe, for Mr. Charles Hall;—per d° 8 April - - - - - -	400	00	0
May 20	–	D° - - - - received for an exchange for captain Laurin, on the half-pay of the late 105th foot, to full pay;—per d° 12 May - - - - - -	678	15	0
June 27	–	D° - - - - received out of the purchase money of captain Horn's company, 63d foot, to which lieut. Hunter of the 9th reg. of foot succeeded, captain Horn having only been permitted to receive the sum which his commission cost him;—per d° 20 June - - - - - - - - - - -	80	0	0
July 31	–	D° - - - - retained out of captain Silvertop's company in the 90th reg. of foot, captain S. having been permitted to receive the sum only which his commission cost him;—d° 15 July - - - - - - - - -	80	0	0
Aug. 30	–	D° - - - - retained out of the sale of captain Robert's company in the royal West India rangers;—per lieut. col. Gordon's letter of 12 August 1809. -	783	5	0
Nov. 25	–	D° - - - - being so much retained out of the sale of major Orange's company in the 38th foot;—per lieut.-col. Torren's letter of 4th Nov. 1809 -	550	0	0
1810.					
Feb. 7	–	BY Cash being so much retained out of 447*l.* 10*s.* lodged 1 Jan. 1810, for a lieutenancy in 3d dragoons, vice Evans, for lieutenant Burn, 90th foot;—per lieut.-col. Torren's letter of 20th Jan. 1810 - - - - - -	185	0	0
D°	–	D° - - - - d° - - - - out of 1,500*l.*, lodged by lieutenant Wallace, 14th dragoons, for captain Brady's company, 91 reg.;—per d° 12 Jan. 1812 -	150	0	0
D°	–	D° - - - - d° - - - - out of 950*l.*, lodged for captain Dacre's company, 7th West India reg.;—per d° 6 Jan. 1810 - - - - - - -	185	0	0
Feb.	–	D° - - - - d° - - - - being so much retained out of captain Cheney's company in the 1st foot;—per d° 12 February - - - - - -	350	0	0
Mar. 5	–	D° - - - - retained out of the hon. captain Stanhope's company in the 48th foot;—per d° of 26 Feb. 1810 - - - - - - - - -	350	0	0
D°	–	D° - - - - received for the purchase of an ensigncy in 50th reg. for Mr. Alex. Hay;—per d° of 2d March 1810 - - - - - - - -	400	0	0
Mar. 12	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs. Donaldson and Co. being so much retained out of the purchase money of capt. Foster's company, 84th reg.;—per d° 9th March - - - - - - - - - - - -	80	0	0
Mar. 13	–	D° - - - - retained out of the regulated difference of a lieutenancy for ensign Whalley, 52d reg.;—per d° 12 March - - - - - -	56	0	0
April 7	–	D° - - - - received of ensign Stewart, of the royals, for a lieutenancy, vice Wilson, promoted in 63d foot;—per d° 28 March - - - - - -	150	0	0
D°	–	D° - - - - retained out of the lieutenancy 78th reg. in succession to captain McNamara, 63d foot;—per d° 28th March - - - - - -	102	10	0
April 11	–	D° - - - - retained out of the cornetcy in the 3d dragoons, for Mr. Cresswell, in succession to lieut. Colt;—per colonel Gordon's letter of 9th Jan. 1809	137	10	0
May 4	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs. Hopkinson, out of the sale of a cornetcy in the 1st dragoon guards, vice Quicke;—per colonel Torrens's letter of 1st May 1810 - - - - - - - - - - - -	400	0	0
June 25	–	D° - - - - retained out of 1,500*l.*, paid by lieut. Douglas of the 6th dragoons, for the company in 45th foot, vice Millis;—per d° 26 May 1810 - -	150	0	0
D°	–	D° - - - - retained out of 550*l.*, paid by Mr. Lyster for a lieutenancy in 7th foot;—per d° 1 June 1810 - - - - - - - -	150	0	0
Sept. 23	–	D° - - - - retained out of the purchase money of the company in 62d reg. in succession to lieut.-col. Smith, of 90th foot;—per d° of 27 August -	350	0	0
Oct. 20	–	D° - - - - for the purchase of an ensigncy in 94th regiment, vice Cook, for Mr. James Richardson;—per d° 20 October - - - - - -	400	0	0
D°	–	D° - - - - received of Alexander Adair, esq. being so much retained out of the sale of a second lieutenancy in 95th reg.;—per d° 9th Oct. - - -	287	10	0
1811.					
Feb. 16	–	BY Cash received of Mr. Fowlis, being so much retained out of the sale of a company in the 63d regiment;—per colonel Torrens's letter of 19th February 1811 - - - - - - - - -	50	0	0
Mar. 12	–	D° - - - - retained out of the purchase money of captain Morris's troop in royal dragoons;—per d° of 16 February - - - - -	787	10	0
April 18	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs. Collyer, being so much reserved out of a cornetcy in the 14th light dragoons, sold in part for the benefit of captain White, late 9th dragoons;—per d° of 8 April - - - - -	397	10	0
D°	–	D° - - - - retained out of the purchase money of a company in 69th regiment, in sucession to brevet lieut. col. Stuart;—per d° 16 March -	735	0	0
May 16	–	D° - - - - being the difference between the sum lodged for an ensigncy in succession to lieut. Inglis, 65th regiment, for Mr. Strangways, and the sum for which Mr. Inglis was allowed to sell;—per d° 15 March - -	262	10	0
June 8	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs. Collyer, being so much retained out of a cornetcy in the 16th light dragoons, for Mr. N. D. Crichton;—per d° 8 June	335	0	0

1811.	Vouch.	Dr	£	s.	d.
Mar. 27	–	TO Cash paid Mr. Lorenzo O'Toole, late a lieutenant in the 20th light dragoons, to make up the sum for which he was allowed to sell;—per the Commander-in-Chief's order of 23d March	172	10	0
April 5	–	D° to the order of colonel the Hon. W^m^ Blaquiere, in lieu of an ensigncy in the 44th regiment, vice McVicar, which became a half-pay commission on the reduction of that corps to its peace establishment in the year 1803;—per d° 26 March	300	0	0
April 23	–	D° Lord Charles Bentinck, to complete 2,950*l.*, the sum for which he was allowed to sell on retiring from the 1st foot guards;—per d° 8 April	50	0	0
D°	–	D° Mrs. Anne Donaldson, widow of the late lieut.-col. Donaldson, 1st foot guards, in lieu of an ensigncy intended to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and three children;—per d° 31 January	400	0	0
June 17	–	D° Mr. F. Coghlan, late captain in the 16th garrison battalion, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for his benefit;—per d° 14 June	400	0	0
June 22	–	D° Mrs. Susanna Acklom, widow of the late captain Acklom, 3d West India regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy intended to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° - d°	400	0	0
June 23	–	D° Mrs. Lucy Frederick, widow of the late captain Frederick, of 35th regiment, in lieu of a cornetcy, which had been appropriated for her benefit in 19th dragoons;—per d° 22d June	735	0	0
D°	–	D° Mr. E. T. Bontein, late captain in 9th light dragoons, to complete 2,916*l.* 15*s.* the sum he was allowed to receive on retiring from the service;—per d° 6 July	134	5	0
Sept. 6	–	D° E. Corry, esq. late a colonel in the army, to make up the sum of 1,100*l.*, British, he having only received in Irish currency;—per d° of 29 August	84	12	4
Sept. 30	–	D° credited adjutant W. Beattie, of the Clare militia, being to reimburse the sum paid for his warrant as late quarter-master in 8 dragoons;—per d° 2 August	200	0	0
Oct. 8	–	D° Mrs. Sarah Shanley, widow of Captain Shanley, 51st regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy intended to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° 4 October	400	0	0
Dec. 10	–	D° Mrs. Harriet Ryan, (widow of an officer of fencibles, and sister to lieutenant McCarthy, of the 88th regiment, who was killed at Talavera,) in lieu of an ensigncy which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and two children;—per d° 9 December	400	0	0
1812.					
Jan. 20	–	TO Cash paid Mrs. Margaret Sheridan, widow of the late lieutenant Sheridan, of the 57th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy intended to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° of 7 January 1812	400	0	0
D°	–	D° credited the account of A. Ross, esq. late solicitor to the 3d foot guards, in lieu of his commission, which he purchased in November 1768;—per d° 8 January	600	0	0
Feb. 1	–	D° George Handcocks, esq. in lieu of his commission, as late solicitor to the 1st foot guards;—per d° 7 January	700	0	0
Feb. 28	–	D° Mrs. Martha Bell, widow of the late lieutenant and adjutant Bell, of the 13th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy which was to have been sold for the benefit of herself and son;—per d° 19 February	400	0	0
April 13	–	D° Mr. James White, late quarter-master in 19th dragoons, in lieu of his warrant, which he purchased;—per the Commander in Chief's order of 6 March	240	0	0
April 28	–	D° Mrs. Pollen, widow of the late colonel Pollen, of the Surrey rangers, in lieu of an ensigncy intended to have been sold for her benefit;—per d° 9 April	400	0	0
May 22	–	D° Mrs. Redmonds, wife of Mr. M. Redmonds, formerly on the half-pay, in part of the value of the adjutancy which he held in Bradshaw's levy;—per d° 20 May	200	0	0
May 29	–	D° quarter-master J. Bailey, of the 3d dragoons, in lieu of his warrant, which he purchased;—per d° 6 March	420	0	0
July 2	–	D° Edward Corry, esq., interest on 150*l.*, being the difference between 1,350*l.*, the estimated value of the company, which he was entitled to dispose of in the late 114th regiment, and 1,500*l.* from 21 July 1795 to 4 April 1805;—per d° 25 June	72	15	7
Aug. 5	–	D° Mrs. Mary Mackenzie, widow of the late captain Lewis Mackenzie, of the Cape regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of the orphan daughter of that officer;—per d° of 26 June	400	0	0
Sept. 24	–	D° John Hawkins, late quarter-master in the 20th and 24th regiments of light dragoons, being so much paid for his warrant in the latter corps;—per d° of 12 September 1812	210	0	0
Oct. 4	–	D° to the order of Mrs. Stoddart, in part of a troop of dragoons, which was to have been sold for the benefit of the widow and children of the late major Stoddart of the 6th dragoons;—per d° of 19th September	1,000	0	0

1811.	Vouch.	Cr	£	s.	d.
June 8	–	BY Cash retained out of purchase money of company in 96th regiment, in succession to captain Barnett;—per Colonel Torrens's Letter of 21 June -	552	10	0
D°	–	D° - - - - retained out of purchase money of company in 98th regiment in succession to major Frankland;—per d° 3 July - - - - - -	590	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - retained out of the purchase money of ensigncy in 52d regiment, in succession to captain Martin of the 72d foot;—per d° 8 November -	262	10	0
—	–	D° - - - - retained out of a cornetcy in 2d dragoon guards, vice Wardell, in succession to lieut. col. Scott;—per lieut. col. Gordon's letter of 29 July 1809	225	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - retained out of a company in the 60th regiment, in succession to captain A. Gordon;—per lieut. col. Torrens's letter of 29 October 1811.	262	10	0
Dec. 12	–	D° - - - - reserved out of purchase money of company in 60th regiment, in succession to captain Mansell, 65th, he having been allowed only to receive 950*l.* on retiring from the service;—per d° of 9 December 1811 - -	550	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - being the regulated difference for the lieutenancy in the 61st regiment, in succession to captain Hay, late of the 73d regiment; per d° of 14 December 1811 - - - - - - - - - - -	150	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - retained out of the purchase money of an ensigncy in 1st foot guards, in succession to captain Fowler, late of 2nd Ceylon regiment;—per d° of 27 December 1811 - - - - - - - - - -	550	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - being so much reserved out of the purchase money of company in 60th regiment, in succession to captain Tyler;—per d° of 2d January 1812 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	150	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - being so much reserved out of the ensigncy in the Coldstream guards, purchased by Mr. Eyre, in succession to lieut. colonel Braddyll;—per d° of 7 Nov. 1811 - - - - - - - - - -	735	0	0
1812.					
Jan. 13	–	BY Cash received of Mr. Gilpin, being the sum repaid by lieutenant Proctor, of 104th regiment, on his obtaining permanent rank;—per d° 26 November 1811 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	166	15	0
Feb. 7	–	D° - - - - received of Mr. Kirkland, being the purchase money of a lieutenancy in the 1st foot, for ensign Wardrope, of that regiment;—per d° 1 February 1812 - - - - - - - - - - - -	150	0	0
Feb. 27	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs. Hopkinsons, being so much reserved out of the purchase money of captain Lumley's troop in the King's dragoon guards, he having been only allowed to receive 1,650*l.* on retiring from the service; per d° of 25 Feb. 1812 - - - - - - - -	135	0	0
April 3	–	D° - - - - received of Mr. Fowlis, being so much reserved out of Captain Atkinson's company in the 63d reg. he having been only allowed to receive 1,350*l.* on retiring from the service;—per col. Torren's letter of 27th March	150	0	0
April 6	–	D° - - - - of Messrs. Hopkinsons, being so much lodged by lieutenant Wynne on his exchange from the half-pay of 44th foot, with lieutenant Elliott, of 20th dragoons;—per d° 1 June 1812 - - - - -	166	15	0
July 17	–	D° - - - - of Messrs. Donaldson & Co. being so much ordered to be paid by them out of 950*l.*, paid by captain De Bath for a Company in 3d West India regiment, in succession to the late captain Acklom;—per d° 16 June	204	11	10
July 23	–	D° - - - - received of Mr. Bownas, out of the purchase money of the cornetcy in the blues, in succession to Mr. Adlam, he having only been allowed to receive 500*l.*, being what his commissions cost him, on retiring from the service;—per d° 22 July 1812 - - - - -	550	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - reserved out of the purchase money of lieutenancy in the royal fuzileers, in succession to captain Spencer, late of that regiment;—per d° of 26 May 1812 - - - - - - - - - - -	420	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - reserved out of the regulated difference for the majority and troop in the 18th dragoons, in succession to major Jones;—per d° of 30 Sept. -	237	10	0
—	–	D° - - - - out of the difference lodged by ensign Milnes, for captain Richardson's lieutenancy in the 1st foot guards;—per d° 27 November - -	150	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - out of the difference lodged by lieut. Mayson, for the purchase of the hon. J. S. Cox's troop in 2d dragoon guards;—per d° 14 Dec. -	135	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - received, being for a majority for captain Fergusson, 43d foot, in succession to lieut-col. Fulton, 79th, who was not permitted to receive the difference between a company and majority, on retiring from the service;—per d° of 12 January 1813 - - - - - - - - -	1,100	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - being so lodged in part of the purchase money of a cornetcy in 2d dragoon guards, vice Bush, in succession to captain Adams, for Mr. H. Pears, he having been allowed to receive this sum of the regulated value;—per colonel Gordon's letter of 29 July 1809 - - - - - - -	582	10	0

1813.	Vouch.	Dr	£	s.	d.
March 4	–	TO Cash paid to Mrs Catherine Dixon, widow of the late captain Dixon, 96th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per the Commander in Chief's order of 26 February 1813	400	0	0
March 12	–	D° - - - - to Mrs. W. Rose, mother of the late major Rose, 42d regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit; per d° of 26 February	400	0	0
March 15	–	D° - - - - to Mrs, Janet Stewart, in lieu of a lieutenancy, which was to have been sold for her benefit, as the widowed mother of lieut. col. Stewart, late of the 25th regiment;—per d° of 26th February 1813	550	0	0
March 26	–	D° - - - - Mrs. E. M. Ireland, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit, in consideration of four of her sons having died in his Majesty's service;—per d° - - d°	400	0	0
June 7	–	D° - - - - paymaster Perry, 25th light dragoons, in lieu of his warrant as late quarter-master in the 20th dragoons, which he purchased;—per d° 1 June 1813	200	0	0
June 8	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Ann Mac Bean, wife of Mr. Mac Bean, late captain in 2d West India regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and children;—per d° - - d°	400	0	0
June 22	–	D° - - - - Mr. A. Cunningham, late ensign 4th West India regiment, to complete the regulated value of his commission;—per Sir D. Dundas's letter of 14th January 1811	100	0	0
July 7	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Eleanor B. Loane, widow of the late captain Loane, of the 8th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit; per the Commander in Chief's letter of 24th June 1813	400	0	0
July 15	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Eliza Hodgson, widow of the late lieutenant Hodgson, 43d regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;— per d° 24 June	400	0	0
July 20	–	D° - - - - Mrs. E. Tulloh, widow of the late captain Tulloh, 36th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° 24 June	400	0	0
July 29	–	D° - - - - Mrs. W. Sutherland, widow of the late captain Sutherland, of the York Rangers, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° 24 June	400	0	0
Aug. 11	–	D° - - - - Mrs. C. Bygrave, widow of captain Bygrave, of the army depôt, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° of 7 August	400	0	0
August 19	–	D° - - - - paid Mrs. Rynd, widow of lieut. Rynd, 11th foot, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and children;—per the Commander-in-Chief's letter of 14 August -	400	0	0
D°	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Francis Baines, widow of the late captain Baines, 6th foot, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been sold for the benefit of herself and children;—per d° 24 July	400	0	0
August 20	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Janet Calder, widow of the late lieut. Calder, 79th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been sold for the benefit of herself and children;—per d° 24 July	400	0	0
August 25	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Mary Ann Burke, widow of Mr. Burke, late a lieutenant in 45th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been sold for the benefit of herself and children;—per d° d°	400	0	0
August 28	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Mary A. Candler, widow of the late captain Candler, of 50th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° d°	400	0	0
Sept. 6	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Kenny, widow of the late captain Kenny of the 9th foot, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit; —per d° of 24 June	400	0	0
Nov. 13	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Nelson, widow of the late captain Nelson, 40th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been sold for her benefit;—per d° 11 November	400	0	0
1814.					
June 6	–	TO Cash paid Mrs. Grace Kent, widow of the late col. Kent, of the 10th foot in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been sold for her benefit;—per d° 27 May 1814	400	0	0
August 8	–	D° - - - Mrs. Forth, widow of the late captain Forth, 26th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit; —per d° 13 July	400	0	0
August 11	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Ann Goldicutt, widow of the late ensign Goldicutt, 61st regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° of 5 August	400	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Mary Day, widow of the late lieut. and adjutant Day, 34th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and children;—per d° 5 August	400	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Mariann Irwin, widow of the late captain Irwin, 58th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° 13 July	400	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - - Robert Barclay, Esq., late major in 71st regiment, in lieu of a company, which was to have been appropriated for his benefit;—per d° 14 September	950	0	0

1813.	Vouch.	Cr	£	s.	d.
Jan. 19	–	BY Cash reserved out of the purchase money of the ensigncy in the 78th regiment, in succession to captain Armstrong, late of the 50th regiment;—per colonel Torrens's letter of 14 May - - - - - - - - -	235	0	0
May 27	–	D° - - - - received of A. Lawrie, esq. being so much reserved out of the purchase money of a 2d lieutenancy in the 21st regiment;—per d° 21 May	400	0	0
June 29	–	D° - - - - of Alexander Adair, esq. being so much ordered to be paid on account of a 1st lieutenancy in the 95th regiment, purchased by 2d lieut. Gossett;—per d° 24 June - - - - - - - - - - -	100	0	0
D°	–	D° - - - - lodged for a company in the 60th regiment, for lieutenant Johnston of the 50th foot;—per d° of 19 June - - - - - - -	950	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - d° - - for a company in 69th regiment for lieutenant Cuyler, of the 95th regiment;—per d° - - d° - - - - - - - - -	950	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - d° - - for a company in the 37th regiment, for lieutenant Jackson, of the 83d;—per d° 14 July - - - - - - - - - -	950	0	0
July 22	–	D° - - - - received of Sir J. Duff, for a lieutenancy in the 50th regiment, for ensign Douglas, in succession to captain Johnstone, promoted in the 60th;—per d° 21 July - - - - - - - - - -	150	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - reserved out of the purchase money of the cornetcy in the 2d dragoon guards, in succession to lieutenant Barwell;—per colonel Torren's letter of 5 August 1813 - - - - - - - - - -	400	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - reserved out of the purchase money of the ensigncy in the 3d foot guards, in succession to lieut.-col. Onslow;—per d° of 21 August - -	400	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - being the difference for the lieutenancy in the 83d regiment, vice Jackson, promoted in the 37th;—per d° 14 July - - - - -	150	0	0
Oct. 22	–	D° - - - - received of lieutenant Huish, late of the 43d, being so much lodged to complete £400 for the purchase of an ensigncy, he having had a claim for £287 10s. on retiring as lieutenant;—per d° 13 October - -	112	10	0
—	–	D° - - - - being so much reserved out of the ensigncy in the 1st foot guards, in succession to captain Needham, he having been only allowed to receive £1,150 on retiring from the service;—per d° 16 November - - -	350	0	0
Dec. 8	–	D° - - - - received of A Trevor, Esq. the regulated difference for the lieutenancy in 33d foot, to which lieut. A. H. Trevor was appointed;—per d° 17 August 1810 - - - - - - -	150	0	0
1814.					
—	–	BY Cash received out of the purchase money of the cornetcy in the royal dragoons, in succession to lieut. Flamstead, he having only been allowed to receive 662l. 10s. on retiring from the service;—per colonel Torrens's letter of 10 January 1814 - - - - - - -	335	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - reserved out of the lieutenancy in 52d regiment, vice Barlow, promoted to a company in the 69th regiment;—per d° 29 January 1814 -	50	0	0
June 14	–	D° - - - - received of P. Brett, Esq. being so much ordered to be paid out of an ensigncy in 16th regiment;—per maj. gen. Torrens's letter of 21 May	331	11	10
—	–	D° - - - - lodged for the purchase of a company in the Buffs, for lieut. Houghton;—per d° of 30 July - - - - - - -	950	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - being the difference lodged for a lieutenancy in the Buffs, for ensign Stirling;—per d° 20 August - - - - - -	150	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - reserved out of the purchase money of the company, in 2d Ceylon regiment, in succession to the hon. captain Fitz Gibbon;—per d° of 6 July - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	900	0	0

1814.	Vouch.	Dr	£	s.	d.
Dec. 24	–	TO Cash paid Mrs. Maclean, widow of the late captain Hector Maclean, of the Canadian Fencibles, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and family;—per the Commander-in-Chief's letter of 13 July 1814	400	0	0
1815.					
January 30	–	TO Cash paid Mrs. Kimber, widow of the late lieut. Kimber, 2d West India regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, for the benefit of herself and child;—per d° 21 January 1815	400	0	0
Feb. 14	–	D° - - - - Mr. Redmonds, to complete, with the sum given to Mrs. Redmonds in May 1812, the value of the adjutancy, purchased by him in Bradshaw's levy;—per d° 10 February 1815	200	0	0
Feb. 21	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Augusta De Bree, widow of the late lieut. De Bree, 60th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;—13 July 1814	400	0	0
March 20	–	D° - - - - Robert Barclay, Esq., late major 71st regiment, to complete the value of a company, which was to have been sold for his benefit;—per d° 22 February 1815	550	0	0
March 22	–	D° - - - - Mr. Samuel Brook, per order of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. being in part of the value of an ensigncy, which was to have been sold for the benefit of Mrs. E. Batty, whose husband and three children died of a fever introduced into her house by a sick soldier;—per d° 6 March	100	0	0
March 22	–	D° - - - paid Mrs. Ann Andrews, widow of the late captain Andrews, 100th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated to be sold for her benefit;—per the Commander-in-Chief's order of 3 March 1815	400	0	0
		D° - - - - Mrs. M. Barnett, widow of the late captain Barnett, of the 18th regiment, in lieu of a lieutenancy, which was to have been sold for the benefit of herself and children;—per d° of 4 March 1815	550	0	0
		D° - - - - Mrs. Alexia Martyn, widow of the late captain Martyn, 11th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and children;—per d° - - d°	400	0	0
		D° - - - - credited the account of the late colonel D. McDonald, of the 57th regiment, to complete the value of a lieutenant colonelcy, which he was permitted to receive on being removed from the service;—per d° 5 May 1815	900	0	0
		D° - - - - d° of Sir N. Peacocke, to complete the value of a lieutenant colonelcy, which he was allowed to receive on being removed from the service;—per d° - - d°	900	0	0
June 13	–	D° - - - - paid Mr. Samuel Brook, per order of S. Whitbread, Esq. to complete the value of an ensigncy, which was to have been sold for the benefit of Mrs. E. Batty;—per d° 3 June	300	0	0
August 28	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Jane Kirk, widow of the late lieutenant Kirk, 2d German battalion, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° of 19 August 1815	400	0	0
		D° - - - - credited the account of Mrs. Ellen Dickson, widow of captain Dickson, 8th dragoons, in part of the value of a cornetcy, to be appropriated for her benefit;—per d° of 8 July 1815	100	0	0
Sept. 16	–	D° - - - - —— Wyvill, Esq. late major 3d veteran battalion, in lieu of an ensigncy in succession to the company sold for his benefit, and which became a half-pay commission in consequence of the reduction of 2d battalion 50th regiment;—per d° 12 August	400	0	0
		D° - - - - Mrs. Ellen Dickson, widow of captain Dickson, 8th dragoons, to complete the value of a cornetcy, which was to have been sold for her benefit;—per d° 19 August	635	0	0
		D° - - - - Mrs. Jane O'Neill, widow of the late major O'Neill, permanent assistant quarter master general, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been sold for her benefit;—per d° 19 August	400	0	0
Sept. 27		D° - - - - Mrs. J. B. Sandon, widow of H. Sandon, Esq. late captain in the royal waggon train, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated to be sold for her benefit;—per d° of 21 September 1815	400	0	0

1814.	Vouch.	Cr	£	s.	d.
—	–	BY Cash reserved out of the purchase money of cornet Gee's commission in the royal horse guards, he having been only allowed to receive 150*l.* on retiring from the service ;—per d° 9 September	900	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - reserved out of the purchase money of the company in the 11th foot, in succession to major Hamilton ;—per d° 6 August	615	0	0
Oct. 14	–	D° - - - - received of Mr. Foulis, out of the purchase money of a lieutenancy for ensign Nicholls, 63rd regiment ;—per d° 14 September	47	10	0
Nov. 11	–	D° - - - - received of captain Geo. Humphrey, on the half-pay of the 105th regiment, on his being restored to full pay in the 12th regiment ;—per d° of 2 December	75	0	0
Dec. 12	–	D° - - - - reserved out of the purchase money of an ensigncy in the 52d regiment, in succession to captain O'Beirne, late 6th garrison battalion ;—per d° 9 June	287	10	0
—	–	D° - - - - reserved out of the purchase money of a company in the Buffs, in succession to captain Cramer, for lieut. Light of the 4th Dragoons ;—per d° of 3 December	550	0	0
1815.					
—	–	BY Cash reserved out of the purchase money of a cornetcy in the 9th light dragoons, in succession to cornet Campbell, he having been only allowed to receive 335*l.* on retiring from the service ;—per d° 3 January 1815	400	0	0
Jan. 6	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs. Collyer and Son, out of the purchase money of a cornetcy in the 20th light dragoons ;—per d° 3 January	400	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - received for a lieutenancy in 86th regiment, for ensign Gillespie of 18th foot ;—per d° of 15 November 1814	150	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - reserved out of the cornetcy in the Blues, in succession to lieut. Wynne Aubrey ;—per d° 7 March 1815	150	0	0
March 9	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs. Collyer, out of the purchase money of a cornetcy in the 22d dragoons, for Mr. Francis Romilly ;—per d° 7 March	185	0	0
April 11	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs Collyer out of the purchase money of a cornetcy in the 11th light dragoons, for Mr. Rich. Edgill ;—per d° 7 April 1815	137	10	0
May 23	–	D° - - - - received of Alex. Adair, Esq. out of the purchase money of a cornetcy in the King's dragoon guards ;—per d° 18 May 1815	367	10	0
—	–	D° - - - - being the difference lodged for the purchase of a lieutenancy in the 7th foot, for ensign Fenwick, of the 39th regiment ;—per d° 3 May	150	0	0
—	–	D° - - - - received, being the purchase money of an ensigncy, in the 94th regiment, vice Mr. Cormich, promoted, for Mr. Richard Westenra ;—per major general Sir Henry Torrens's letter of 3 May 1815	400	0	0
		D° - - - - being so much reserved out of the purchase money of a troop for lieutenant Sullivan, 1st life guards, captain Walker, of the 17th light dragoons, to whose commission he was appointed, not having been allowed to sell the lieutenancy ;—per d° 6 May 1815	262	10	0
		D° - - - - reserved out of the purchase money of a cornetcy in the 7th hussars, for the honourable Geo. Molyneux ;—per d° 15 May	105	0	0
June 3	–	D° - - - - received of the Marquis of Hertford, for the purchase of a company in the 60th regiment, for lieutenant Seymour, 18th light dragoons ;—per d° 3 May 1815	1,500	0	0
June 8	–	D° - - - - received of Mr. Gordon, agent to the 26th regiment, being the regulated difference for the purchase of a lieutenancy for ensign Boyes ;—per d° of 8 October 1814	150	0	0
		D° - - - - reserved out of the lieutenancy in succession to captain Somersall, 87th regiment, he having only been allowed to receive 1,000*l.* on retiring from the service ;—per d° 26 June 1815	100	0	0
		D° - - - - reserved out of the purchase money of a majority, for captain Burke, of the 18th hussars ;—per d° 21 August 1815	1,500	0	0
		D° - - - - retained out of the purchase money of the cornetcy in the 24th dragoons, in succession to lieutenant Wythe, vice Wardell ;—per d° 21 September	400	0	0
Oct. 9	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs. Collyer, being the purchase money of a cornetcy in the 22nd dragoons, vice Boalth ;—per d° 5 October	735	0	0

1815.	Vouch.	Dr	£	s.	d.
October 7	–	TO Cash paid Mrs. Ann M'Ghie, widow of the late captain M'Ghie, of the royals, in lieu of an ensigncy which was to have been sold for her benefit; —per d° 19 August	400	0	0
Nov. 20	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Margaret Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, late a captain in the royal West India rangers, in lieu of a lieutenancy, which was to have been appropriated to be sold for the benefit of herself and child;—per d° 9 November	550	0	0
Nov. 25	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Kimber, widow of the late lieutenant Kimber, 2d West India regiment, to complete the value of a lieutenancy, which was to have been appropriated to be sold for the benefit of herself and child;—per d° 9 November	150	0	0
1816.					
April 11	–	TO Cash paid the reverend D. Black, being the value of the commission, which Mr. Murray, late a captain in the royal scots, purchased, and which sum is to be preserved in trust, for the benefit of the wife and child of Mr. Murray, per d° 21 March 1816	950	0	0
June 24	–	D° - - - - Preston Hulton, Esq., late a captain in the 21st light dragoons, to complete the sum of 2,382*l.* 10*s.*, for which sum he was allowed to sell;—per d° 14 May 1816	335	0	0
July 9	–	D° - - - - Edward Corry, Esq. late a colonel in the army, to reimburse so much, which the late lieutenant Wynne, of the 63rd regiment, was indebted to him, when employed under his command on the recruiting service in 1795;—per d° 4 July	132	0	0
Dec. —	–	D° - - - - the honourable George Blaquiere; being the difference between the sum he received out of the majority in 60th regiment, in June 1810, and the troop he purchased in Hompesch's hussars, together with interest on 735*l.* for 6½ years;—per d° of 10 December 1816	973	17	6
1817.					
Feb. 10 Feb. 17	–	TO Cash paid to the order of W. Keary, esq., late captain 4th dragoon guards, to complete the sum which he was allowed to receive (2,632*l.* 10*s.*) on retiring from the service in 1814;—per the Commander-in-Chief's letter of 31 January 1817	585	0	0
March 22	–	D° - - - - paid Mr. W. Ogle, late lieutenant 3d dragoons, to complete 447*l.* 10*s.*, being the sum he was allowed to receive on retiring from the service;—per d° 19 March 1817	185	0	0
April 5	–	D° - - - - paid Mrs. Susan Meeham, widow of captain Meeham, of the royal African corps, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated to be sold for the benefit of herself and children;—per d° 29 March 1817	400	0	0
April 17	–	D° - - - - paid Mrs. Ann Best, in lieu of an ensigncy which was to have been appropriated to be sold for her benefit, as widow of the late captain Best, 26th regiment;—per d° 28 March 1817	400	0	0
June 11	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Maria Cox, wife of Mr. Cox, late lieut. col. and captain in 69th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated to be sold for the benefit of herself and children;—per d° 29 March 1817	400	0	0
June 12	–	D° - - - - paid Thomas Steel, esq. late lieut. col. in the army, in lieu of the adjutancy of his levy, as the person who was appointed to it was restored to full pay in the Wallace fencibles, and superseded shortly afterwards, not being eligible for the situation, when Mr. Steel was obliged to refund what he had received for the commission;—per d° of 4 June	400	0	0
Dec. 22	–	D° - - - - credited Mr. Frederick Leicester's account, as paymaster of the 3d dragoons, (being the regulated difference for the lieutenancy in the 28th regiment in his succession, which was credited in the statement of his account, dated 5 February 1806,) for the disallowances having been made therefrom;—per colonel Gordon's letter of 2 June 1806	150	0	0
1818.					
January 7	–	TO Cash paid the order of J. P. Milbanke, esq., heir of the late captain Milbanke, 6th dragoon guards, to complete the sum of 2,152*l.* 10*s.* which he was allowed to receive on retiring from the service;—per the Commander-in-Chief's order of 18 November 1817	105	0	0
Feb. 23	–	D° - - - - paid Mr. W. Conner, late cornet 23d light dragoons, being the sum be paid for his commission;—per d° 18 November 1817	335	0	0
May 25	–	D° - - - - Robert Nixon, esq., late major 28th foot, to complete the value of a majority, which he was allowed to sell on retiring from the service;—per d° 18 May 1818	1,100	0	0
May 26	–	D° - - - - lieut. col. Alexander Lawrence, late 2d garrison battalion, to complete the value of a lieutenant colonelcy, which he was allowed to sell on retiring from the service;—per d° 18 May	900	0	0
May 29	–	D° - - - - Messrs. Hoare, to complete 1,650*l.*, being the difference paid by the late captain lord A. H. Somerset, on exchanging from 91st foot to 19th dragoons;—per d° 18 May 1818	652	10	0

1815.	Vouch.	Cr	£	s.	d.
Nov. 4.	–	BY Cash received of A. Macdonald, Esq. out of the purchase money of an ensigncy in the 44th regiment, in succession, of brevet major Fyffe	100	0	0
Dec. 7.	–	D° - - - - remitted by lieutenant Coulthard, late of the 19th light dragoons, being in part of 550*l.*, received by him over and above the sum which he was allowed to sell (the order to withhold the money not having been received until after the full purchase money of his cornetcy had been paid to him);—per d° of 6 November	300	0	0
1816.					
		BY Cash retained out of the purchase money of captain Bland's company, 72d regiment, he having been only allowed to receive 950*l.* on retiring from the service;—per d° 12 March 1816	550	0	0
		D° - - - - retained out of the purchase money of the cornetcy in succession to lieutenant Pearson, of the 18th dragoons;—per d° 7 May 1814	335	0	0
		D° - - - - received of Messrs. Hopkinsons, the purchase money of a cornetcy in the 4th dragoons, sold to Mr. Newton;—per d° 6 April 1816	735	0	0
May 17.	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs. Collyer, out of the purchase money of a cornetcy in the 11th dragoons, sold to Mr. Jenkins;—per d° of 18 May 1816	285	0	0
Sept. 16.	–	D° - - - - received of lieutenant Coulthard, late of 19th dragoons, in further part of 550*l.* paid to him over and above the sum for which he was allowed to sell;—per d° of 6 November 1815	200	0	0
1817.					
Feb. 1.	–	BY Cash received of Messrs. Wybrants, of Dublin, being 405*l.* Irish at par, the purchase money of ensign Sweeney's commission, 62d regiment, dated 28 April, 1804; per colonel H. M. Gordon's letter of March, 1806	373	16	11
		D° - - - - received, being the overplus of interest on purchase money of ensigncy in the 59th regiment, the property of lieut. Munro, of the royal fusileers, which commission was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Burn, previous to the money being remitted from India; per sir H. Torrens's letter of 16 December, 1816	28	14	3
Feb. 4.	–	D° - - - - received of lieut. Coulthard, in further part of 550*l.* paid to him over and above the sum for which he was allowed to sell on retiring; per d° 6 November 1815	30	0	0
Feb. 10.	–	D° - - - - received of lieut. Coulthard, to complete the 550*l.* overpaid him; —per d° 6 November, 1815	20	0	0
March -	–	D° - - - - received, per sum retained out of the purchase money of the majority in Watteville's regiment, lodged by captain Elphinstone, of the 7th hussars, in succession to major Villatti, who was only allowed to receive 1,500*l.* on retiring from the service;—per major-general sir H. Torrens's letter of 30 January, 1817	1,100	0	0
		D° - - - - received, per sum retained out of the purchase of cornetcy in 19th dragoons, in succession to captain Hamilton of 23d light dragoons;—per d° 7 March	182	10	0
June 30.		D° - - - - charged major Darley, of the royal waggon train, being the sum he was directed to refund on being restored to full pay as captain in the regiment;—per colonel Gordon's letter 15 February, 1808	300	0	0
		D° - - - - sum lodged for the purchase of an ensigncy in the 51st foot, for William Timson;—per sir H. Torrens's letter of 11 November, 1817	400	0	0
		D° - - - - recovered out of the purchase money of the cornetcy in the 2d dragoon guards, in succession to capt. Hunter;—per d° 25 November	182	10	0
1818.					
March 10.	–	BY Cash recovered out of the purchase money of the cornetcy in the 4th dragoon guards;—per do. do.	515	0	0
April 3.	–	D° - - - - received of Messrs Collyer, out of Mr. Russell's cornetcy in 20th dragoons;—per d° 6 April	395	0	0
		D° - - - - received, being the difference lodged for a majority for captain Cavendish, of the 96th foot;—per d° 16 May	1,100	0	0
		D° - - - - received, being the difference lodged for company in 96th foot, for lieutenant Campbell;—per d° 16 May	950	0	0
		D° - - - - reserved out of the purchase money of the cornetcy in 7th hussars, in succession to captain Dalrymple, 25th light dragoons;—per d° 29 May	367	10	0
		D° - - - - received for ensigncy in 43d foot, for Mr. E. G. W. Keppel;—per d° 22 June	400	0	0
		D° - - - - received for ensigncy in the 38th foot, for Mr. W. Markham;—per d° d°	400	0	0

1818.	Vouch.	D[d]	£	s.	d.
June 11.	–	TO Cash paid Sarah Ferguson, being in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and the children of the late paymaster Ferguson, 78th foot;—per d° 4 June	400	0	0
June 16.	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Eliza Graham, to complete the sum of 750*l.*, which she was allowed to receive for the benefit of one of the sons of the late colonel sir H. W. Ellis, 23d foot;—per d° 18 May	350	0	0
August 8.	–	D° - - - - Mr. Fowlis, attorney to Mrs. M. Brereton, in part of the value of a company, which was to have been appropriated to be sold for the benefit of herself, as widow, and the children of the late lieut. gen. Brereton;—per d° 27 July 1818	550	0	0
August 15.	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Joaquina Pilkington, widow of ensign Jos. Pilkington, late of the 4th West India regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and daughter;—per d° of 13 August	400	0	0
Dec. 5.	–	D° - - - - W. Durie, esq., and F. G. G. Lee, esq., trustees, being so much ordered to be paid them on behalf of Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, late a captain in 66th foot;—per d° 26 November	950	0	0
1819.					
Jan. 12	–	TO Cash paid Mr. S. H. Neale, late lieutenant 15th hussars, being the sum to complete 447*l.* 10*s.* which he was allowed to receive on retiring from the service;—per the Commander-in-Chief's order of 5 January, 1819	185	0	0
April 1	–	To - - - - Mrs. E. E. Richardson, widow of captain Richardson, 1st garrison battalion, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and daughter;—per d° 24 March, 1819	400	0	0
April 5	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Ann Norton, widow of major Norton, 60th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for her benefit;—per d° 20 March, 1819	400	0	0
April 27	–	D° - - - - sir C. H. Vernon, being in lieu of a company, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of the widow and two sons of the late brevet lieutenant-colonel Vernon, of 16th foot;—per d° d°	1,500	0	0
May 3	–	D° - - - - Mrs. Anna Moore, wife of Mr. Moore, late a captain in the 38th foot (being the regulated difference paid by him for his company), in lieu of the commission which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and family, in consequence of their distress;—per d° d°	950	0	0
June 7	–	D° - - - - paid Mrs. Lupton, in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and family, as widow of captain Lupton, 60th foot;—per d° 3 June, 1819	400	0	0
June 12	–	D° - - - - paid general Dundas, as a remuneration for the value of a chaplaincy in the late 94th regiment, in consequence of the death of the rev. Dr. Porteus, late chaplain to that corps, agreeably to His Majesty's regulations, communicated in the secretary-at-war's circular letter of 30th September, 1796;—per d° 17 June, 1819	500	0	0
		£	49,813	6	7
		To CASH paid the widows, children, &c. of officers, &c. as per annexed account	545	0	0
			50,358	6	7
		BALANCE in the hands of the agents	423	18	10
		£	50,782	5	5

Horse Guards,
19th February, 1820.

1818.	Vouch.	Cr	£	s.	d.
June 29	–	BY Cash received of Messrs. Reid and Fraser, of Dublin, (221*l.* 2*s.* 9½*d.* Irish,) out of the value of an ensigncy in 44th foot, for Mr. Henley;—per d° 15th June 1818	201	9	0
		D° - - - - being the balance remaining out of the purchase money of a cornetcy in the 18th hussars, after paying the public debts of lieutenant Ball, late of that regiment;—per d° 27th June	527	7	6
		D° - - - - lodged by Mr. Eastwood, for an ensigncy in the 44th foot;—per d° 4th July	400	0	0
July 29	-	D° - - - - received of Messrs. Collyer, out of a cornetcy in the 11th dragoons;—per d° 27th July, 1818	360	0	0
		D° - - - - remaining out of the purchase money of the ensigncy in the 13th foot, in succession to ensign Elderton, after crediting the amount of claims against him;—per d° 21st October	117	10	8
1819.					
—		BY Cash, received the difference lodged, for the purchase of an ensigncy and lieutenancy in the grenadier guards, for ensign Bourke, of the 9th foot;—per Sir H. Torrens's letter of 25 February 1819	500	0	0
		D° - - - - received the sum lodged, for the purchase of an ensigncy in 4th foot, for Mr. H. J. Lorraine;—per d° - - d°	400	0	0
		D° - - - - received the difference lodged, for the purchase of an ensigncy and lieutenancy in the 3rd guards, for ensign Lord Bingham, of the 6th foot;—per d° 25 February 1819	500	0	0
		D° - - - - being the balance remaining out of the purchase money of a cornetcy in the 9th lancers, for Sir F. Vincent, after paying 105*l.* to the order of major Hartwell, late of 6th dragoon guards;—per d° 1 January 1819	630	0	0
		D° - - - - being so much lodged for the purchase of an ensigncy and lieutenancy in the grenadier guards, for Mr. Rowley;—per d° 27 February 1819	900	0	0
		D° - - - - for an ensigncy in the 9th regiment of foot, for Mr. Rob. H. Louth;—per d° 15 March 1819	400	0	0
May -	–	D° - - - - received of Sir J° Harrington, for the purchase of a cornetcy in the 12th light dragoons, for Mr. Robt Harrington;—per d° 17 May	735	0	0
		D° - - - - remaining out of the purchase money of the cornetcy in the 7th dragoon guards, in succession to captain Sheldon, after crediting that officer with 2,152*l.* 10*s.* being the sum which he was allowed to receive on retiring from the service;—per major general Sir H. Torrens's letter of 11 December 1819	630	0	0
1812.		D° - - - - being so much reserved out of ensigncy in 3d guards, in succession to captain Boyce, he having been only allowed to receive 1,350*l.* on retiring from the service;—per colonel Torrens's letter of 2 January 1812	165	0	0
		£	50,782	5	5

FREDERICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

No. XXVI.

HALF-PAY COMMISSION ACCOUNT, continued from the Account rendered by His late Royal Highness the Duke of York to the House of Commons, dated 19th February 1820.

Dr.

1820.		£	s.	d.
March 4.	To cash paid Mr. Wm. Keddy, late lieutenant in the 25th lt. dns., being to complete 847*l.* 10*s.*, for which sum he was allowed to sell, the purchase money of the cornetcy in his succession not having been remitted from India where the commission was filled up at the recommendation of the Marquis of Hastings, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, dated 24th February 1820	585	0	0
May 4.	To cash paid Matthew Robert Freeman, esq., late a captain in the 33rd regiment, being in lieu of the lieutenancy which was to have been appropriated for his benefit, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order of 27th April 1820	550	0	0
May 8.	To cash paid Mrs. Ann McBean, in consideration of the distressed situation of the family of Mr. C. McBean, late a captain in the 2nd W. I. regt., pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order of 3rd May 1820 - - -	50	0	0
May 25.	To cash paid Mrs. Lucy Arata, widow of Captain Arata, of the royal Corsican rangers, in lieu of the lieutenancy which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and children, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order of 27th Apr. 1820	550	0	0
Oct. 10.	To cash paid the receipt of Miss Catherine Carmichael, daughter of the late Lt.-Genl. Carmichael, in part of a company which was to have been appropriated for her benefit, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 6th October 1820 -	500	0	0
Oct. 16.	To cash paid Col. Pilkington, being half of the value of a company, intended to have been appropriated for the benefit of the two sons of the late Colonel Sir H. W. Ellis, of the 23rd regt., pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, dated 17th Aug. 1820 -	550	0	0
Nov. 11.	To cash paid G. S. Collyer, esqre., to reimburse the Sum paid by the firm of Messr. Collyer to the friends of the late Captain Preston, of the 40th regiment, which sum that officer was permitted to receive on retiring from the service, but whose commissions, in consequence of his death, were filled up without purchase, pr. H.R.H. the Comr. in-Chief's order, 4th Nov. 1820	262	10	0
Nov. 24.	To cash paid M'General Cuppage, p. receipt, being in lieu of the lieutenancy in the 19th regt., which he was promised, in Colonel Torrens's letter of the 10th April 1811, should be appropriated to be sold for the benefit of the heirs of the late Lieutenant Jas. Moore of that regt., pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order of 20th Nov. 1820	550	0	0
1821.				
Jan. 25.	To cash paid Lt.-Colonel J. P. Hunt, 11th regt., pr. receipt, being so much ordered to be paid to him on account of the family of the late Qr.-Mr. Coghlan, in consideration of their distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order 13 Jany. 1821 - -	100	0	0
	Balance carried forward -	1,188	8	1
		5,085	13	1

Cr.

1820.		£	s.	d.
	By Balance per statement rendered - - - - -	423	18	10
Jan. 31.	By cash received of Messrs. Armit and Co., being the difference lodged in their hands for a lieutenancy for Ensign Rock of the late 96th regt., pr. Sir Hy. Torrens's letter, 14th January 1820, 150*l.* Irish -	138	9	3
	By cash received for the purchase of an ensigncy in the 78th regt. for Mr. R. L. Price, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter 19th April 1820 - - - - -	400	0	0
April 28.	By cash received of C. B. Portman, Esq., for a cornetcy in the 7th hussars for Mr. W. Berkely Portman, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 19th April 1820 - - - - - -	735	0	0
May 1.	By cash received of Lord Amherst for a second lieutenancy in the rifle brigade for the Hon. Jeffrey Amherst, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 12th May 1820 - - - - - -	450	0	0
	By cash received for cornetcy, 15th hussars, for Mr. Wm. Fawkener Chetwynd, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 26th June 1820 - - - -	735	0	0
	By cash received for ensigncy, 78th regiment, for Mr. John R. Majendie, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 14th July 1820 -	400	0	0
Aug. 15.	By cash recd. of Alex. Copland, Esq., for the purchase of a cornetcy in the 2d dn. gds. for Mr. Francis Copland, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter of the 18th August - - -	735	0	0
	By cash received for ensigncy 88th regt. for Mr. Wm. Edmund Harrtopp, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 20th October 1820 - - - - - -	400	0	0
Nov. 15.	By cash recd. of G. S. Collyer, Esq., pr. major-general Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 28th October 1820 - - -	285	0	0
	By cash recd., amount reserved out of the purchase-money of cornetcy, 9th lt. dns., in succession to lieut. Thompson, late 21st lt. dns., pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 2d Dec. 1820 -	383	5	0
		5,085	13	1

Dr.

1821.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 27.	To cash paid Lieut. J. C. Lunn, on the half-pay, 78th regt., in consideration of the distressed situation of his family, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 26th inst. - - -	50	0	0
March 2.	To cash paid Lieut. E. Taylor, in consideration of the extraordinary expense to which he was subjected on being called from the half-pay to a veteran battn., and afterwards replaced on half-pay in consequence of being found unfit for service, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 22nd Feby. - -	36	0	0
May 15.	To cash paid Mrs. H. Boland, widow of the late Lt.-Col. Boland, inspecting field officer, in consideration of the distress of herself and children, and in lieu of commissions intended to have been appropriated for their benefit, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 5th April 1821 - - - -	1,000	0	0
June 27.	To cash paid Major Sandby, late of the 11th lt. dns., in consideration of the extreme distress to which he is reduced, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order of yesterday's date	50	0	0
Aug. 28.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Sally Caldwell Rowan, in part of 400*l.* ordered to be paid to her as widow of the late Major Rowan, 4 W. I. regt., pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 27th March 1821 - 46*l.* To do in further part do 54*l.*			
Sept. 4.	To do do do 250*l.*			
Sept. 15.	To do do do 50*l.*	400	0	0
1822.				
Jan. 11.	To cash paid Mrs. Anne Norton, widow of the late major Norton, 60th regt., to complete the value of a lieutenancy which was to have been sold for her benefit, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 8th December 1821 - - -	150	0	0
March 1.	To cash paid Mrs. Kath. Stoddart, widow of the late major Stoddart, 6th dragoons, to complete the value of a troop, which was to have been sold for the benefit of herself and family, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 9th February 1822 - - -	972	10	0
March 20.	To cash paid the order of Mrs. Charlotte Ridewood, widow of the late lt.-col. Ridewood, of the 45th regt., who was killed at the battle of Vittoria, in lieu of a lieutenancy, which was to have been sold for the benefit of herself and child, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 9th Feby. 1822 - - - -	550	0	0
April 4.	To cash paid general Sir Harry Calvert, for the benefit of the seven children of the late Captain Roche, on the half-pay of the 14th regt., who died at Calcutta, and whose widow died on the passage home from India, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 18 March 1822	200	0	0
April 25.	To cash paid colonel Hamilton on account of Mrs. Louisa Moorhouse, mother of the late captain W. J. Moorhouse, of the 65th regt., in consideration of her embarrassments, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 19th April 1822 - -	200	0	0

Cr.

1821.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 14.	By balance brought down - -	1188	3	1
	By cash received of Robt. Appleyard, Esq., for an ensigncy, 35th regt., for Mr, C. B. Cumberland, per Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 15th Febry. - - -	400	0	0
July 23.	By cash received per bill on Fletcher & Co., remitted by Messrs. Alexander & Co., of Calcutta, being the purchase money of the cornetcy in the 25th Lt. Dns., to which Mr. Swinhoe was appointed in succession to Lt. Keddy, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 24th Febry. 1820 - -	735	0	0
	By cash received, amt. reserved out of the purchase money of captain Eysing's company, 2nd W. I. Regt., he having been allowed to receive 1,100*l.* on retiring from the service, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary's letter, 12th Nov. 1821 - -	700	0	0
	By cash received for lieutenancy, grenadier guards, for the Hon. ensign Needham, in succession to captain Gronow, he only having been allowed to receive the value of an ensigncy on retiring from the service, per Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 16th November 1821 - - -	850	0	0
	By cash received, amount reserved out of the difference lodged for the purchase of a lieutenancy in the 1st Dns. for cornet Keating in succession to captain Hoskins, he having been only allowed to receive 2,181*l.* 5*s.* on retiring from the service, per Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 23rd Nov. 1821 - - - -	203	15	0
1822.				
January 8.	By cash received, of Godfrey Fittor, Esq., per Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 31st Dec. 1821 -	198	5	0
	By cash received, amt. reserved out of the purchase money of the ensigncy in the grenadier guards for the hon. James Sinclair in succession to captain the hon. Hy. Vernon, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 12th April 1822 - - -	1,050	0	0
	By cash received, pr. regulated difference lodged for lieutenancy 9th lancers for cornet Beresford, pr. M'General Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 4th October 1822 - - - -	350	0	0
	By cash received, purchase money of cornetcy 9th lancers for Mr. P. B. Williams, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 15th Oct. 1822 - - - -	840	0	0
	Carried forward -	6,515	3	1

Dr.

1822.		£	s.	d.
May 3.	To cash paid John Buchanan, Esq., M.P., one of the trustees, with James M'Call, Esq., and James Graham, Esq., for the benefit of the daughter of the late lt.-colonel Fehrzen, 53rd regt., represented to be in particularly distressing circumstances, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 4th May 1822	200	0	0
May 17.	To cash paid major Sandby, late of the 12th regt., in consequence of his long services, and the extreme distress under which he labours, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 15th May 1822 -	50	0	0
May 27.	To cash paid Mrs. Elizt. Masson, widow of the late brevet-major Masson, of the 50th regt., in consideration of the distressed situation of herself and two children, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 23rd instant -	400	0	0
May 31.	To cash paid £507 18s. 9d., consd- 3 pr. cent. stock purchased in the names of colonel Bromhead and Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Hammersley, in trust for the wife and three children of Mr. George, late a captain in the 77th regiment, in consideration of their great distress, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, 14th March 1822 - - - -	400	0	0
„ „	To cash paid Mrs. Charlotte Napper, widow of the late lt.-colonel Napper, 83rd regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy which was to have been appropriated for her benefit, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, 11th April 1822 - -	450	0	0
July 5.	To cash paid Mr. Thos. Hasker, formerly a lieutenant in the 55th regiment, in consideration of his embarrassed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, 3rd April 1822 -	100	0	0
Oct. 31.	To cash paid Mrs. Jane Whitfield, widow of captain Whitfield, 18th regt., in lieu of a lieutenantcy which was to have been appropriated for her benefit, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, 24th Octr. 1822	550	0	0
	Balance carried down - -	756	13	1
		6,515	3	1
1823.				
Jany. 17.	To cash paid Miss Catherine Carmichael, daughter of the late general Carmichael, in further part of purchase money of a company which was to have been appropriated for her benefit, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, 9 Jany. 1823 -	300	0	0
March 17.	To cash paid Mrs. Annette E. Dowdall, widow of brevet-major Dowdall, 31st regt., in lieu of ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated to be sold for the benefit of herself and children, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, dated 2nd Jany. 1823 - -	500	0	0
April 16.	To cash paid Mr. Buckworth, late brevet-major 64th regt., being in consideration of his distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, dated 12th April 1823 -	50	0	0
May 22.	To cash paid Mrs. Lucy Georgina Gottsched, widow of the late Lt.-Col. Gottsched, in consideration of the distressed situation of herself and daughter, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order of 17th May 1823 - - - - -	50	0	0

Cr.

1822.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward - -	6,515	3	1
		6,515	3	1
1823.				
	By balance brought down - -	756	13	1
	By cash recd., sum lodged 27th Decr. 1822, for purchase of an ensigncy for gent. cadet George Farwell, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 28th Decr. -	450	0	0
April 15.	By cash received of captn. Ford, on the half-pay 24th Lt. Dns., being so much he received on exchanging from full-pay of the Royal with captn. Deane on the half-pay of the above regt., pr. m.-general Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 24th April 1823 - -	230	0	0
April 26.	By cash received pr. bill on Mr. Huskisson, remitted by general Sir Edward Paget, being so much remaining out of the purchase money of 2nd lieut. Sloper's commission in 2nd Ceylon regt., after discharging his debts, pr. m.-general Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 18th March 1823 - -	234	1	2
	By cash received, so much remaining out of £365 lodged for exchange to full pay for lt. the hon. G. A. Browne, ½ pay 70th regt., after crediting lieut. Cockburn, 75th regt., with £166 15s., pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 25th Sep.	198	5	0

Dr.

1823.		£	s.	d.
July 3.	To cash paid captain Alexander Johnston, for the use of Mrs. Stewart, widow of the late major Stewart, on the half-pay of the 96th regt., being so much ordered to be paid to her out of the half-pay commission fund in consideration of her distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's letter of the 1st instant - - -	50	0	0
Septr. 26.	To cash paid Thos. Amyott, Esq., for the use of Mr. Thos. Flanagan, formerly a lieut. in the 8th regt., in consideration of his distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 24th Septr. - -	50	0	0
Oct. 8.	To cash paid Mrs. Griffin, widow of ensign Griffin, 81st regt., who was killed at the battle of Corunna, in consideration of her distressed situation, and to assist in the education of her son, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, 6th October 1823	40	0	0
Nov. 13.	To cash paid the order of Mrs. Eliza Pilkington, widow of captain Pilkington, 81st regt., in consideration of the distressed situation of herself and children, pr. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, dated 6th October 1823 - - - -	200	0	0
	Balance carried down -	2,446	9	3
		3,686	9	3
1824.				
Jany. 10.	To cash paid Richd. Talbot, Esq., as col.-commandant of the late 118th regt., being in lieu of the company which was to have been appropriated to be sold on the settlement of his accounts, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, dated 28th December 1823 - - - -	1,500	0	0
Jany. 24.	To cash paid Mrs. Letitia Calamy's (late Wilson) bill to Glencross, being in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated to be sold for her benefit, as widow of the late lieut. Samuel Wilson, of the 89th regt., pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 28th December 1823 - - -	400	0	0
February 5.	To cash paid the order of Francis Dighton, Esq., for the use of the sisters of the late brevet major Ball, of the 83rd regt., in lieu of a commission intended to be appropriated to be sold for their benefit, as well as for the payment of that officer's regimental and other debts, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, dated 31st Decr. 1823 - -	500	0	0
April 5.	To cash paid Angus Macdonald Esq., for the use of the widow and children of the late lt.-col. Popham, depy.-qr.mr.-general in the West Indies, in part of the value of the commission intended to be sold for their benefit, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, March 16 - - - -	500	0	0
April 14.	To cash paid captain Robison, on the half-pay 17th Lt. Dns., in aid of the equipment of the son of the late lt.-col. Robison, of the 24th regiment, who is about to proceed as a midshipman to the East Indies,—the young man labouring under great embarrassments,—per H.R.H.'s order of the 26th March 1824 - - - -	100	0	0

Cr.

1823.		£	s.	d.
Septr. 27.	By cash received of lt. Clarke, ½-pay, 22nd lt. dgns., being the difference he received on exchanging from the 13th lt. dgns., pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter 7th October - -	450	0	0
Novr. 22.	By cash received of captain Robert Hall, pr. bill on Barclay and Co., on half pay of independents, pr. m'general Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 5th Decr. -	367	10	0
Decr. 4.	By cash received of lieut. Sadleir, on half-pay grendr. gds., pr. m'general Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 5th Dec. - -	166	15	0
	By cash received, being so much reserved out of the purchase money of the company in the 41st regt. filled by lieut. Crole of the 11th lt. drgs., pr. m'general Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 5th Decr. - -	700	0	0
Decr. 18.	By cash received of Messrs. Macdonald and Campbell, being so much reserved out of the purchase money of an ensigncy in the 92nd regt., pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 6th Novr. 1823 - - -	133	5	0
		£3,686	9	3
1824.				
	By Balance brought down -	2,446	9	3
Jany. 24.	Cash received of ensign Tait, half pay 78th regt., for his restoration to full pay, pr. m'general Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 6th February 1824 - -	98	17	6
Feby. 7.	By cash received of W. D. Sheriff, esqr., difference for the purchase of a cornetcy in the 13th lt. dgns. for ensign Fredk. Hart, of the 63rd regt., pr. m'general Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 13th inst. - -	390	0	0
Feby 9.	By cash received of Messrs. Praeds & Co. for the purchase of an ensigncy in the 63rd regiment for Mr. A. Muckworth, pr. M. General Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 13th instant -	450	0	0
	By cash received, being so much reserved out of the purchase money of cornetcy 7th dn. gds. for Mr. Payne, in succession to Lieut. Westenra, 8th hussars, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 24th March 1824 - - - -	207	6	8
	By cash received, being so much lodged by Lieut. Stevens, half-pay 60th regiment, for restoration to full pay, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 10th April 1824	210	0	0
	By cash received of Mr. Goold for exchange to full-pay, for Lieut. Keogh half-pay 57th regiment, per Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 10th April 1824 - -	166	15	0
May 11.	By cash received of J. Bevan, Esq., being the difference received by Lt. Furlong on his exchanging to half-pay 43rd regt., per Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 14th May 1824 - - -	66	15	0
	By cash received, being so much lodged for the purchase of a lieutenancy for Cornet Broadhead, 7th hussars, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 9th Augst. 1824 - -	350	0	0

Dr. Cr.

1824.		£ s. d.	1824.		£ s. d.
July 6.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Susan Jones, widow of the late Captain T. A. Jones, of the 19th regiment, in lieu of an ensigncy which was to have been sold for her benefit, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 18th June 1824 - -	400 0 0	Septr. 11.	By cash received, being so much lodged by Ensign Russell on half-pay 6th regiment, for an exchange to full pay, per Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 24th August 1824 - - -	98 17 6
July 26.	To cash paid the order of Miss Catherine Carmichael, in further part of the purchase money of the company which was to have been appropriated for her benefit as daughter of the late genl. Carmichael, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 26th July 1824 - - - - -	350 0 0		By cash received, purchase money of ensigncy 99th regt. for Mr. Richard Gibbons, per Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 18th Decr. 1824 - - -	450 0 0
				By cash received, difference lodged for cornetcy 4th lt. dns. for Ensign Ramsbottom 99th regt., pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 18th Decr. 1824 - - -	390 0 0
August 21.	To cash paid the order of Lt.-Colonel Hastings, inspecting field officer at Glasgow, for the benefit of the orphan child of the late lieut. Coates, 71st regt., per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 9th August 1824 - -	100 0 0		By cash received, purchase money for cornetcy 11th lt. dns. for Mr. Wm. Handley, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 18th Decr. -	840 0 0
				By cash received, amount charged Lt. Sidley half-pay for his restoration to full-pay, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 18th Decr. 1824 - - -	166 15 0
Sept. 28.	To cash paid Francis Dighton, Esqr., for the benefit of Mr. George Robert Hull, son of the late m'general Trevor Hull, in consequence of his destitute situation, per H.R.H. the Com.-in-Chief's order, 11th Septr. 1824. - - - - - -	50 0 0		By cash received, purchase money for cornetcy 14th lt. dns. for Mr. J. A. Henderson, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 24th Decr. 1824 - - -	840 0 0
Oct. 4.	To cash paid Mrs. Maria Cox, widow of the late lt.-colonel Cox, 69th foot, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 27th Septr. 1824	100 0 0	Decr. 20.	By cash received of Mr. Ashley for majority 21st regiment for Bt. Lt. Col. Thomas 27th regiment, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 24th Decr. 1824 - -	1,400 0 0
Oct. 18.	To cash paid Angus Macdonald, Esq., for the use of the widow and children of the late lt.-col. Popham, depy.-qr.-mr.-general, to complete the value of the commission intended to be appropriated for their benefit, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 11th Octr. 1824 - -	500 0 0		By cash received of Mr. Ashley for company 27th regiment for Lt. Vandeleur, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 24th Decr. 1824 -	1,100 0 0
				By cash received, difference lodged for lieutenancy 27th regt. for ensign Johnstone, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 24th Decr. 1824	250 0 0
Novr. 22.	To cash paid Miss Harriet Wiseman, for the benefit of her mother and self, they being the sister and niece of the late lt.-colonel Wiseman, 91st regt., and reduced to great distress by his death, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 19th Novr. 1824 - - - -	100 0 0			
Novr. 26.	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah McPherson, widow of the late lieut. McPherson, half-pay 77th regt., for the benefit of herself and child, in consideration of their distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 22nd Novr. - - -	25 0 0			
	Balance carried forward -	5,396 15 11			
		10,021 15 11			10,021 15 11
1825.			1825.		
Jany. 14.	To cash paid lt.-general Goldie, for the use of the widow of the late major Silver, 88th regt., who was killed at the battle of Busaco, towards equipping her son as a cadet going to Madras, Mrs. Silver being in pecuniary embarrassments, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 11th Jany. 1825 - - - -	150 0 0		By balance brought down -	5,396 15 11
				By cash received, being so much reserved out of 2nd lieutenancy in succession to Captain Barrington, 60th regiment, per Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 7th Jany. 1825 - -	300 0 0
			Jany. 27.	By cash received of Macdonald & Co. for ensigncy 27th regt. for the Honble. Robert Howard, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 19th January 1825 - - -	450 0 0
February 2.	To cash paid the order of Mrs. Henrietta Prevost, widow of the late m'genl. Prevost, in consideration of the embarrassment under which she labours, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 20th January 1825 - - - - - -	500 0 0		By cash received, amt., lodged for the removal of Ensign Shelley of the 15th regiment to 2nd lieutenancy in the rifle brigade, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 15th Feby. 1825 - - -	50 0 0
Feb. 3.	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah McPherson, widow of the late lieut. D. McPherson, ½-pay 77th regt., in consideration of the distress under which she still labours, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 31st Jan. 1825 -	25 0 0	February 4.	By cash received of Lord Blayney for lieutenancy 89th regt. for 2nd Lieut. the Honble. C. D. Blayney, Rifle Brigade, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 15th Feb. 1825 - - - -	200 0 0

Dr.

1825.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 22.	To cash paid the bill of Dr. L. S. Dunne, being for the use of the three orphan children of the late Captain T. D. Dunne of the Ceylon regt., in consideration of the distress under which they labour, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 8th inst.	500	0	0
Feb. 23.	To cash paid the order of Mrs. Johanna M. Munn, mother of the late Ensign Munn of the 60th regt., in lieu of an ensigncy which was to have been appropriated to be sold for her benefit, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 19th February 1825 - - -	400	0	0
Feb. 23.	To cash paid Mrs. Eliza Copson, widow of the late colonel Copson, 5th regt., in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of her case, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 19th Febry. 1825 - - -	500	0	0
Feb. 24.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Elizth. Champion, widow of the late major J. C. Champion, 21st regt., for the benefit of herself and family, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances which attended the major's death, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 31st Jany. 1825 - - - -	2,000	0	0
Feb. 28.	To cash paid Miss Mary Marlay, daughter of the late colonel Wm. Marlay, deputy-quarter-master-general in India, for the benefit of herself, sisters, and brother, in consequence of the embarrassment they labour under, per H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief's order, 18th instant - - - -	1,200	0	0
March 16.	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah Knight, sister of the late lieut. Charles Roberts, 34th regt., as a compensation for any claim to the difference between the ensigncy and lieutenancy in her brother's succession, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 11th instant - - - - -	100	0	0
March 19.	To cash paid Mrs. Molle, widow of the late colonel Molle, 46th regt., being so much ordered to be paid to her for the benefit of herself and children, in consequence of their peculiar circumstances, per H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 16th instant - - - - -	500	0	0
March 22.	To cash paid Mrs. Gell, widow of the late captain Gell, of the royal regt., in consequence of the distress under which she labours, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 15th instant - - - - -	300	0	0
March 29.	To cash paid Mrs. Barbara Eliza Perry, widow of captain Perry, 38th regt., in consequence of the distress under which she labours, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 24th inst. - - - - - -	500	0	0
April 7.	To cash paid Mrs. Mary Anne Mercer, widow of captain Mercer, on the half-pay of the garrison company, in consequence of the distress under which she is represented to labour, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 31st March. - -	500	0	0
April 15.	To cash paid the widow, Mrs. Catherine Jane Sheechy, of the late captain Sheechy, of the 89th, in consequence of the distress under which she is represented to labour, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 19th Febry. 1825 - - -	500	0	0

Cr.

1825.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 4.	By cash received being so much reserved out of the lieutenancy 1st dn. gds. in succession to Captain Hill of the 9th regt., after crediting him with 678*l.* 15*s.*, the sum for which he was allowed to sell, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 4th March 1825	281	5	0
	By cash received, purchase money of cornetcy 1st dn. gds. for Mr. Tyssen, in succession to captain Hill, 9th regt., being to complete 1,121*l.* 15*s.*, ordered to be reserved out of the purchase money of his company, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 4th March, 1825 - - - -	840	0	0
March 11.	By cash received, of Lt. Waymouth, half-pay 7th Lt. Dns., on being restored to full-pay of infantry, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 21st April 1825 -	166	15	0
April 15.	By cash received of Lieut. Alex. Clerk, half-pay 22nd regt., on restoration to full-pay, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 25th March 1825 - - - - -	166	15	0
	By cash received, purchase money of cornetcy 4th lt. dns, to which Mr, Edwd. Harvey was appointed, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 9th April 1825 -	840	0	0
April 20.	By cash received of Hodson & Sons for cornetcy 8th hussars for Mr. Goodrich Shedden, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 23rd April 1825 - - - - -	840	0	0
	By cash received of the Honble. Lt. Sinclair, on the half-pay 95th regt., on account of his restoration to full pay, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 14th May 1825 - - - -	166	15	0
	By cash received of Coutts & Co. for exchange to full-pay for Ensign Ronald Macdonald, half-pay 91st regt., pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 14th May 1825	98	17	6
	By cash received, difference for purchase of a lieutenancy for 2nd Lieutenant Ramsden of the Rifle Brigade, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 30th May 1825 - - - - -	200	0	0
	By cash received, purchase money 2nd lieutenancy Rifle Brigade for Mr. Robt. Walpole, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 18th June 1825 - - - -	500	0	0
June 15.	By cash received of G. S. Collyer, Esqr., for cornetcy 12 lancers, for Mr. Fred. W. Hamilton, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 18th June 1825 - - - - -	840	0	0
	By cash received, sum lodged on account of appointment to full-pay for Lt. Cochrane, half-pay 3rd foot-guards, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 18th June -	350	0	0
June 18.	By cash received of Messrs. Maude to complete 365*l.* for Lt. Cochrane's exchange to full-pay as above - - - - -	15	0	0
	By cash received, purchase money of 2nd Lieutcy. Rifle Brigade, for Mr. W. S. Tollemache, pr. M.-General Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 28th June 1825 -	500	0	0
	By cash received for ensigncy 15th regt. for Mr. L. Tollemache, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 18th June - - - -	450	0	0
	By cash received, sum lodged for lieutenancy 62nd foot, for ensign Bouverie - - -	250	0	0
July 16	By cash received for purchase of lieutcy. rifle brigade, for 2nd lieut. Maister, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 9th inst. -	200	0	0

Dr.

1825.		£	s.	d.
May 3.	To cash paid the order of the Revd. Archdeacon Cambridge, being so much directed to be paid to him for the benefit of the grandchildren of the late major Mackay, who served in the army 45 yrs., in consequence of their distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 23rd April 1852	100	0	0
May 6.	To cash paid Mr. J. H. Palmer, atty. to Mr. Francis L'Herondel, late lieut. 22nd regt., in lieu of an ensigncy, which was to have been appropriated to be sold for his benefit, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 25th April 1825	400	0	0
May 13.	To cash paid W. H. Ker, esqr., for the use of Mrs. Christiana Nairne, mother of capt. Nairne, late of the 49th regt., in lieu of a lieutcy., which was to have been sold for the benefit of herself and daughters, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 7th May 1825	550	0	0
May 18.	To cash paid lt.-general Goldie's receipt (the money laid out in his name, in new 4 pr. cents.), for so much ordered to be paid to him for the benefit of the orphan children of the late major Silver, 88th regt., in consideration of their distressed state, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 30th April 1825	400	0	0
June 6.	To cash paid Mr. Talbot's bill, being for a donation ordered to be paid through him for the use of the two sisters and nephew of the late lt.-col. O. Toote, in consideration of the distress under which they labour, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 14th May	500	0	0
June 16.	To cash paid the bill of Dr. L. S. Dunne, being amount of additional sum granted to the three orphan children of the late Captain Dunne, of the Ceylon regt., pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 11th May 1825	150	0	0
June 17.	To cash paid Mr. Barrow, late bt.-major 15th regt., in consideration of the embarrassments under which he labours, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in Chief's order, 13 June 1825	200	0	0
June 20.	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah S. McPherson, widow of the late lt. D. M. McPherson, half-pay 77th regt., in consideration of the distress under which herself and child still labour, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 17th June 1825	50	0	0
June 22.	To cash paid the order of major Anderson, late 11th lt. drs., being so much directed to be paid to him towards the maintenance and education of the children of the late qr.-mr. Anderson, half-pay 22nd lt. dns., in consideration of their distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 14th June 1825	500	0	0
June 23.	To cash paid the bill of Misses Ann, Jane, Elizabeth, Christiana, Mary, Charlotte, and Caroline Howard, in consideration of their distressed situation, and of the loss of the difference paid by their late brother upon his being restored to full-pay in the 59th regt., pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 4th June 1825	200	0	0

Cr.

1825.		£	s.	d.
July 23.	By cash received for lieutenancy for ensign R. Macdonald, 80th regt., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 18th June	250	0	0
	By cash received, sum lodged for 2nd lieutenancy, for Mr. Hedges White, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 9th July 1825.	500	0	0
	By cash received, sum lodged for restoration to full-pay for ensign Spalding, half-pay 84th foot, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 18th July	98	17	6
Augst. 24.	By cash received, sum lodged for ensigncy 24th regt., for Mr. Henry Young, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 18th July	450	0	0
	By cash received of Mr. Rochfort, for exchange to full-pay for Lieut. Payne, on the half-pay of the rifle brigade, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 26th Augst. 1825	166	15	0
	By cash received, difference lodged for exchange to full-pay for captain St. George, on half-pay unattached, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 26th August	511	0	0
	By cash received, purchase money lodged for an ensigncy 93rd regt., for Mr. John R. Johnstone, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 30th Septr.	450	0	0
	By cash received, difference lodged for exchange to full-pay for lieutenant Keating, half-pay Royal West India rangers, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 21st October 1825	365	0	0
	By cash received, difference lodged for exchange to full-pay, rifle brigade, for captain Robt. Ferguson, half-pay unattached, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 26th Novr. 1825	511	0	0
	By cash received, difference lodged for lieutenancy 60th regt., for 2nd lieut. Evans, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 10th December 1825	200	0	0
	By cash received, purchase money 2nd lieutcy. 60th regt., for Mr. Edward Chambers, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 10th Decr.	500	0	0
	Carried forward	17,104	15	11

Dr. Cr.

1825.		£	s.	d.	1825.		£	s.	d.
						Brought forward -	17,104	15	11
June 30.	To cash paid Miss Catherine Carmichael, daughter of the late general Carmichael, to complete the value of a company which was to have been sold for her benefit, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 24th June - - - - -	350	0	0					
July 15.	To cash paid Mrs. Anne Stewart, widow of the late bt.-major Stewart, 91st regt., in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case of herself and children, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 19th June - - - - -	500	0	0					
July 16.	To cash paid Mrs Macnamara, widow of the late lieut. Macnamara, half-pay 32nd regt., in consideration of the distress of herself and child, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 6th July - - - - -	50	0	0					
July 18.	To cash paid Mrs. Eliza Newton, widow of the late major Newton, half-pay 1 garrison battalion, in consideration of the distress of herself and two daughters, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 16th June - - - - - -	100	0	0					
July 20.	To cash paid Mrs. Marianne Colett McPherson, wife of Mr. McPherson, late a captain in the 17th regt., in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of her case, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 15th July - - - - - -	100	0	0					
July 21.	To cash paid Mrs. Munro, through Messrs. Fairlie & Co., daughter of the late col. Marlay, depy.-qr.-mr.-general, for the benefit of herself, sisters, and brother, in consequence of their peculiar situation - - - - -	600	0	0					
July 22.	To cash paid the bill of Eleanor Crean, Elizabeth Hanton, and Jane Smith, sisters of the late lt.-colonel Warren, 47th regt., in consequence of their distressed situation, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 8th July - - - - - -	250	0	0					
	To cash paid Francis Dighton, Esqr., for the use of Mrs. Martha Gardener, widow of the late lt. Gardener, of the 1st veteran battalion, in consideration of her distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 20th July - -	20	0	0					
July 26.	To cash paid the order of Mrs. Margaret Brereton, in part value of a company which was to have been sold for the benefit of herself and children, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 6th July - - -	350	0	0					
July 27.	To cash paid major-general Sir Thomas Bradford, for the benefit of Donald Finlayson, a fisherman at Thurso, in consideration of his having lost three sons in the army, two of them commissioned officers, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 23rd May 1825 - -	100	0	0					
August 1.	To cash paid Mrs. Elizth. Morrison, mother of the late surgeon Morrison, 90th regt., in consideration of her distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 26th July - -	100	0	0					
	To cash paid, 11 July, Mrs. Elizth. Rathbone, widow of the late lieut. Rathbone, half-pay 20th lt. dns., in consideration of her distressed situation, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 6th July - - -	100	0	0		Carried forward - -	17,104	15	11

Dr.

1825.		£ s. d.
Septr. 13.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Eleanor Crean, Mrs. Eliza Hanlon, and Mrs. Henrietta Jane Smyth, to complete the sum of 500*l.*, allowed to be applied to their relief, as sisters of the late lt.-col. Warren, 47th regt., per H R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 5th Septr. 1825 - - - - - -	250 0 0
Octr. 1.	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah Fernandez, mother of lieut. Fernandez, 4th regt., in consideration of her distress, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in Chief's order, 28th Septr. 1825 - - - -	100 0 0
	To cash paid Mrs. Donaldson's order, being the amount allowed to her as widow of the late captain Donaldson, 92nd regt., in consequence of her distressed situation, per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 28th Septr. - - - - - -	400 0 0
Octr. 7.	To cash paid the bill of Misses Mary and Christiana Urquhart, being in consideration of the distress which they suffer, in consequence of having each advanced 185*l.* towards the purchase money of the late lt. Urquhart's ensigncy, 33rd regt., per H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 22nd Septr. -	370 0 0
Octr. 8.	To cash paid Mrs. Mellis, widow of the late lt. Mellis, 60th regt., in consideration of her embarrassed circumstances, and in aid of the equipment of her son, who is proceeding to India, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 9th Septr. - - -	100 0 0
Octr. 17.	To cash paid The Revd. Archdeacon Cambridge, Sir Jas. Cockburn, Bt., and Lt. Col. Valiant, being so much ordered to be applied through them to the use of the orphan nephews and nieces of the late Captain Mackay, 70th regiment, in consideration of their distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 6th Octr. - - - - -	500 0 0
	To cash paid (23rd Septr.) Mrs. Elizth. Ellis, widow of the late Lieut. E. G. Ellis of the 1st West India regt., in consideration of the distress of herself and children, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 6th 6th Septr. 1825 - -	100 0 0
Novr. 25.	To cash paid Mr. George Mackenzie, late major 23rd regiment, in consideration of his distress, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 19th Novr. -	100 0 0
Decr. 7.	To cash paid Mr. Robert Dighton for the use of Mrs. Susan C. Wadman whose father and brother were officers in the service, in consideration of the distress under which she labours, pr. H.R.H's order, 5th Decr. - - - -	20 0 0
	Balance carried down -	1,819 15 11
		17,104 15 11
1826.		
Jany. 6.	To cash paid Mrs. Carthew, widow of the late Captain Carthew, 39th regt., in consideration of her distressed situation, pr. H. R. H.'s letter, 4th Jany. 1826 - - -	500 0 0
Jany. 10.	To cash paid Mrs. Jones, wife of qr. mr. Jones, late of the 44th regiment, in consideration of the distress of herself and family, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 30th Decr. 1825 - - - - -	50 0 0

Cr.

1825.		£ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	17,104 15 11
		17,104 15 11
1826.		
	By balance brought down - -	1,819 15 11
	By cash received, sum lodged for purchase of ensy. in Royal African Colonial corps, for Mr. Edwd. Waring, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 24th Decr. 1825 -	450 0 0
	By cash received, sum lodged for exchange to full-pay for lt.-Edwd. Newton on half-pay unattached, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 24th Decr. 1825 - -	365 0 0

Dr.

1826.		£	s.	d.
Jany. 26.	To cash paid Mr. Maxwell, late a captain in the 18th regiment, in consideration of the distressed situation of himself & family, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 24th Jan. 1826	100	0	0
	To cash paid Mrs. Gray's bill, being so much ordered to be paid to her as sister of the late M. General G. Johnstone, in consideration of the distress of herself and daughter, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 12th Jany. -	1,000	0	0
Feby. 3.	To cash paid Fras. Dighton, Esq., for the use of Mr. McCullogh, late assistant-surgeon 84th regt., in consideration of the distressed situation of himself and family, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 31st Jany. 1826 - - - -	100	0	0
	To cash paid Mrs. Vincent, widow of the late lieut. Vincent, 48th regt., in consideration of the distressed situation of herself & children, pr. H.R.H.'s order 23rd Novr. 1825 - -	100	0	0
Feby. 11.	To cash paid Messrs. Paxtons & Co., for the use of Mrs. Charlotte J. Rivers, formerly widow of lt. col. Ronald Campbell, 72nd regt., in part of the value of a company which was to have been appropriated to be sold for the benefit of herself & children, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 7th instant - -	700	0	0
Feby. 28.	To cash paid Mrs. M. Johnston, widow of the late bt. lt. col. Arthur Johnston on the half-pay in consideration of her distressed situation, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order 11th inst.	500	0	0
March 17.	To cash paid the mother & sisters of the late Major Charleton, 92nd regt., in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of their case, pr. H.R.H. the Comr. in-Chief's order, 21st Feby. -	500	0	0
March 23.	To cash paid Mrs. Codd, widow of lt. Codd, 66th regt., in consequence of the distressed situation of herself & children, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order 17th inst. - -	100	0	0
April 17.	To cash paid lieut. C. Allen, 6th regt., in part of the sum which was to have been paid to his sisters for the loss they sustained by his misfortune, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 15th inst. - - -	300	0	0
May 2.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Harriett McColla, widow of the late ensign Mc Colla, who died on the half-pay 99th regt., in consideration of the distress of herself & children, pr. H.R.H's order, 5th May -	50	0	0
June 3.	To cash paid qr. mr. Reynolds, half-pay 1st W. I. regt, in consideration of the distress of himself & family, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 30th May 1826 - -	50	0	0
June 8.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Margaret Coates, widow of captain Coates, 89th regt., in consideration of the distressed situation of herself and children, pr. H.R.H.'s the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 19th May 1826 -	500	0	0
June 15	To cash paid Mrs. Marian Colette McPherson, wife of captain McPherson, late of the 17th regt., for the benefit of herself and children, pr. H.R.H.'s order 12th June (in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of Mrs. Mc.P.'s case) - -	400	0	0
June 17	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah Sherwin, late housekeeper at the royal military college, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of her case, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 26th May - - -	100	0	0

Cr.

1826.		£	s.	d.
	By cash received, sum lodged in part purchase of 2nd lieutenancy 60th regt., for Mr. J. W. Cross, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 30th Decr. 1825 - - -	50	0	0
	By cash recd., further sum do	50	0	0
	By cash recd., sum lodged for purchase of ensiy. in the 39th regt., for Mr. Augustus Berkeley, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 14th January - -	450	0	0
Feby. 1.	By cash received, difference for exchange to full-pay for lt.-Mason, half-pay unattached 4th regt., pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 4th Feby. - - -	365	0	0
Feby. 6.	By cash received, difference for exchange to full-pay 10th lt. dns., for lt. Nicholson on half-pay unattached, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 28th Jany. 1826 -	855	0	0
	By cash received, purchase money ensigncy 3rd foot for Mr. Robt. Turton, per Sir H. Taylor's letter, 8th April 1826 - -	450	0	0
	By cash received, sum lodged for an exchange to full pay for lt. Francis Price on half-pay unattached, per Sir H. Taylor's letter, 8th April 1826 - -	365	0	0
	By cash received, sum lodged for restoration to full-pay of cornet Hall, half-pay 21st lt. dns., per Sir H. Taylor's letter, 8th April	150	0	0
	By cash received, difference for purchase of a lieutenancy for Ensign Budd, 14th regt., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 8th Apr.	250	0	0
	By cash received, sum remaining out of purchase money, ensigncy 20th regt. for Mr. Stephens, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 8th April	100	0	0
April 25.	By cash received, purchase money ensigncy 71st regt., for Mr. Fras. Dobson, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 24th April - -	450	0	0
	By cash received of Mr Price out of the produce of Captain Brownson's compy., 95th regt., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 24th inst. - - - - - -	300	0	0
	By cash received, sum lodged for exchange to full-pay 60th regt. for Major A. F. Ellis, half-pay, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 9th June 1826 - - - -	949	0	0
	By cash received, sum lodged for exchange to full-pay for lieut. Twigg, half-pay 18th hussars, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 17th June 1826 - - - -	166	15	0
June 28.	By cash received of John Kirkland, Esq., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 17th inst. - - - -	206	5	6
	By cash received, sum lodged for ensigncy 78th regt., for Mr. Wm. Alvares, pr, Sir H. Taylor's letter, 11th July - -	450	0	0
	By cash received, difference for lieutenancy for Ensign Bull, 78th foot, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 11th July - - -	250	0	0
	By cash received, for restoration to full-pay for cornet McMurdo, half-pay 21st lt. dns., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 11th July -	150	0	0
July 10.	By cash received of Mr. Window for exchange to full-pay for Cornet Grant, half-pay 3rd dn. gds., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 11th July - - - -	150	0	0
July 14.	By cash received of Macdonald & Co., for exchange to full-pay 48th foot for Captain Skirrow, half-pay 53rd, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 11th inst. - -	511	0	0

Dr.

1826.		£			1826.		£	s.	d.
June 20.	To cash paid captn. J. P. Stewart, royal navy, in part of the sum of £500, promised to be issued for the benefit of the daughter and youngest son of the late major Wood, half-pay 71st regt., pr. H.R.H.'s order, 24th May 1826 - - - -	50	0	0		By cash received, sum lodged for ensigncy 14th regt., for Mr. F. Fenwick, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 18th July - -	450	0	0
						By cash received, sum lodged by Ensign Shortt for restoration to full-pay 33rd regt., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 1st August -	150	0	0
" "	To cash paid Mrs. Cox, widow of the late lieut.-colonel Cox, of the 69th regt., in consideration of the melancholy state to which she is reduced, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 12th June - - -	100	0	0		By cash received, difference for exchange to full-pay 58th regt., for major Ford, unattached, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 1st August	949	0	0
						By cash received, purchase money of cornetcy 1st dn. gds., for Mr. S. A. Bayntun, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 1st August - -	840	0	0
" "	To cash paid lieut.-genl. Thomas Browne, for the benefit of the widow of the late lt.-colonel Nixon, late of the 44th regt., in consequence of the embarrassment under which she labours, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 7th June - - - -	500	0	0		By cash received, difference for exchange to full-pay 56th regt., for capt. Mitchell unattached, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 1st August - - - -	511	0	0
July 1.	To cash paid Mrs. Elizth. Lenn's order, being so much directed to be paid to her in consideration of the circumstances of her case as widow of captain Lenn, 50th regt., pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 20th June -	300	0	0		By cash received, part purchase money 2nd lieutcy. 60th regt., for Mr. J. B. Sergeant, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 1st August-	450	0	0
						By cash received, sum lodged for restoration to full-pay for lieut. Hawley, half-pay 14th foot, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 31st August - - - -	166	15	0
Augst. 15.	To cash paid Mrs. Evans, pr. recpt., in consideration of the expense incurred by her as widow of lt. col. Evans, 38th regt., in finding a passage for herself and children from the East Indies, pr. H.R.H. the Comr-in-Chief's order, 31st July 1826 - - -	500	0	0		By cash received, sum lodged by Mr. Penn on account of lt. & qr.-mr. Fenwick, Ceylon regt., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 31st August - - - -	166	15	0
						By cash recd., difference lodged for lieutcy. for cornet Villiers, 4th lt. dns., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 26th Septr. - - -	350	0	0
Septr. 2.	To cash paid Mr. Wm. Mair, in consideration of the difficulties under which he labours, and of his father having served 33 years in the army, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 30th Augst. 1826 - - -	20	0	0		By cash received, purchase money ensigncy 43d regt., for Mr. Johnson Ford, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 5th Octr. 1826	450	0	0
" 7.	To cash paid the order of Mrs. Anne Savage, widow of the late captn. Savage, 69th regt., for the use of herself and child, in consideration of their distressed state, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 30th Augst. -	500	0	0		By cash recd., so much received out of cornetcy 13th lt. dns., in succession to cornet Christie, promoted to an unattached lieutenancy, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 5th Octr. - - -	140	0	0
" 13.	To cash paid the bill of the rev. T. A. Methuen, brother of the late captn. Methuen, royal dns., being in part the sum of £1,000 to be allowed in consideration of the circumstances which attended the death of that officer, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 31st Augst. - - -	500	0	0		By cash recd., difference lodged for exchange to full-pay 68th regt., for captain H. R. Ferguson, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 5th October 1826 - -	511	0	0
						By cash recd., difference lodged for exchange to full-pay, 72d regt., for lt.-col. Arbuthnot, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 5th October 1826 - - -	1,314	0	0
Septr. 15.	To cash paid lieut. Edwards, 17th regt., in consideration of the services of the late b'general Edwards, his father, who fell at the assault at Bhurtpoor, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 30th August - -	500	0	0		By cash recd., difference lodged for exchange to full-pay 56th regt., for Captain Barclay, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 11th October - - - -	511	0	0
" 19.	To cash paid John Fernandez, esq., late captain 53rd regt., father of the late lieut. Fernandez, ½-pay 4th regt., in consideration of the distress under which himself and family are labouring, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 18th Sept. - -	300	0	0		By cash recd., sum lodged for exchange to full-pay, 36th regt., for Captain John Meade, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 16th October 1826 - - - -	511	0	0
						By cash recd., sum lodged for exchange to full-pay for Capt. Burdett, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 28th Octr. - - -	511	0	0
" "	To cash paid Mrs. Elizabeth Molyneux, widow of cornet Molyneux, ½-pay royal waggon train, in consideration of the distress under which herself and children are labouring, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 7th Sept. - -	300	0	0		By cash recd., sum lodged by Captn. Fisk previous to appointment as paymr., 17th lt. dns., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 19th October - - -	511	0	0
						By cash recd., sum lodged for enscy., 35th regt., for Mr. John Gay Alleyne, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 19th Decr. 1826	450		0
" 23.	To cash paid Mrs. Barclay, widow of the late col. De Laney Barclay, of the grenr. gds., in consideration of the services and situation of that officer, pr. H.R.H. he Comr.-in-Chief's order, 31st August - -	1,000	0	0		By cash recd., sum lodged for exchange to full-pay 90th regt., for Captain Marcus Slade, per Sir H. Taylor's letter, 19th Decr, - - - - -	511	0	0

Dr.

1826.		£	s.	d.
Septr. 23.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. L. Pagan, mother of the late capt. Pagan, 33rd regt., in consequence of the embarrassments of herself and two daughters, pr. H. R. H. the Comr-in-Chief's order, 9th Sept.	500	0	0
Septr. 30.	To cash paid Mrs. Sewell, for the purpose of being laid out in trust in the purchase of stock for the benefit of herself and children of the late ensign Sewell, 7th veteran battn., pr. direction of Sir Willoughby Gordon and H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 31st Augst. -	300	0	0
Oct. 4.	To cash paid Mrs. Alicia Hay, widow of the lieutenant Hay, 62nd regt., in consideration of her embarrassments, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 30th September 1826 -	100	0	0
— 14.	To cash paid Mrs. Christina Maclean, in consideration of her embarrassments from having maintained, and had the entire care of, the late lieut. Evan Mc. Pherson, half-pay Nova Scotia fencibles for some years, while labouring under severe illness, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 10th inst. - -	300	0	0
— 26.	To Cash paid the order of Mrs. Jane Sneyd to Messrs. Cockerell and Co., being the amount paid by her husband, captain Ralph Henry Sneyd, of the East India Company's service, in June 1821, for the exchange of his brother, lieut. Sneyd, from the 8th to the 18th lt. dns., but who died prior to the ex., pr. H. R. H.'s letter, 10th Octr. - . -	450	0	0
„ „	To cash paid Mrs. Grindley, widow of the late captn. Grindley, 54th regt., in consequence of the distress under which she labours, pr. H. R. H's. order, 24th October 1826 - -	500	0	0
Oct. 30.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Mary Ann Ross, widow of lt.-col. Ross, half-pay 91st regt., for the benefit of herself and children, pr. H. R. H.'s order, 25th September 1826 - - -	1,200	0	0
— 31.	To cash paid Mrs. Jane Eady, widow of lieut. Eady, on half-pay 50th regt., in consideration of her distressed situation, pr. H. R. H.'s letter, 27th Oct. - -	200	0	0
Nov. 8.	To cash paid m.-genl. Sir Jas. Lyons' bill, being for allowances granted to volts. W. Gordon, J. H. Fearon, J. H. Stewart, W. H. A. Robeson, R. T. Crosse, and S. T. G. Skeene, in consideration of their loss of baggage and sea stock on board the "Stentor" transport, proceeding to the west coast of Africa, pr. H. R. H.'s letter, 24th inst. -	245	0	0
— 4.	To cash paid brevet-major Edgeworth, late 35th regt., in consideration of the distress of himself and family, pr. H. R. H's. order, 27th Oct. - -	300	0	0
Nov. 16.	To cash paid Messrs. Paxtons, Cockerell and Co., for the use of Mrs. Charlotte J. Rivers, formerly widow of lt.-col., Campbell, 72nd regt., being the remainder of the value of a company which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of herself and children, pr. H. R. H.'s the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 12th October - -	800	0	0
Nov. 22.	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah Ann Mc' Pherson, widow of the late lieu. D. Mc Pherson, of the 31st regt., in consideration of her distress, pr. H. R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 20th inst. - -	50	0	0

Cr.

1826.		£	s.	d.
	By cash recd., sum lodged for exchange to full-pay 42nd regt., for captain John Murray Garthshore, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 19th Dec. 1826 - -	511	0	0
	Carried forward -	19,267	6	5

Dr.

1826.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 25.	To cash paid lieut. Chas. D. Allen, 6th regt., being the remainder of the sum which was to have been paid to his late sisters for the loss which they sustained by their brother's misfortune, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 15th inst. -	614	5	0
— 28.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, Miss Mary Taylor, and Miss Lucretia Taylor, sisters of the late lt.-general James Taylor, in consideration of their distress, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 3rd Novr. - -	500	0	0
" "	To cash paid the order of Mrs. Mary Light, widow of the late ensign Light, 12 veteran battl., in consideration of her distress, and to enable her to defray the funeral expenses of her late husband, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 18th Nov. -	50	0	0
— 30.	To cash paid captain Garvock, for the use of the son and two daughters of the late lt.-col. Thos. Williamson, half-pay 85th regt., in consideration of the distress under which they labour, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 25th Novr. -	500	0	0
Dec. 6.	To cash paid the bill of Misses Sarah and Elizth. Harrison, sisters of the late lieut. Harrison, Cape corps, in consideration of their distress, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 13th Novr. -	100	0	0
Dec. 16.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Catherine Maria Burrowes, widow of the late Capt. R. Burrowes of the 4th lt. dns., for the benefit of herself and child, in consideration of their distressed situation, pr. H.R.H.'s order, 24th Novr. 1826 - -	500	0	0
	Balance carried down - -	2,438	1	5
		19,267	6	5

Cr.

1826.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward - -	19,267	6	5
		19,267	6	5

1827.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah Ferguson, widow of Paymaster Ferguson, 78th regt., in consideration of her embarrassments, and for the equipment of her son for the East Indies, pr. H.R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 18th Novr. 1826 - -	100	0	0
March 1	To cash paid Mr. G. C. Macdonald, late captain royal staff corps, in consideration of the circumstances of his case, and in compensation for the money expended in the purchase of his commission, pr. his Grace the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 27th Feby. 1827 - - -	1,216	15	0
March 5.	To cash paid m.-genl. David Stewart, for the use of Mrs. Campbell, in consideration of her distress, and of her having lost four sons in the army, pr. his Grace the C.-in-Chief's order, 23rd Febry. 1827 -	100	0	0
March 10.	To cash paid Mr. Fowlis, atty. to Mrs. M. Brereton, widow of the late lt.-genl. Brereton, to complete the value of a company which his Royal Highness the late Comr.-in-Chief had ordered to be sold for her benefit, pr. his Grace's letter, 28th Feby. 1827 - - - -	600	0	0
March 19.	To cash paid Mrs. Harriet Clark, sister of the late captain Aveling, 77th regt., in consequence of her distress, pr. his Grace the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 28th Feby. '27 - - -	200	0	0

1827.		£	s.	d.
	By balance brought down -	2,438	1	5
	By cash received of Messrs. Hopkinson, for exchange to full-pay, for lieut. Wilson, in the 32nd regt., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 26th Decr. 1826 - - -	365	0	0
	By cash recd., sum lodged for exchange to full-pay 60th regt., for the Honble. captain George Upton, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 13th Feby. 1827 - -	511	0	0
	By cash recd., difference lodged by lt. Thos. H. Campbell for restoration to full-pay in the 4th regt., pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 13th Feby. 1827 -	365	0	0
	By cash recd., difference lodged for exchange to full-pay 7th Hussars, for Captain P. Dundas, per Sir H. Taylor's letter, 12th March 1827 - -	1,936	0	0
	By cash recd., sum lodged for ensigncy, 45th regt., for Mr. J. P. Meik, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 10th April - - - -	450	0	0
	By cash recd., difference lodged for company 45th regt., for lieut. Reid, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 10th April - -	1,100	0	0
	By cash recd., difference lodged for Major John Peddies' restoration to full-pay, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 10th April -	949	0	0
	By cash recd., difference lodged for exchange to full-pay, for Captain Trevelyan, half-pay unattached, pr. Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, 24th April '27 -	511	0	0

Dr. Cr.

1827.		£ s. d.	1827.		£ s. d.
				odged	
March 19.	To cash paid M. Coleman, esqr., on acct. of Mrs. Darley, widow of the late serjt.-major Darley, Coldstream gds., who died in French prison of wounds received on the 8th May 1793, to enable her to purchase an annuity in lieu of a pension of 21*l.* per annum, which she recd. from that date out of the private purse of H.R.H. the late Comr.-in-Chief, pr. his Grace the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 15th inst. - - - -	220 0 0		By cash recd., difference lt., for for lieutenancy, 45th reg Tay- ensign Coke, pr. Sir H. lor's letter, 14th May - -	250 0 0
				By cash recd., sum lodged for ensigncy 45th regt., for Mr. Clendinning, pr. Sir H. Taylor's letter, 14th May - -	450 0 0
				By cash received, difference lodged for exchange to full-pay 76th regt., for captain A. Hotham, per Sir H. Taylor's letter, 4th June - - - - -	511 0 0
March 24.	To cash paid the bill of Geo. Haldenby, &c. &c., brothers and sisters of the late lieut. Haldenby, 11th regt., in consideration of their distress, pr. his Grace the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 28th Feby. 1827 - -	300 0 0		By cash received, sum lodged by lt. Alexander Gordon, half-pay 34th regt., for restoration to full-pay, per Sir H. Taylor's letter, 2nd July - - -	166 15 0
				By cash received, sum lodged for lieutcy. 56th regt., for ens. Aylmer, per m.-genl. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 3rd Decr.	250 0 0
April 16.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. F. Hanna, widow of the late major Hanna, 56th regt., in lieu of the commission which the late Comr.-in-Chief had directed to be sold for the benefit of herself and children, pr. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 28th Feby. - -	400 0 0		By cash received, sum lodged for ensey. 56th regt., for Mr. Fras. Thos. Meech, per m.-genl. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 3rd Decr. - - - - - -	450 0 0
				By cash received, difference lodged for exchange to full-pay 22nd regt., for ens. Tupper, per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 3rd Decr. - - - - -	98 17 6
April 19.	To cash paid general Sir Alured Clarke, being in remuneration of the value of a chaplaincy in the 5th regt., in consequence of the death of the Rev. Wm. G. Edwards, late retired chaplain of that regt., pr. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 4th April -	500 0 0			
April 27.	To cash paid the draft of Mrs. Elizth. Barclay, widow of the late colonel De Lancey Barclay, grenr. gds., being the remainder of the 2,000*l.* which H.R.H. the late Comr.-in-Chief had directed to be issued to her, in aid of a provision to be made for their daughter, per the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 28th Feby. - - -	1,000 0 0			
May 1.	To cash paid Mrs. Margaret O'Connell, widow of the late lieut. O'Connell, 7th vet. battn., in consideration of the distress of herself and daughters, pr. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 30th April - - -	100 0 0			
May 12.	To cash paid Sir Jno. Sherbrooke, for the use of the two children of the late Major A. Ligertwood, 60th regt., and in lieu of a commission which the late Comr.-in-Chief had directed to be appropriated for them, pr. the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 28th Feby. - - -	400 0 0			
May 4.	To cash paid Miss. F. J. Armstrong, sister of the late ens. Armstrong, 45th regt., in consideration of the distress of herself and mother, pr. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 30th April -	450 0 0			
May 22.	To cash paid lt.-genl. Sir Thos. Hislop, for the benefit of the daughter and youngest son of the late Major Wood, half-pay 71st regt., and to complete the sum of 500*l.* which H.R.H. the late Comr.-in-Chief had directed to be issued for their benefit, pr. the Comr.-in-Chief's order -	450 0 0			
May 29.	To cash paid Mrs. Clarissa Murray, widow of the late Captain Murray, of the 91st regt., for the benefit of herself and child, in consideration of the distress under which they labour; pr. the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 31st March - - - -	300 0 0		Carried forward - -	£10,801 13 1

Dr.

1827.		£	s.	d.
June 4.	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah F. Mellis, widow of the late lieut. Mellis, of the 60th regt., in consideration of her embarrassment, and to enable her to return to Scotland, pr. the Secretary-at-War's order, 1st June 1827 -	50	0	0
June 15.	To cash paid Mr. Andrew Douglas Stackpoole's (son of the late bt. lt.-col. Stackpoole, 45th regt.), order to Coutts & Co., pr. Lord Palmerston's letter, 4th June - - - -	1,000	0	0
	To cash paid Mrs. M. A. Keating, being so much ordered to be paid to her by the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 12th April 1827, in consideration of her son, the late lt. B. Keating, 56th regt., having died within a few days after he had purchased his promotion - - - -	250	0	0
Aug. 3.	To cash paid lt.-col. the Honble. R. Clive, to complete the value of a captn. lieutenancy of dragoons, pr. the Secretary-at-War's order, 9th July 1827 -	232	10	0
Aug. 15.	To cash paid Mr. F. G. Fennell, late lieut. half-pay 87th regt., in consideration of the distress occasioned to him by the failure of his agent, Mr. Window, who had received the purchase money of his commission and authorized his drawing for the balance, but who becoming insolvent the bill drawn by Mr. Fennell was returned protested, pr. the Secretary-at-War's order, 14th August - -	691	14	1
Sept. 18.	To cash paid lt.-col. Meyrick Shawe, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late lt.-col. Matthew Shawe, 87th regt., in consideration of their distress, pr. His Grace the Comr.-in-Chief's order, 10th inst. - - - - - -	500	0	0
Oct. 24.	To cash paid Mrs. Dorothea Ellen King's bill, being so much ordered to be paid to her as the widow of Captain King, late of the 20th regt., in consideration of the distress of herself and children, per His Grace the Comr.-in-Chief's letter, 6th inst. - - - -	100	0	0
Nov. 3.	To cash paid the bill of Lord Arthur Hill and Wm. Edmund Reilly, Esq., trustees for the widow and child of the late lt.-col. Stackpoole, 45th regt., pr. the Secy.-at-War's letters, 4th June 1827, and 14th August 1827 - - - - - -	800	0	0
	To balance brought down -	840	14	10
		10,801	13	11
1828.				
April 3.	To cash paid Messrs. Child & Co., pr. order of Mrs. Sarah Pigott, being so much directed to be paid to her, as mother of the late Captn. Pigott, 77th regt., in part of 300*l.* which his late R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief had directed to be appropriated for her benefit, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 29th March 1828	150	0	0
April 17.	To cash paid Mrs. A. Ovens, mother of the late Captn. Ovens, 57th regt., being so much directed to be paid to her in part of 500*l.* which his late R. H. the Comr.-in-Chief had ordered to be appropriated for her benefit, per Lord Hill's letter, 29th March 1828	250	0	0

Cr.

1827.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward - -	10,801	13	11
		10,801	13	11
1828.				
	By balance brought down - -	840	14	10
	By cash received, sum lodged for major F. W. Culling Smith's exchange to full-pay, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 12th February - - - - -	949	0	0
	By cash received, sum lodged by lt. Robt. Wm. Cocke, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 20th February - - - - -	166	15	0
	By cash received, sum remaining out of half-pay company, appropriated to be sold to pay major Maclean, of the royal African corps, the difference for a majority on retiring from the service, per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 29th Feby. 1828 -	400	0	0

Dr. Cr.

1828.		£	s.	d.	1828.		£	s.	d.
April 17.	To cash paid major-general John Macdonald, on account of Mrs. Mary Sime, sister of the late Captain Skeil, of the 1st battn. rifle brigade, in part of 400*l.* which his late R. Hs. the Comr.-in-Chief had ordered to be appropriated for her benefit, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 29th March 1828	200	0	0		By cash recd., difference lodged for lieutenancy for ensign Russell, 2nd W. I. regt., pr. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 18th April	250	0	0
						By cash recd., purchase money ensy. 2nd W. I. regt., for Mr. James Findlay, pr. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 18th April	450	0	0
April 29.	To cash paid Jas. Daly, Esqre., M.P., for the benefit of the widow of lt.-col. Peter Daly, of the late 4th vetn. battalion and formerly governor of Galway, in part of 500*l.* which his late R. Hs. the Comr.-in Chief ordered to be appropriated for that purpose, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 29th March	250	0	0		By cash recd., sum lodged for 2nd lieutcy., Ceylon regt., for Mr. Hardisty, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 17th June	500	0	0
						By cash recd., for 2nd lieutcy. 23rd regt., for the Honble. Mr. Saville, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 17th June	500	0	0
						By cash recd., for ensy., 45th regt., for Mr. Mello, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 17th June	450	0	0
May 1.	To cash paid Mr. Heny. Hardman, for the benefit of the widow of Captn. Hardman, late 38th foot, in part of 500*l.*, which His late Royal Highness the Comr.-in-Chief had ordered to be appropriated for that purpose, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 29th March 1828	250	0	0		By cash recd., for ensy.,73rd regt., for Mr. Skene, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 17th June	450	0	0
						By cash recd., for ensigncy, 2nd W. I. regt., for Mr. Brittlebank, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 17th June	450	0	0
						By cash recd., sum remaining out of ensy. royals, purchased by Mr. Gordon, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 17th June	248	5	0
May 6.	To cash paid the Earl of Lauderdale's order, being for so much directed to be paid to his Lordship, for the benefit of the widow of col. Jas. Maitland, 84th regiment, in part of 1,000*l.*, which his late R. Hs. the Comr.-in-Chief had promised should be paid for the use of herself and child, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 30th April	150	0	0		By cash recd., sum lodged for ensigncy, 2nd W. I. regt., for Mr. Ricard, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 17th June	450	0	0
						By cash recd., purchase money of ensy., 32nd regt., for Mr. Dillon, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 9th July	450	0	0
May 9.	To cash paid Jones & Co., by order of Mrs. Evans, widow of the late lt.-col. Evans, 38th regt., being in part of 500*l.*, which his late R. Hs. the Comr.-in-Chief had promised should be appropriated for the benefit of herself and children, pr. lord Hill's letter, 30th April 1828	150	0	0		By cash recd., purchase money of ensy., 89th regt., for Mr. Hay, pr. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 5th August 1828	450	0	0
						By cash recd., sum lodged for lieutenancy, 41st regt., for 2nd lieut. King, staff corps, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 12th August	200	0	0
May 27.	To cash paid Mrs. Anderson, being so much ordered to be paid to her as widow of the late Captn. Anderson, 45th regt., in part of 500*l.*, which the late Comr.-in-Chief had promised to appropriate for the benefit of herself and child, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 30th April	150	0	0		By cash recd., sum retained out of ensigncy 6th regt, in succession to lt. Ferguson, 7th foot, per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 9th Septr. 1828	50	0	0
						By cash recd., difference lodged for 2nd lieutcy 60th reg., for the Honble. ens. Dillon, 6th regt., pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 9th Septr. 1828	50	0	0
June 3.	To cash paid Lord Chas. Somerset, being so much ordered to be paid to him for the benefit of Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of the late Col. Mackenzie, 5th regt., being in part of 500*l.* which his late Royal Highness the Comr.-in-Chief had promised should be paid to her, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 30th April	150	0	0		By cash recd., difference lodged for lieutcy. for 2nd lieut. Faber, 60th regt., pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 9th September	200	0	0
						By cash recd., sum lodged for 2nd lieutenancy Ceylon regt., for Mr. John Ottey, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 9th Septr.	500	0	0
						By cash recd., difference lodged for 2nd lieutcy. 87th regt., for ensign Cole, 54th regt., pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 9th Septr.	50	0	0
June 4.	To cash paid the Bank of England, sum lodged for Captain Hotham's exchange to 76th regiment, pr. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter 1 & Depy. Secy.-at-War's 31st May, on account pay mr. general	511	0	0		By cash recd., sum lodged for ensigncy 54th regt., for Mr. H. Brown, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 9th Septr.	450	0	0
	To cash the Bank of England, on a/ paymr.-general, being sum lodged by lt.-A. Gordon, half-pay 34th regt., for restoration to full-pay, pr. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter 1 & Depy.-Secy.-at-War's, 31st May	166	15	0					
June 10.	To cash paid the Earl of Lauderdale, being to complete the sum of 1,000*l.*, which his late R. Hs. the Comr.-in-Chief had directed to be issued for the benefit of the widow and child of the late col. Maitland, 84th regt., pr. Lord Hill's letetr, 9th June	850	0	0					
						Carried forward	8,504	14	10

Dr. Cr.

1828.		£ s. d.	1828.		£ s. d.
				Brought forward - -	8,504 14 10
June 12.	To cash paid Jas. Daly, Esq., M.P., being to complete the sum of 500*l.*, which his late R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief had ordered to be appropriated for the benefit of the widow of the late lt.-col. Daly, 4th vetn. battn., governor of Galway, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 9th inst. -	250 0 0			
June 14.	To cash paid Lord Chas. Somerset, being to complete the sum of £500, which his late R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief had directed to be issued for the benefit of the widow and daughters of the late col. Mackenzie, of the 5th regt., p. Lord Hill's letter, 9th June	350 0 0			
June 16.	To cash paid Mrs. Pigott, being to complete the sum of £300 which his late R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief had ordered to be appropriated for her benefit, as widow of the late captn. Pigott, 77th regt., per Lord Hill's letter, 9th inst. - -	150 0 0			
June 19.	To cash paid Mr. Henry Hardman, being to complete the sum of £500 which his late R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief had ordered to be appropriated for the benefit of the widow of the late capt. Hardman, 38th regt., pr. Lord Hill's letter, 9th June	250 0 0			
June 30.	To cash paid Jones, Lloyd & Co. pr. order of Mrs. Evans, being the remainder of the sum of £500 which his late R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief had promised should be paid to her as widow of lieut.-col. Evans, 38th regt., pr. Lord Hill's letter, 9th June	350 0 0			
July 4.	To cash paid m'general J. Macdonald, being the remainder of the sum of £400 which his late R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief had ordered to be appropriated for the benefit of Mrs. Mary Sime, sister of the late capt. Steill, of the rifle brigade, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 9th June -	200 0 0			
July 17.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Ovens, being the remainder of the £500 which his late R.H. the Comr.-in-Chief had promised should be paid to her as mother of the late bt.-major Ovens, 57th regt., pr. Lord Hill's letter, 9th June -	250 0 0			
Augt. 5.	To cash paid b.-genl. Sir Thos. W. Stubbs, brother of the late capt. Stubbs, 61st regt., in lieu of an ensy., which H.R.H. the late Comr.-in-Chief intended to have appropriated for the benefit of that officer's creditors, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 26th July -	400 0 0			
Augt. 8	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Anderson, widow of capt. Anderson, 45th regt., being remainder of £500 which H.R.H. the late Comr.-in-Chief had directed to be issued for the benefit of herself and family, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 9th June 1828 - -	350 0 0			
„ 16.	To cash paid Messrs. Hoare, pr. order of the rev. J. A. Methuen, 13th inst., being remainder of £1,000 which H.R.H. the late Comr.-in-Chief had directed to be paid to the estate of the late capt. C. L. Methuen from half-pay fund, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 26th July -	500 0 0			
Octr. 1.	To cash paid Mrs. Mary Gouldsmith, widow of lt. Gouldsmith, 60th regt., for the benefit of herself and child, in consideration of their distress, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 26th Septr. - -	100 0 0		Carried forward - -	8,504 14 10

Dr. Cr.

1828.		£ s.	1828.		£ s. d.
Octr. 3.	To cash paid Messrs. Palmer and Co., by direction of Mrs. Louisa Garstin, widow of lieut. Garstin, 88th regt., being so much ordered to be paid to her for the benefit of herself and children, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 26th September 1828 - -	100 0 0		Brought forward - - -	8,504 14 10
Novr. 15.	To cash paid Major Hugh M'Gregor, half-pay 63rd regt., to enable him in some degree to alleviate the distress of the family of Mr. James McGregor, late a lieut. in the 45th regt., pr. Lord Hill's letter of this date - - - - -	100 0 0			
Novr. 26.	To cash paid Geo. Bell, Esq., sole executor in Scotland of the late lieut.-col. Chichester Macdonell, 34th regt., in part value of a company which was to have been appropriated for the benefit of the widowed sisters of that officer, per Lord Hill's letter, 9th June 1828 -	500 0 0			
Novr. 26.	To cash paid George Bell, esq., sole executor in Scotland of the late lt.-col. Chichester Macdonell, 34th regt., to complete £1,500 which H. R. H. the late Comr.-in-Chief ordered to be appropriated for the benefit of the widowed sisters of that officer, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 9th June 1828 - -	1,000 0 0			
Decr. 4.	To cash paid Mrs. Blainey, widow of the late major Blainey, 92nd regt., in consideration of her distress, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 29th Novr. - -	50 0 0			
	To balance carried down -	376 19 10			
		8,504 14 10			8,504 14 10
1829.			1829.		
Febry. 16.	To cash paid Miss Ellen O'Connell, daughter of the late lieut. Jno. O'Connell, 7th vetn. battn., in consideration of the extreme distress of her mother and family, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 14th inst.	30 0 0		By balance carried forward -	376 19 10
March 12.	To cash paid Mrs. Carpenter, wife of bt.-major Carpenter, late 15th regt., amount of his receipt for so much ordered to be paid to him in consideration of his distress, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 2nd instant - - - - -	100 0 0		By cash received sum lodged by lt. Benjamin Beaufoy, for restoration to full-pay 29th regt., pr. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 28th Feby. 1829 - -	198 5 0
17.	To cash paid Mrs. Caroline Wynne, mother of the late capt. Sir Chas. Farrington, Bt., 31st regt., in consideration of her extreme distress, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 14th instant - - -	30 0 0		By cash recd., difference charged to lt.-col. Lord W. Russell, half-pay, for exchange to 90th regt., pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 26th May - - -	1,314 0 0
April 20.	To cash paid Mrs. Ann Haddock, being so much directed to be paid to her as the mother of the late major Haddock, 97th regt., who was killed by an elephant in Ceylon, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 29th March 1829 - - -	50 0 0		By cash recd., being so much remaining out of 500*l.* lodged in November 1826, for 2nd ltcy. for Mr. Thos. Morris, pr. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 9th June 1829 - - - -	50 0 0
	To cash paid Francis Hartwell, Esq., pr. Messrs. Hammersley & Co., for the use of the widow and family of the late lieut. Gray of the 3rd dragoon gds., in consideration of her extreme distress, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 6th February - - -	100 0 0		By cash recd., being so much remaining out of 500*l.* lodged for 2nd lieutcy. for Mr. J. B. Thomas, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 9th June - - - - -	50 0 0
May 1	To cash paid Lt.-Col. Shaw, Asst.-Adjt.-General, in aid of the support of Thos. Seward, an out-pensioner from the 9th regt., in consideration of his extreme old age and infirmity, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 16th March 1829 - -	10 0 0		By cash recd., sum remaining out of 500*l.* lodged for 2nd ltcy. 60th regt., for Mr. Ellis, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 30th June '29 - - - - -	150 0 0
July 10.	To cash paid Mrs. Trappes, widow of the late captain Trappes, 72nd regt., in consideration of her distressed situation, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 5th instant - -	50 0 0		By cash recd., sum lodged by lieut. J. D. King, for restoration to full-pay, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 2nd July - -	166 15 0
				By cash recd., sum lodged for ensy. 61st regt. for Mr. Henry Kelty, pr. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 16th July - -	450 0 0
				By cash recd., sum reserved out of cornetcy 18th lt. dns., in succession to cornet Terry, pr. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 4th August - - - - -	155 12 0
				By cash recd., sum reserved out of cornet Bolton's commission, 16th lancers, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 25th August	163 4 0

Dr. Cr.

1829.		£ s. d.	1829.		£ s. d.
July 16.	To cash paid Mrs. O'Reilly, widow of the late lieut. O'Reilly, 21st regt., in consideration of her distressed circumstances, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 10th July -	50 0 0		By cash recd., sum reserved out £500, lodged for the purchase of a 2nd lieutcy. 87th regt., for Lord John Chichester, pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 15th September 1829 - - -	50 0 0
Sept. 12.	To cash paid Mrs. Shaw, widow of ensign Shaw, 92nd regt., in consideration of her distressed situation, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 8th September 1829 - -	20 0 0		By cash recd., sum retained out of the purchase money of the Honble. ens. Howard's commission Coldstream gds., per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 27th Octr.	450 0 0
Nov. 25.	To cash paid the bill of m'-genl. Sir Colin Campbell in part of 100*l.* ordered to be paid through him for the benefit of the children of the late Capt. Kirk, half-pay 7th W. I. regt., pr. Lord Hill's letter, 7th instant - -	25 0 0		By cash recd., sum lodged for ensigncy 61st regt. for Mr. J. A. Shaw, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 27th Oct. - -	450 0 0
— 30.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Codd, widow of lt. Codd, 66th regt., in consideration of the distress of herself and children, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 2nd inst.	50 0 0		By cash recd., sum retained out of purchase money ltcy. 7th hussars, in succession to lieut. Uniacke, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 27th Octr. - -	450 0 0
Dec. 17.	To cash paid Mr. Cole Maxwell, late a captain in the 18th regt., in consideration of the extreme distress and poverty of himself, wife and five children, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 9th instant - -	100 0 0			
	To balance carried down -	3,859 15 10			
		4,474 15 10			£4,474 15 10
1830.			1830.		
Jan. 25.	To cash paid Mrs. Francis A. Le Guay, widow of the late capt. Le Guay of the royals, in consideration of the peculiarity of her case and the melancholy death of her husband, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 20th January -	100 0 0		By balance brought down -	3,859 15 10
				By cash recd., sum retained out of the purchase money of lt. Rose's commission 55th regt., per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 22nd June	150 0 0
Feby. 3.	To cash paid captain Sir Simeon Stewart, late 7th hussars, in lieu of cornetcy in his succession, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 24th Jany. 1830 - - - -	840 0 0		By cash recd., purchase money of ensigncy 90th regt. for Mr. John Hynde Cotton, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 3rd July 1830 - - -	450 0 0
Feby. 13.	To cash paid the bill of m.-general Sir Colin Campbell, being in part of the sum of 100*l.* ordered to be paid through him for the use of lieut. Twigg, of the 89th regt., late of the 38th, in consideration of his deplorable state of health and destitution, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 5th inst. -	65 0 0		By cash recd., sum reserved out of the purchase money of ensigncy in succession to lieut. Tupper, 45th regt., pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 2nd Feby. 1830 - - -	50 0 0
				By cash recd, sum reserved out of the purchase money of ensigncy in succession to ensign De Koven, 74th regt., pr. Lord F. Somerset's letter of 16th July 1830 - - -	50 0 0
Feby. 23.	To cash paid Mrs. Betty McLaine, the widowed mother of the late lt.-col. McLaine, 77th regt., to enable her to meet several pressing debts of his, for which she had made herself answerable, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 5th January - - - -	300 0 0		By cash recd., sum lodged by captn. W. Wilkinson, half-pay, for restoration to full-pay in 22nd foot, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 18th October 1830	300 0 0
				By cash recd., sum lodged by captain Waldron, half-pay, for restoration to full-pay in 39th foot, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 18th Octr. 1830 - -	200 0 0
March 8.	To cash paid Miss Green, to enable her to defray her expenses to Ireland, per Lord Hill's letter, 5th instant - - -	10 0 0		By cash recd., difference repaid by captn. Chas. McCarthy, on half-pay unattached, per order of Lord F. Somerset, 19th Oct. 1830 - - - - -	511 0 0
April 6.	To cash paid the order of lt.-col. John Shaw, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., for the use of Thos. Seward, an out-pensioner from the 9th foot, in aid of his support under the infirmities of extreme age, per Lord Hill's letter, 12th Jany. -	10 0 0		By cash recd., amount reserved out of the purchase money of lieutenancy in succession to lt. Boyse, 44th regt., per order of Lord F. Somerset, 9th Novr. 1830 - - - - -	150 0 0
April 16.	To cash paid the bill of m.-genl. Sir Colin Campbell, in further part of 100*l.* ordered to be paid to him for the benefit of the children of the late Captn. Kirke, half-pay 7th W. I. regt. - - -	5 0 0		By cash recd., sum remaining out of 289*l.* lodged to complete the difference to 800*l.* for captn. Lord A. Chichester's exchange to full-pay in 87th regt., per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 26th Novr. 1830 - - - - -	199 12 0
	To cash paid lt.-general Sir John Byng, for the relief of Mr. John Harden, late lieutenant 34th regt., per Lord Hill's letter, 1st May 1830 - - - - -	50 0 0		By cash recd., amount reserved out of the purchase money lodged by Mr. W. H. Roe for ensigncy in 68th regt., in succession to ensn. Maclean, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 17th June 1830 - - - -	50 0 0
	To cash paid Mr. William Malcolm, pr. Coutts & Co., for the family of the late Major Malcolm, 42nd regt., pr. Lord Hill's letter, 19th May 1830 -	300 0 0			

Dr. Cr.

1830.		£ s. d.	1830.		£ s. d.
July 29.	To cash paid Mrs. Matilda Ryves's order to Messrs. Hammersleys & Co., being a sum granted for the relief of herself as widow of the late lt.-col. Ryves, half-pay permanent asst. qr.-mr.-general, and her daughter, in consideration of their distress, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 12th July '30 -	50 0 0		By cash recd., sum remaining out of purchase money of an ensigncy in 47th regt., lodged by Mr. Blake, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 22nd November 1830 - - - - -	50 0 0
August 24.	To cash paid the bill of m.-genl. Sir Colin Campbell, in further part of 100*l.* ordered to be paid him for the benefit of the children of the late capt. Kirk, half-pay 7th West India regt. -	25 0 0		By cash recd., sum lodged by lieut. Charles Walsh, half-pay 3rd foot, to enable him to hold a staff appointment, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 18th Decr. 1830 - - - - -	166 15 0
August 28.	To cash paid Mr. Lawrie, sum ordered to be paid him for the purchase of an annuity for Miss Elizth. Mann, sister of the late captain Mann, 30th regt., upon whom she was entirely dependent, pr. Lord Hill's order of 23rd August 1830 - - -	300 0 0			
Sept. 3.	To cash paid Mrs. Kelly, being so much authorized to be paid for the benefit of herself as widow of the late lt.-col. Kelly (captain in 54th foot) and children, in consequence of their distressed situation, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 30th August '30 - - -	300 0 0			
Septr. 7.	To cash paid Mrs. Isabella Campbell, mother of the late captain Campbell, 83rd regt., in consideration of the distress of herself and two daughters, per Lord Hill's order, 25th August 1830 - - - - - -	200 0 0			
Septr. 9.	To cash paid Mrs. Everett, mother of the late lieut. Everett, 33rd foot, in consideration of the distress to which she is reduced by the death of her son, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 6th Sept. 1830 -	50 0 0			
Octr. 22.	To cash paid Mrs. Marianne Cust, widow of the late major Cust, 59th regt., for the benefit of herself and daughter, in consideration of the distress in which they have been left by the death of that officer, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 30th Septr. 1830 - -	300 0 0			
Nov. 5.	To cash paid Mr. J. Wells, pr. order of lt.-col. J. Shaw, Asst. Adjt-Genl., being so much ordered to be paid to him for the use of pensioner Thos. Seward, from the 9th foot, in aid of his support under the infirmities of extreme age, per Lord Hill's letter, 1st Octr. 1830 - -	10 0 0			
Novr. 29.	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah Ferguson, widow of the late paymr. Jas. Ferguson, 78th regt., in consideration of her embarrassments, and in aid of the equipment of her son to India, pr. order of Lord Hill, 23rd Novr. 1830 - - - - -	50 0 0			
Decr. 16.	To cash paid Mrs. Maria Hamilton, widow of lt. Wm. Hamilton, late retired list 95th regt., being so much ordered to be paid her in consequence of the distress under which herself and family labour, pr. Lord Hill's letter, 5th Novr. '30 - -	100 0 0			
Decr. 20.	To cash paid Mr. R. W. Lambrecht, formerly an officer in His Majesty's service, for the purpose of enabling him to proceed to the West Indies, per Lord Hill's letter, 17th Decr. 1830 - - - - -	20 0 0			
Decr. 24.	To cash paid Mrs. Harriet Dely, widow of the late major Dely, 38th regt., for the benefit of herself and daughter, in consideration of the distress in which they have been left by the death of that officer, per Lord Hill's order, 22nd inst. -	200 0 0		Carried forward - -	£6,187 2 10

Dr.

1830.		£	s.	d.
Decr. 27.	To cash paid Mrs. Caroline Strode, per order of m.-general Sir Colin Campbell, in further part of the sum of 100*l.* ordered to be paid for the benefit of the children of the late captn. Kirk, half-pay 7th W. I. regt., per Lord Hill's letter, 7th Novr. 1829 - - - - - -	20	0	0
	To balance carried down -	2,882	2	10
		£6,187	2	10
1831.				
Jany. 14.	To cash paid the receipt of Mr. John Surtees, for the use of the mother of the late quartermr. Surtees of the rifle brigade, per order of General Lord Hill, 30th November 1830 - -	50	0	0
Feby. 7.	To cash paid Mrs. Jane Mitchell, widow of the late lieut. Mitchell, half-pay 49th foot, granted her in consideration of the extreme distress in which she has been left by the death of that officer, per Lord Hill's letter, 8d Feby. 1831 - - - - - -	25	0	0
Feby. 11.	To cash credited the account of the late lieut. Twigg, 89th regt., being a balance due to us, arising from advances made to him, the full sum of £100 granted for his relief not being paid, per letter from M.-Genl. Lord F. Somerset, 10th Feb. 1831 - - - - - -	10	8	3
Feby. 19.	To cash paid Mr. Geo. B. Kiernan, late quartermr. 8th foot, in aid of his expense on his return home, per order of General Lord Hill, 17th Feb. 1831 -	10	0	0
March 5.	To cash paid the bill of M.-Genl. Sir Colin Campbell, dated 25th Feby., to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hill, widow of the late Staff Surgeon Hill, for the benefit of herself and children, who are labouring under distress, per order of Lord Hill, 18th Feby. 1831 - - - - - -	300	0	0
March 25.	To cash paid Mrs. M. Webster, widow of the late Surgeon Webster, 4th dn. guards, in consideration of the extreme distress in which she has been left by the death of that officer, per letter from Lord Hill, 12th inst. - - - - - -	150	0	0
March 31.	To cash paid Mrs. Caroline Strode, per order of M. Genl. Sir Colin Campbell, in further part of the sum of £100 ordered to be paid for the benefit of the children of the late capt. Kirk, half-pay 7th W. I. regt. - - -	5	0	0
April 7.	To cash paid Mrs. Maria Catherine Pennefather, widow of the late lieut. Wm. Pennefather, half-pay 85th regt., being so much granted her in consideration of the distress in which herself and child have been left by the death of that officer, per Lord Hill's letter, 30th March 1831 - - - - - -	100	0	0
May 3.	To cash paid Mrs. Caroline Strode, per order of M. Genl. Sir Colin Campbell, 1st May 1831, being the balance of the sum of 100*l.* which was ordered to be paid for the benefit of the children of the late captain Kirk, half-pay 7th West India regt., in consequence of their great distress, per order of Lord Hill, dated 7th November 1829 - -	20	0	0

Cr.

1830.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward - - -	6,187	2	10
		6,187	2	10
1831.				
	By balance brought down -	2,882	2	10
	By cash received, sum lodged by lieut. Thomas Darke, on half-pay 73rd regt., for restoration to full-pay in 4th foot, per M. Genl. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 25th Jany. '31 - - -	166	15	0
Feb. 8.	By cash charged M. Genl. Sir Colin Campbell, Coldstream guards, being so much remaining in his hands out of the sum of £65, drawn by him in Feb. 1830, for the use of the late lieut. Twigg, 89th regt., granted per Lord Hill's letter, of 5th February 1830 - - -	4	11	8
April 2.	By cash received of John Kirkland, Esq., sum remaining out of the value of a 2nd lieutenancy in Ceylon regt., to which Mr. Henry C. Hodgson was appointed, per M. Genl. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter of 26th March 1831 - - - -	50	0	0
	By cash received, sum remaining out of the purchase money of cornetcy in 16th Lancers for Mr. George Wm. Key, per M. Genl. Lord F. Somerset's letter, 6th July 1831 - -	10	0	0
	Carried forward - -	3,113	9	6

Dr. Cr.

1831.		£ s. d.	1831.		£ s. d.
				Brought forward -	3,113 9 3
May 24.	To cash paid Mrs. Nicholls, widow of lieut. Samuel Nicholls, 6th vetn. battn., sum ordered to be paid her in consideration of the destitute situation in which herself and two daughters have been left by the death of that officer, per Lord Hill's letter, 20th May 1831 - - -	50 0 0			
May 27.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Maria Louisa Pitts, widow of the late capt. Pitts, 43rd regt., dated Lisbon, 15th April 1831, being a sum granted to her in consideration of the distress she is left in by the death of that officer, per Lord Hill's letter, 28th Feby. 1831 - - - - -	100 0 0			
July 8.	To cash paid Mrs. Lapslie, sum granted in consideration of the high character and services of the late bt. lt. col. Lapslie, half-pay 39th foot, and of the distressed state in which he has left his family, per Lord Hill's letter, 4th inst. - - -	200 0 0			
Aug. 18.	To cash paid Mr. J. Wells, per order of Lt.-Col. J. Shaw, Asst. Adjt. Genl. Northern District, being so much ordered to be paid for the use of pensr. Thomas Seward, from the 9th foot, in aid of his support under the infirmities of extreme age, per Lord Hill's letter, 3rd inst. -	10 0 0			
Sept. 3.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. F. Williams, being so much granted to her in consideration of the high character and services of the late lieut.-col. Williams, 2nd foot, and the distressed state in which he has left his family, per Lord Hill's order of 16th August 1831 -	200 0 0			
Sept. 12.	To cash paid Mrs. Mary Donaldson, widow of the late captain Donaldson, 92nd regiment, being so much granted to her in consideration of the particularly distressing case of herself and children, per order of Lord Hill, 5th September, 1831 -	100 0 0			
Sept. 13.	To cash paid Robert Lukin, Esq., amount he has been requested to pay to the widow of Mr. Michael Redmonds, late adjutant in Bradshaw's levy, in such manner as he may think best, per order of Lord Hill, 31st August 1831 - -	10 0 0			
Sept. 20.	To cash paid Mr. D. Sherriff, per order of Mrs. Mary Ann Paterson, widow of the late Captain Paterson, 63rd regiment, sum granted her in consideration of the distressed state of herself and children, per letter from Lord Hill, 13th September, 1831 -	300 0 0			
Sept. 21.	To cash paid Mrs. F. A. Jones, wife of Mr. Roger Jones, late a lieutenant 2nd W. I. regiment, who by his ill-treatment has been placed in very distressing circumstances, per letter from Lord Hill, 17th September 1831 - - - -	5 0 0			
Nov. 14.	To cash paid Mrs. Mary Heartszoake, widow of the late paymaster Henry Heartszoake, 91st regiment, sum granted her in consideration of her distress, per Lord Hill's letter, 7th November 1831 - -	50 0 0		Carried forward - -	3,113 9 3

Dr. Cr.

1831.		£ s. d.	1831.		£ s. d.
Nov. 16.	To cash paid Mr. George B. Kiernan's receipt, late quarter-master 8th foot, for the following sums, granted him in consideration of his distress and of that of his family, per order of Lord Hill dated 14th November, 1831, viz.: paid himself 40*l.*, credited Messrs. Armit, Borough & Co., of Dublin, for the purpose of being invested as a provision for Mr. Kiernan and his destitute family, agreeably to the intention of Lord Hill, and to Mr. K's letter of this date, 80*l.* - - - -	120 0 0		Brought forward -	3,113 9 6
Dec. 6.	To cash paid the receipt of Lieut.-general Birch Reynardson, being so much ordered to be paid him for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Major Marlay, half-pay royal regiment, in consequence of the distress he has represented them to be labouring under, per Lord Hill's letter, dated 29th March, 1831 - - - -	100 0 0			
	To balance carried down	1,153 1 3			
		£3,113 9 6			£3,113 9 6
1832.			1832.		
Jan. 12.	To cash paid the rect. of Dr. H. Binney, being the sum authorized to be paid to the order of Mrs. Lucy Parker, widow of the late Major Parker, 62nd regiment, for the benefit of herself and family, in consequence of their distressed situation, per letter from Lord Hill, 19th Dec. 1831, and Mrs. Parker's, 2nd instant - -	300 0 0	Jan. 2.	By balance brought down -	1,153 1 3
April 24.	To cash paid the rect. of Mrs. L. Marlay, widow of Major Marley, late 1st foot, in consideration of her distress, per order of Lord Hill, 20th February 1832. - - -	50 0 0	Aug. 13.	By cash received, sum lodged by lieut. A. E. Glynn, for his restoration to full-pay in the 39th regiment, per letter from Lord F. Somerset, 31st May 1832 - - - - -	166 15 0
April 26.	To cash paid the rect. of Major Prideaux, for the benefit of Mr. Haly, formerly a captain in the 53rd foot, per order of Lord Hill, 12th March 1832 -	50 0 0	Sept. 8.	By cash received, sum lodged by lieut. Henry Oldershaw, half-pay 10th foot, for restoration to full-pay as quartermr. 33rd regt., per order Lord F. Somerset, 11th inst. - - - - -	166 15 0
May 8.	To cash paid the receipt of Mrs. Catherine Deare, widow of the late lieut. Col. Deare, unattached, being so much granted for the benefit of herself and family, per Lord Hill's letter of 10th March 1832 - -	100 0 0		By cash received, sum lodged by lieut. Jas. Anthony, for his restoration to full-pay in 22nd regt., per order of M. Genl. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, 7th Sept. 1832 - - - - -	166 15 0
May 18.	To cash paid the receipt of Miss C. Nicholls, daughter of the late lieut. Samuel Nicholls, 6th vetn. battn., sum allowed her to defray her expenses to Ireland, per Lord Hill's letter of 15th May 1832 - - -	10 0 0			
May 28.	To cash paid the receipt of Mrs. Mary Le M. Clarke, widow of the late lieut. Clarke, 40th foot, being so much granted in consideration of her distress, per letter from Lord Hill of 9th May 1832. - -	50 0 0			
June 16.	To cash paid Mrs. Mary Russell, widow of the late lieut. Russell, 44th regiment, sum granted her in consideration of her distress, per letter from Lord Hill, 29th May 1832 - -	20 0 0			
June 29.	To cash paid Messrs. John Gore and Co., per order of the Baroness de Rottenburg, widow of the late Lieut. Genl. Baron de Rottenburg, being so much granted her in consideration of the circumstances in which she has been left by the death of that officer, per Lord Hill's order of 13th June 1832. -	300 0 0		Carried forward - -	1,653 6 3

Dr. Cr.

1832.		£ s. d.	1832.		£ s. d.
Sept. 7.	To cash paid Mrs. Ellen Jordan, wife of capt. Jordan, late 66th regt., to enable the family to remove themselves to Canada, per order of Lord Hill, dated 6th Sept. '32 - - -	50 0 0		Brought forward -	1,653 6 3
Sept. 12.	To cash paid the bill of qr.-mr. Kiernan, dated 30th Aug. (formerly of the 8th Foot), being a further sum granted him per order of Lord Hill, dated 28th August 1832 - - -	20 0 0			
Sept. 14.	To cash paid lieut. Wm. Stapleton, half-pay unattached, sum authorized per Lord Hill's letter of 20th August 1832 - -	20 0 0			
Nov. 23.	To cash paid Mrs. Smith, widow of the late capt. Thos. Smith, 2nd W. India regt., in consideration of the loss she has sustained in the death of that officer, who was drowned last year, per order of Lord Hill, dated 23rd November 1832 -	50 0 0			
Dec. 5.	To cash paid the bill of Mr. Geo. Kiernan, late quarter-mr. 8th foot, a further sum granted to him, per letter from Lord Hill, dated 21st November 1832 -	50 0 0			
	To balance carried down -	583 6 3			
		1,653 6 3			1,653 6 3
1833.			1833.		
Jany. 4.	To cash paid the order of Mrs. Mary Mackay, sum granted to her in consideration of the very sudden manner in which major Mackay, 70th regt., sunk under his illness, and the distress which that melancholy event must necessarily have occasioned her, per letter from Lord Hill, 15th December 1832 -	300 0 0	Jany. 1.	By balance brought down -	583 6 3
			Sept. 13.	By cash remitted by Lord F. Somerset, 13th Sept. 1833, the balance due to Lord Francis Egerton on vacating the appointment of Secretary-at-War, which he has placed at the disposal of the General Commanding-in-Chief, to be applied to the benefit of officers' widows - - -	158 19 7
Feby. 9.	To cash paid Mrs. Margaret White, widow of the late lieut. and adj. White, 50th regt., sum granted for the benefit of herself and children, in consideration of their distress, per letter from Lord Hill, 31st Jan. 1833 - - - - -	50 0 0	Nov. 2.	By cash received, sum remaining out of the purchase money for a 2nd lieutcy. in Ceylon corps, for Mr. Richard Newenham, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 1st Nov. 1833 - - -	450 0 0
			1834.		
Feby. 28.	To cash paid the draft of Mr. J. Wells, per order of Lt. Col. John Shaw, Asst. Adjt. Genl. Northern District, dated 1st inst., being the amount ordered to be paid him for the use of Thos. Seward, out-pensioner from 9th Foot, in aid of his support under the infirmities of extreme age, per Lord Hill's letter, 14th Nov. '32 - -	20 0 0	Jany. 2.	By cash received from the estate of Messrs. Macdonald and Campbell, 1st dividend of 1s. in the pound on the claim of captain W. G. Mahon, formerly 91st regt., amounting to £1,800, per order of M. Genl. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, 19th Dec. 1833 - - - - -	90 0 0
			Jany. 17.	By cash received from the estate of Messrs. Macdonald and Campbell, 1st dividend of 1s. in the pound, on the claim of lieut. E. V. Ind, late 75th regt., amounting to £664 17s. 3d., per order of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, 15th February, 1832	33 5 0
March 30.	To cash paid the bill of Mrs. Eliza Cameron, widow of bt. lt.-col. Hector Cameron, half-pay 9th foot, dated Liverpool, 14th March '33, to Mr. John Woollright, sum granted her in consideration of the circumstances in which she has been left by the death of that officer, per Lord Hill's letter, 4th March 1832 - - - -	100 0 0			
1834.					
March 6.	To cash paid Mrs. Susan Anne Reid, widow of the late Surgeon Reid, 68th regt., sum granted her in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of her case, her husband's services, and his sudden death, per Lord Hill's letter, 4th inst. - -	100 0		Carried forward - -	1,315 10 10

Dr.

1834.		£ s. d.
March 25.	To cash cred. the acct. of Mrs. Johnston, 88th regt., per letter from Col. O'Malley, of 10th Feby. 1824, being a sum authorized to be paid to her as widow of the late Surgeon Johnston, of that corps, in consideration of the distress of herself and family, per letter from Lord Hill, of 9th Nov. 1833 -	100 0 0
March 31.	To balance carried down - -	645 10 10
		1,315 10 10
1834.		
May 20.	To cash paid Mrs. Jane Hutchins, widow of adjutant Hutchins, 13th foot, sum granted for the relief of herself and three children, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances attending the death of her husband, per Genl. Lord Hill's letter, 26th April 1834 - -	50 0 0
June 7.	To cash paid Mr. P. Campbell, late capt. 3rd foot, per order of Lord Hill, dated 13th May 1834, in consideration of his distress - - - - -	20 0 0
June 23.	To cash credited lt. col. D'Aguilar, per his letter of 19th inst., sum ordered to be paid him for the use of Mr. G. B. Kiernan, formerly quarter-mr. 8th Foot, in consideration of his extreme distress, per Lord Hill's letter, 17th June 1834 - - -	20 0 0
June 30.	To cash cred. Mrs. Surgeon Johnston 88th foot, per order of colonel O'Malley, sum authorized to be paid him, in consideration of the distress of Mrs. Johnston and family, and to enable them to proceed to Canada, per Lord Hill's letter, 3rd March 1834 - - -	50 0 0
July 3.	To cash paid Miss Selina Scott, orphan daughter of the late paymr. Scott. 96th foot, to enable her to proceed to New South Wales as a settler, per order of Lord Hill, 2nd July 1834 - - - - - -	25 0 0
July 12.	To cash paid Mrs. Jane Mitchell, widow of the late lieut. Mitchell, half-pay 49th regt., to enable her to proceed to Lisbon, per order of Lord Hill, 8th July - - - - -	12 0 0
Aug. 7.	To cash paid Mr. Jas. Jackson, late lieut. 94th Foot; per order of Lord Hill, dated 6th Aug. 1834, in consideration of his extreme distress - - -	20 0 0
Aug. 27.	To cash paid Mr. James A. Roy, late captain 71st foot, for the use of the orphan son of capt. M'Intyre, late of that regiment, per Lord Hill's order, 6th August 1834 - - - -	100 0 0
Oct. 8.	To cash paid Messrs. Coutts and Co., on account of Lady C. Bruce, per her ladyship's letter of 29th Sept. 1834, in consideration of the very distressed circumstances in which that lady has been left by the death of her late husband, M. Genl. Sir Charles Bruce, per order of Lord Hill, dated 24th Sept. -	100 0 0
Oct. 9.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto	50 0 0
Oct. 23.	To cash paid Mrs. Ann M'Bean, the wife of captain C. M'Bean, half-pay 2d. W.I. regt., in consideration of their distressed circumstances, per Lord Hill's letter, dated 20th Oct. 1834 -	50 0 0

Cr.

1834.		£ s. d.
	Brought forward - -	1,315 10 10
		1,315 10 10
1834.		
April 1.	By balance brought down - - -	645 10 10
July 14.	By cash received from the estate of Messrs. Macdonald and Campbell, 2nd dividend of 4d. in the pound, on the claim of captain W. G. Mahon, formerly 91st foot, amounting to £1,800, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 19th Dec. 1833 - - -	30 0 0
	By cash received from the estate of Messrs. Macdonald and Campbell, 2nd dividend of 4d. in the pound, on the claim of lieut. Ind, formerly 75th regt., amounting to £664 17s. 3d. -	11 1 8
	Carried forward -	686 12 6

Dr.

1835.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 17.	To cash paid the order of lieut. Stubbs of the 83d foot, per Lord Hill's letter dated 13th May 1834, in consequence of his having lost three horses by illness, and being unable to command the means to purchase another - - -	20	0	0
Feb. 11.	To cash paid F. H. Lindsay, Esq. for the benefit of Mrs. Martha Hood, per Lord Hill's order, dated 3d February 1825, being so much allowed in consideration of her advanced age -	12	0	0
March 19.	To cash paid Mrs. Eliza Purdon, widow of lieut. Purdon, of the Royal African corps, being so much allowed in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord Hill's order, 17th instant - - -	50	0	0
	To balance carried down -	107	12	6
		686	12	6
Sept. 2.	To cash remitted Mrs. Susanna McDaniel, widow of the late lieut. Daniel McDaniel, half-pay 67th regiment, in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord Hill's letter, dated 24th August 1835 - -	20	0	0
Sept. 5.	To cash paid Mr. Geo. B. Kiernan's (late qr.-mr., 8th foot) bill dated 27th August 1835, being so much in addition to the sums already granted him, per Lord Hill's letter, dated 24th August 1835 - -	30	0	0
1836.				
Feb. 24.	To cash paid F. H. Lindsay, Esq. for the use of Mrs. Martha Hood, widow of drum-major Hood of the Coldstream guards, being so much granted to her in consideration of her advanced age and distress, per Lord Hill's letter of the 22d February 1836 - -	12	0	0
	To balance carried down -	45	12	6
		107	12	6
May 17.	To cash paid Mr. G. B. Kiernan (late qr. mr. 8th foot), draft to Puget, being so much authorized to be paid him in addition to what has already been granted him, per Lord Hill's letter, dated 23d April 1836 - - - - -	30	0	0
June 24.	To cash paid Mrs. Mary Gun, widow of the late ensign Gun of the 2d W. India Regiment, being so much granted to her in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord Hill's letter, dated 23rd June 1836 - -	50	0	0
July 22.	To cash paid Mrs. Mary Smith, widow of the late captain Thos. Smith of the 2nd W. India Regiment, being so much granted to her in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord Hill's order, 12th July -	50	0	0
August 11.	To cash paid Mrs. McBean, widow of the late captain Chas. McBean, 2nd W. India Regiment, in consideration of her extreme distress, per order of Lord Hill, dated 9th August 1836 - - - -	20	0	0
August 19.	To cash paid Mr. George Llewellyn, late captain in the 12th foot, in consideration of his extreme distress, per Lord Hill's letter of 18th August '36 - -	20	0	0

Cr.

1835.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward - -	686	12	6
		686	12	6
April 1.	By balance brought down -	107	12	6
		107	12	6
1836.				
April 1.	By balance brought down -	45	12	6
May 14.	By cash received from the estate of Messrs. Macdonald & Campbell, third dividend of 2d. in the pound, on the claim of capt. W. G. Mahon, formerly of the 91st foot, amounting to 1,800l., per order of Lord F. Somerset	15	0	0
May 17.	Ditto ditto ditto on the claim of lieut. Ind, formerly 75th regt., amounting to 664l. 17s. 3d. - - -	5	10	8
August 8.	By cash received, sum retained from the sale of lieut. J. Stewart's commission in the 75th foot, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, dated 6th May 1836	0	1	2
"	By cash received, sum retained from the value of the commission, in succession to lieut. Jas. Grant of the 1st W. I. Regt., per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 3rd June -	150	0	0
"	By cash received, sum retained from the value of a lieutcy. in 79th foot, in succession to lieut. Gore, per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter of 8th July 1836 - - - - -	50	0	0
August 8.	By cash received, retained from the sum of 450l. lodged with us for an ensigncy in the 58th foot, for Mr. J. P. Mayers, per Lord F. Somerset's letter of 27th July 1836 - -	200	0	0

Dr.

1837.		£ s. d.
Feb. 24.	To cash paid Messrs. Coutts, & Co., by direction of Lady Bruce, widow of M.-General Sir Chas. Bruce, being so much desired to be paid by Lord Hill in addition to the sum already granted to her, and in consideration of her extreme distress, per letter dated 11th inst. -	100 0 0
March 7.	To cash paid the order of Sir Nicholas Trant, late major upon half-pay of the Portuguese army, per order of Lord Hill, dated 1st March 1837, being in consideration of the major's extreme distress - - -	100 0 0
March 18.	To cash paid F. H. Lindsay, Esq. for the use of Mrs. Martha Hood, being so much granted to her by Lord Hill in consideration of her advanced age and great distress, per order dated 16th March 1837 - - -	12 0 0
March 31.	To balance carried down -	111 14 4
		493 14 4
April 5.	To cash paid Mrs. Sarah Ferguson, widow of the late paymaster Jas. Ferguson of the 78th foot, being so much in addition to what has been already granted to her in consideration of her distressed circumstances, per Lord Hill's order of 29th March, 1837 - - - - - -	10 0 0
1838.		
March 20.	To cash paid F. H. Lindsay, Esq. for the use of Martha Hood, being so much authorized to be paid to her by Lord Hill, in consideration of her advanced age and distress, per order, dated 17th March 1838 - - -	12 0 0
March 31.	To balance carried down - -	107 13 10
		129 13 10
April 17.	To cash paid Mrs. Alicia Martha Cooke (per her bill to Godfrey) widow of captain Cooke of the 2d W. India regt., to defray her expenses to Jersey, per Lord Hill's order, dated 20th March 1838 - - - - - -	10 0 0
April 18.	To cash paid Mrs. Margaret Tongue, widow of asst.-surgeon Tongue of the 3d vetn. batt., being so much granted to her in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord Hill's order, dated 17th inst. - - -	20 0 0
August 2.	To cash paid Mr. Bruce's receipt $^0/_3$ of Lady Bruce, being so much desired to be paid to her by Lord Hill, in consideration of her distressed circumstances, per order, dated 31st July - -	46 0 0
August 6.	To cash paid Lady Bruce, to complete the amount to 50*l.*	4 0 0
	To balance carried down -	27 13 10
		107 13 10
1839.		
May 1.	To cash paid Mrs. J. Raynes, widow of the late lieut. Raynes, half-pay, being so much granted to her in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord Hill's order, 26th April - - -	20 0 0
May 28.	To cash paid the order of the Rev. W. Orger, on account of lieut.-col. Russell Manners, late of the 74th foot, being so much granted for the benefit of that officer and his sisters, in consideration of their extreme distress, per Lord Hill's letter of 18th May 1839 -	50 0 0

Cr.

1837.		£ s. d.
	By cash received, sum reserved from the amount lodged by M.-Gen. Sir F. C. Ponsoby $^0/_3$ of his removal from the command of the 86th foot to that of the royal dragoons, per Lord F. Somerset's letter of 28th June 1836 - - -	27 10 0
		493 14 4
1837.		
April 1.	By balance brought down -	111 14 4
May 22.	By cash received from the estate of Messrs. Macdonald & Campbell, fourth dividend of $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* in the pound, on Capt. Mahon's (formerly of the 91st foot) claim for 1,800*l.* - - - -	13 2 6
	Ditto ditto ditto on the claim of lieut. Ind (formerly of the 75th foot), amounting to 664*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* - - -	4 17 0
		129 13 10
1838.		
April 1.	By balance brought down -	107 13 10
		107 13 10
1839.		
April 1.	By balance brought down -	27 13 10
	By cash received for the following sums transferred, per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, dated 20th April 1839:	
	Balance of sums appropriated to the payment of Mrs. Wilson, widow of major Wilson, 56th foot - - - 151 5	
	Per amount retained out of the produce of lieut. C. Smith's commission in the rifle brigade - 50 0	

Dr.

1839.		£ s. d.
June 27.	To cash paid Mrs. Beecher, widow of the late lieut. Beecher, of the 1st W. I. regt. being so much granted to her in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord Hill's order, dated 17th June 1839 - - - - -	10 0 0
1840.		
Feb. 1.	To cash paid F. H. Lindsay, Esq. for the relief of Miss M'Ewen, daughter of the late lieut. and adjt. M'Ewen, of the 49th Foot, being so much granted in consideration of the peculiar circumstances under which she and her three sisters have been left by the death of both father and mother, per Lord Hill's order, dated 31st January 1840 -	100 0 0
	To balance carried down -	670 13 10
		850 13 10
1840		
May 16.	To cash paid Sir F. Dwarris, on account of the orphan daughter of the late captain H. B. Hull, of the 60th foot, being so much granted for her use and benefit, per Lord Hill's order, 4th April 1840 - - - - -	20 0 0
May 22.	To cash paid Mr. Brownson, late quarter-master Royal Military Asylum, being so much granted to him by Lord Hill, in consideration of his distressed circumstances, per order, dated 19th May 1840 - - -	100 0 0
1841.		
Feb. 13.	To cash paid the order of Colonel T. P. Howard, for the use and benefit of the daughter of the late lieut.-col. Blayney of the 92d foot, being so much granted to her by Lord Hill, in consideration of her great distress, per letter, dated 6th Feb. 1841 -	20 0 0
March 1.	To cash paid the order of Miss Margaret Russell, daughter of the late lieut. Robert Russell, 10th royal vetn. batt., being so much granted to her in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord Hill's letter, dated 6th February 1841 -	20 0 0
March 6.	To cash paid Mr. N. Fuchs, late major in Her Majesty's service, being so much granted to him in consideration of the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, per Lord Hill's order, dated 4th March 1841 - -	25 0 0
	To balance carried down -	486 13 10
		671 13 10
May 31.	To cash paid Mrs. M. J. Taylor, widow of bt. major Taylor, half-pay, 38th regt., being so much granted her by Lord Hill, in consideration of her extreme distress, per order, dated 27th May 1841 - - - -	50 0 0
June 19.	To cash paid Mrs. Talavera Henry, daughter of the late lieut. Henry, 83rd foot (who was killed at Talavera), in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord Hill's order, dated 15th inst.	20 0 0
Dec. 4.	To cash paid Mr. Miller, for the use of Mr. Chas. Stewart, late a capt. in the 24th foot, being so much granted to him by Lord Hill, in consideration of his extreme distress, per order, dated 1st Dec. 1841 - -	50 0 0

Cr.

1839.		£ s.	£ s. d.
	Cash received from Messrs. Hopkinson, sum retained from the value of a cornetcy in the 4th Dragoons - - -	105 0	
	Amount retained from the produce of lieut. Irvine's commission in the 96th foot - -	150 0	
	Amount retained from the produce of Ens. E. S. Dickson's commission in the 88th foot -	50 0	
			506 5 0
Sept. 19.	By cash received, amount retained from the produce of the sale of lieut. Macdonald's commission in the 22d foot; per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 17th Sept. -		150 0 0
Oct. 21.	By cash received, amount retained from the proceeds of the sale of Lieut. Crawford's commission in the 60th Foot; per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter of the 18th October - - -		166 15 0
			850 13 10
1840.			
April 1.	By balance brought down - -		670 13 10
August 21.	By cash received of Mr. Lindsay, being so much remaining out of the 12*l.* ordered to be paid by instalments to the late Mrs. Martha Hood - - -		1 0 0
			671 13 10
1841.	By balance brought down - -		486 13 10
	Carried forward - -		486 13 10

Dr.

1842.		£ s. d.	1842.		£ s. d.
				Cr.	
Feb. 10.	To cash paid the order of Col. Taylor, on account of Miss Thomasina Palmer, daughter of the late lieut. Palmer, K.G.L., being so much granted to her in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord Hill's letter, dated 27th Jan. 1842 - -	20 0 0		Brought forward - -	486 13 10
Feb. 3.	To cash paid Miss M. E. Poyntz, daughter of capt. Jas. Poyntz, half-pay Kelso regt., being so much granted to her by Lord Hill, in consideration of her extreme distress, per order, dated 1st Feb. 1842 - -	10 0 0			
March 31.	To balance carried down -	336 13 10			
		486 13 10			486 13 10
April 16.	To cash remitted Mrs. McLean, widow of capt. D. McLean, 2nd foot, being so much granted by Lord Hill in consideration of her extreme distress, per order, dated 12th April '42 -	50 0 0	April 1.	By balance brought down -	336 13 10
July 26.	To cash paid Miss M. E. Poyntz, daughter of Capt. Poyntz, half-pay Kelso regt., being so much granted to her by Lord Hill in consideration of her extreme distress, per order, dated 25th July 1842 - - -	10 0 0			
,,	To cash paid the order of Mrs. F. M. Fieldon, for the relief and benefit of Mrs. Gilland, wife of bt. major Gilland, late 90th foot, being so much granted by Lord Hill in consideration of her extreme distress, per order, dated 16th July 1842 - - -	25 0 0			
Aug. 9.	To cash paid Colonel Weare's receipt, on account and for the benefit of Mr. William Sutton, father of three soldiers in Her Majesty's service, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 2nd Aug. '42 - - - -	5 0 0			
1843. March 8.	To cash paid Mrs. Louisa Wilkinson, widow of the late bt. lt.-col. Wilkinson, of the 49th foot, being so much granted to her by the Duke of Wellington in consideration of her extreme distress - - - -	50 0 0			
	To balance carried down -	196 13 10			
		336 13 10			336 13 10
Aug. 29.	To cash paid Mr. Miller, for the use of Mr. Chas. Stewart, late captain in the 24th foot, being so much granted to him by the Comr.-in-Chief in consideration of his extreme distress, per order, dated 22nd Aug. 1843 -	25 0 0	1843. April 1.	By balance brought down - -	196 13 10
Aug. 30.	To cash paid Mr. P. A. Power, late lieut. 71st foot, being so much granted to him in consideration of his extreme distress, per order dated 22nd Aug. 1843 - - - -	10 0 0	1844. Feb. 29.	By cash received for the following sums transferred from sale of commissions, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, dated 23rd inst., viz.: Amt. lodged by Messrs. Wheeler & Co. for the promotion of ensign Carter, 1st foot - - - - 250*l.* Amt. lodged by J. Bulford, esq. for an ensigncy in the 1st foot for Mr. Sharpe - - - 450*l.*	700 0 0
Dec. 1.	To cash paid Mrs. Elizabeth Lobb, for the benefit of the son of the late qr.-mr. Clark, half-pay 61st regt.; per the Commander-in-Chief's letter, dated 25th Nov. '43 - - - -	50 0 0			
1844. March C.	To cash paid the order of lt.-col. Manners in favour of Bosanquet and Co., being so much granted to him in consideration of his services and the unfortunate situation in which he is still placed, per the Commander-in-Chief's order dated 2nd March 1844 - - - - -	100 0 0			
March 31.	To balance carried down -	711 13 10			
		896 13 10			896 13 10

Dr. Cr.

1844.		£ s. d.	1844.		£ s. d.
April 16.	To cash paid the bill of lt.-col. Galiffe, late 60th foot, being so much granted to him in consideration of his extreme distress, per order dated 29th February 1844 - - -	100 0 0	April 1	By balance brought down - -	711 13 10
June 20.	To cash paid Mr. Miller, for the relief of Mr. Chas. Stewart, late a captain in the 24th foot, being a further sum granted to him on account of his extreme distress, per order dated 20th June 1844 - - - - -	25 0 0	Dec. 16.	By cash transferred from sale of commissions, sum lodged by Messrs. Glyn & Co. on account Lieut. Bolton, half-pay 63rd foot, being the difference for his restoration to full pay, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, dated 14th Dec. 1844 - - - - -	365 0 0
Sept. 4.	To cash paid Mr. Power, late lieutenant 71st foot, being a further sum granted in consideration of his continued distress, per order dated 31st Aug. 1844 - - - - -	10 0 0			
Sept. 10.	To cash paid Mrs. T. Henry, daughter of the late lieut. Henry, of the 83rd regt., being a further sum granted to her in consideration of her continued distress, per order dated 9th Sept. 1844 - - - -	10 0 0			
Nov. 19.	To cash paid the Rev. J. D. Borton, being so much granted for the use of Mary Ann Hewitt, an old soldier's widow, in consideration of her extreme distress, per order dated 13th Nov. 1844 - - - -	5 0 0			
1845.					
Jan. 28.	To cash paid Mr. Miller, for the use of captain Stewart, late 24th foot, being a further sum granted in consideration of his distress, per order dated 20th Jan. 1845 - - - - -	25 0 0			
Feb. 8.	To cash paid Mr. F. H. Lindsay's order in favour of Mr. Yellow, late adjt. of the 3rd royal vn. battn., being so much granted for his relief, per Lord F. Somerset's order, dated Jan. 1845	5 0 0			
	To balance carried down -	896 13 10			
		1,076 13 10			1,076 13 10
				By balance brought down -	896 13 10
May 22.	To cash paid Messrs. Cockburn and Co. for the credit of S. G. Marshall, esq., consul at Calais, being the amount advanced by him for the relief of bt.-major Hook, half-pay 22nd dns., per Lord F. Somerset's letter of 1st May '45 - - - -	20 0 0			
Aug. 30.	To cash paid Mr. F. H. Lindsay's draft, being part of the further sum of 25*l.* granted for the relief of Captain Stewart, late 24th foot, in consideration of his continued distress, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, dated 27th Aug. 1845 - - - - -	10 0 0			
Sept. 4.	To cash paid Mr. F. H. Lindsay, to complete the amount stated in the above-mentioned letter from Lord F. Somerset, dated 27th August - - - -	15 0 0			
1846.					
April 22.	To cash paid the order of F. H. Lindsay, esq., being a further sum granted for the relief of Mr. Chas. Stewart, late a captain in the 24th foot, in consideration of his continued distress, per order dated 20th April 1846 - - - - -	25 0 0			
July 18.	To cash paid Captain Cochrane, late 71st foot, being so much granted to him in consideration of his extreme distress, per order dated 16th July 1846 -	20 0 0			
Oct. 30.	To cash paid Mr. Chas. Munro, late a lieutenant in the 45th foot, being so much granted to him in consideration of his extreme distress, per order dated 28th October 1846 -	20 0 0		Carried forward - -	896 13 10

Dr. Cr.

1847.		£ s. d.	1847.		£ s. d.
Feb. 8.	To cash paid F. H. Lindsay, Esq., for the relief of Mr. Chas. Stewart, late a captain in the 24th foot, being a further sum granted to him in consideration of his continued distress, per order dated 6th February 1847 - - - -	25 0 0		Brought forward - -	896 13 10
	To balance carried down -	761 13 10			
		896 13 10			896 13 10
May 20.	To cash paid (remitted) Mrs. M. N. Wilkinson, being part of the sum granted to her as widow of lt. G. Wilkinson, R.A. drivers, in consideration of her extreme distress, per Lord F. Somerset's letter of 15th May 1847 - - -	1 0 0			
June 5.	To cash remitted to Mrs. Wilkinson to complete the sum granted to her, as per letter as above, dated 15th May 1847 - -	10 0 0			
Oct. 11.	To cash paid Mr. P. A. Power, late a lieutenant in the 71st foot, being a further sum granted to him in consideration of his continued distress, per order, dated 6th Dec. 1847 - -	10 0 0			
1848.					
March 13.	To cash paid Sir John Kirkland for the benefit of the orphan children of the late qr.-master Collins, of the 16th foot, per Lord F. Somerset's letter of the 6th March 1848 - -	10 0 0			
March 31.	To balance carried down -	721 13 10			
		761 13 10	April 1.	By balance brought down -	761 13 10
Nov. 30.	To cash paid the draft of lieut. P. Macfarlane, late 16th foot, being so much allowed him in consideration of his extreme distress, per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter of 20th Nov. 1848 - - - - - -	20 0 0	1848. Apr. 1.	By balance brought down - By cash transferred from sale of commissions, per sum reserved from the 500*l.* lodged by Mr. Baldwin, for the purchase of a second lieutenancy in the 87th foot, per Lord F. Somerset's letter of 30th July 1847 -	721 13 10 50 0 0
1849.					
Jan. 30.	To cash paid Mr. Henry Smith, late ensign 76th foot, being so much allowed to him in consideration of his extreme distress, per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter of 26th January 1849 - -	20 0 0			
March 9.	To cash paid Mr. Bennett °/a of Mr. P. A. Power, late lieut. 71st foot, being a further sum granted to him in consideration of his continued distress, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 7th March '49 - - - - -	10 0 0			
March 31.	To balance carried down	721 13 10			
		771 13 10			771 13 10
Dec. 18.	To cash paid F. H. Lindsay, Esq., for the use of Mr. G. P. Stoddard, son of the late capt. Stoddard, of the 94th foot, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 17th inst. -	50 0 0	1849. April 1.	By balance brought down -	721 13 10
1850.					
March 31.	To balance carried down -	671 13 10			
		721 13 10			
May 18.	To cash paid J. Drake, Esq., for the use of Mr. T. S. M. Knight, son of the late Captain Knight, of the 7th dr. gds., per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 16th May - - - -	30 0 0	1850. April 1	By balance brought down -	671 13 10
June 17.	To cash paid Lady Bruce, widow of M.-Gen. Sir Chas. Bruce, K.C.B., being so much further granted to her in consideration of her distressed circumstances, per Lord F. Somerset's letter of 14th June 1850 -	50 0 0			

Dr.

1850.		£ s. d.
June 25.	To cash paid the draft of lieut. J. H. de Burgh, half-pay 21st lt. dns., being so much granted in consideration of his distressed circumstances, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 22nd June -	10 0 0
August 7.	To cash paid the order of Mr. P. A. Power, formerly a lieut. in the 71st foot, being a further sum granted to him in consideration of his continued distress, per Lord F. Somerset's letter of	
1851.	20th July - - - -	10 0 0
Feb. 4.	To cash paid the draft of Mrs. M. O'Connell, widow of lieut. John O'Connell, late 7th royal vet. batt., being so much granted to her in consideration of her extreme distress, per order dated 1st Feb. 1851 -	20 0 0
March 31.	To balance carried down -	551 13 10
		671 13 10
May 30.	To cash paid the order of Mr. P. A. Power, formerly a lieut. in the 71st foot, being a further sum granted to him in consideration of his continued distress, per letter dated 26th May 1851	10 0 0
July 17.	To cash paid col. Patton, 12th foot, for the relief of the widow of the late serjt. Christie -	10 0 0
1852.		
Jan. 10.	To cash paid the draft of Mr. Jon. Croft, dy. purveyor on half-pay, being so much granted to him to defray the expense of his passage to New South Wales, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 16th Dec. '51 - - -	50 0 0
Jan. 26.	To cash paid the draft of J. H. Noble, Esq., on acct. of capt. Jno, McCrohan, formerly of the 3rd foot, being so much granted to to that officer in consideration of his reduced circumstances and impaired state of health, per Lord F. Somerset's letter, 21st July 1851 - - - -	20 0 0
March 31.	To balance carried down -	461 13 10
		551 13 10
Dec. 6.	To cash paid Mr. P. Macfarlane, late lieut. 16th foot, in consideration of his continued extreme distress, per Col. Airey's letter of 1st December -	20 0 0
1853.		
Jan. 31.	To cash paid col. Slade, inspecting field officer, Glasgow, to be applied to the relief of the widow of sergt. J. Christie, late 42nd foot, per letter of 29th January 1853 - - - -	10 0 0
March 31.	To cash paid col. Greaves for the relief of the widow of sergeant George MacDonald, 42nd foot, per col. Airey's letter of 21st March 1853 - -	10 0 0
March 31.	To balance carried down -	421 13 10
		461 13 10
July 29.	To cash paid the draft of surgn. major Judd, Scots fusilier guards, for the use of lieut. col. Barrow, (formerly of the Coldstream guards,) being so much granted to him in consideration of his distressed circumst ances, per letter of 24th February 1853 - - -	50 0 0

Cr.

1850.		£ s. d.
1851. April 1.	By balance brought down -	551 13 10
1852. April 1.	By balance carried forward	461 13 10
1853. April 1.	By balance brought down -	421 13 10

Dr. Cr.

1854.		£ s. d.	1854.		£ s. d.
Jan. 23.	To cash paid the draft of Mrs. Emily O'Molony, the widow of lieutenant O'Molony, late 46th foot, being so much granted in consideration of her distress, per Col. Airey's letter, 19th Jan.	10 0 0			
Jan. 31.	To cash paid Colonel Slade, being so much granted for the relief of the widow of Serjt. John Christie, formerly of the 42nd foot, pr. Col. Airey's letter, 6th inst. - - -	10 0 0			
March 31.	To balance carried down -	351 13 10			
		421 13 10			
May 8.	To cash paid Mrs. Julia Kelly, mother of the late lieut. Kelly, 62nd foot, who was killed at Ferozeshah, being so much granted to her in consideration of her extreme distress, per M. General Yorke's letter of 28th April - - - - -	20 0 0	April 1.	By balance carried forward -	351 13 10
Sept. 13.	To cash paid capt. Cochrane, late 71st regt., per M. Genl. Yorke's letter, 11th September, 1854 - - - - -	5 0 0			
Oct. 10.	To cash paid the draft of captn. C. Stewart, late 24th foot, per M. Genl. Yorke's letter of 9th Octr. 1854 - - -	10 0 0			
Nov. 14.	To cash paid the draft of Mr. C. Alexander, (editor of the Dundee Courier,) for the use of Miss Jane Christie, sister of lieut. Christie, formerly of the 44th foot, per letter of 20th October 1854	5 0 0			
1855.					
March 31.	To balance carried down -	311 13 10			
		351 13 10			
May 7.	To cash paid the draft of Mr. Greig, being so much granted to Mrs. Nolan, mother of captain Nolan, 15th dns., (who was killed at Balaclava,) in consequence of her great distress, per M. Genl. Yorke's letter of 30th March 1855 - - -	50 0 0	1855. April 1.	By balance brought down -	311 13 10
July 23.	To cash paid the draft of Mrs. C. L. Kingston, widow of lieut. Kingston, formerly of the 89th foot, being so much granted in consideration of her great distress, per letter of 19th July -	10 0 0			
Aug. 1.	To cash paid the draft of Miss S. M. Aird, daughter of the late lt.-col. Aird, formerly of the waggon train, being so much granted in consideration of her great distress, per letter dated 31st July 1855 - - -	10 0 0			
Dec. 31.	To cash paid the draft of captain Stewart, late 24th foot, being a further sum granted him in consideration of his continued distress, per letter dated 29th December, 1855 - -	24 0 0			
	To balance carried down -	217 13 10			
		311 13 10		By balance brought down -	217 13 10

Errors excepted.
Craig's Court,
11th July 1856.
COX & CO.

CHARLES YORK,
M Secretary,
Horse Guards,
25th October 1856.

No. XXVII.

Appendix No. XXVII.

1. STATEMENT of SUMS arising from the Purchase and Sale of Commissions in the Army, which have been paid into the BANK OF ENGLAND for the Credit of the PAYMASTER GENERAL, between 1st January 1829 and 22d Dec. 1841.

					£	s.	d.
1830.							
July 16	Paid into Bank of England to the credit of the Paymaster-General per Mr. Stewart's letter, dated 9th July 1830			-	483	10	0
Aug. 14	Cash paid	do.	do.	per Mr. Dawson's letter, 11th August - - -	677	15	0
Nov. 20	Cash paid	do.	do.	per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 8th November - -	300	0	0
1831.							
Feb. 21	Do.	do	do.	per Mr. Stewart's letter, 17th Feb.	3,014	0	0
May 31	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Stewart's letter, 16th May	1,022	0	0
June 10	Do.	do.	do.	per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 26th May - - -	1,400	0	0
July 27	Do.	do.	do.	per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, 6th July - - - -	1,511	0	0
Nov. 1	Do.	do.	do.	per order of Mr. Sulivan -	800	0	0
1832.							
Feb. 18	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Spring Rice's letter of 11th February 1832 - -	661	0	0
March 2	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Stewart's letter, 28th Feb.	1,675	0	0
June 18	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Stewart's letter, 8th June	465	0	0
Oct. 17	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of do. 13th October -	1,150	0	0
,, 30	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of do. 26th October -	150	0	0
1833.							
Feb. 11	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Stewart's letter, 4th Feb.	1,200	0	0
April 8	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Stewart's letter, 4th April	245	8	2
June 13	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of do. 11th June -	1,515	8	6
Aug. 13	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of do. 9th August -	251	4	6
Sept. 13	Do.	do.	do.	per Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, dated 30th August - -	606	8	2
Nov. 2	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Stewart's letter, 31st Oct.	522	16	10
1834.							
Jan. 11	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Stewart's letter 7th Jan.	190	16	4
,, 17	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Stewart's letter, 11th Jan.	949	0	4
Sept. 6	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Stewart's letter, 2d Sept.	5,172	11	0
1835.							
Jan. 23	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of do. 20th January -	1,252	4	0
April 15	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of do. 11th April -	2,636	0	8
July 8	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of do. 4th July - -	3,052	18	4
Aug. 17	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of do. 12th August -	511	0	0
Oct. 14	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of do. 7th October -	521	0	6
1836.							
Jan. 13	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Baring's letter, 9th Jan. -	1,589	19	4
April 16	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Spearman's letter, 13th April - - - -	834	12	3
July 12	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of do. 8th July -	311	0	8
Oct. 8	Do	do.	do.	per letter of Mr. Baring, dated 6th October - - -	1,697	5	2
1837.							
Jan. 12	Do	do.	do.	per Mr. Spearman's letter, 6th January 1837 - -	450	0	0
1838.							
Jan. 18	Do.	do.	do	per letter of do. 13th Jan. 1838 -	1,870	5	0
Dec. 1	Cash paid	do.	do.	per letter - - -	59	17	0
1839.							
Jan. 14	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Baring's letter - -	2,187	0	0
July 29	Do.	do.	do.	per Treasury letter, 25th July -	1,608	0	0
1840.							
April 15	Do.	do.	do.	per letter of 7th April 1840 -	1,745	0	0
Aug. 27	Do.	do	do.	per War Officer letter, dated 20th August - - -	365	0	0
Oct. 16	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Trevelyan's letter of 8th October 1840 - -	616	15	0
1841.							
April 23	Do.	do.	do.	per Mr. Trevelyan's letter, dated 20th April - - -	2,527	10	0
					£47,798	9	8

Appendix No. XXVII.

2. STATEMENT showing the several Sums arising from the Purchase and Sale of COMMISSIONS in the Army, which have been paid into the hands of H.M. Paymaster-General.

Date when paid in.	No. of Paper.	Amount.			Remarks.
	90,051	£	s.	d.	
22 Dec. 1841	3	3,090	6	8	
1 April 1842	5	1,285	15	10	
17 Nov. „	6	3,218	10	0	
4 Aug. 1843	8	1,461	0	0	
23 Jan. 1844	16	1,352	5	0	
24 May „	23	1,309	7	0	
13 Sept. „	24	1,258	15	0	
9 Jan. 1845	27	2,291	0	0	
10 July „	29	1,626	18	4	
17 Feb. 1846	31	1,054	0	0	
29 July „	32	739	0	0	
16 Jan. 1847	35	1,880	15	0	
16 July „	37	4,767	0	0	
17 Jan. 1848	40	3,771	0	0	
14 July „	42	2,433	0	0	
12 Dec. „	45	1,111	15	0	
17 May 1849	48	5,135	15	0	
14 Dec. „	52	2,670	5	0	
Total		£40,456	7	10	

No. XXVIII.

No. XXVIII.

BALANCE in the hands of Messrs. Cox and Co. on account of the RESERVE FUND, carried on at the end of each Quarter, as shown by the Quarterly Accounts rendered to this Department by the Commander-in-Chief.

ate.	No. of Paper.	Amount.			Remarks.
	90,051	£	s.	d.	
31 March 1851	59	8,265	0	0	
30 Sept. „	63	8,738	6	8	
31 Dec. „	66	10,151	6	8	
31 March 1852	72	4,920	6	8	
30 June „	84	2,448	16	8	
30 Sept. „	92	5,480	15	11	
31 Dec. „	99	6,909	8	0	
31 March 1853	105	3,948	0	5	
30 June „	111	10,315	0	5	
30 Sept. „	116	8,175	2	8	
31 Dec.	122	9,799	2	8	
31 March 1854	131	15,528	2	8	
30 June „	142	7,758	2	8	
30 Sept. „	151	42,377	2	8	
31 Dec. „	175	40,018	2	8	
31 March 1855	195	7,955	13	9	
30 June „	243	35,697	5	5	
30 Sept. „	283	44,667	5	5	
31 Dec. „	301	47,856	15	5	The last account examined, and Exchequer Bills 40,000*l.* Total 87,856*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

BALANCE in the hands of Messrs. Cox & Co.—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Paper.	Amount.	Remarks.
	The GUARDS FUND.		
31 March 1855 - -	245	228 12 8	
30 June „ - -	245	61 13 11	
30 Sept. „ - -	283	2,461 13 11	
Dec. „ - -	301	2,961 13 11	and Exchequer Bills 9,600*l.*

B. HAWES.

10th June 1856.

No. XXIX.

ABSTRACT of the RULES of PROMOTION in the BRITISH, FRENCH, SARDINIAN, AUSTRIAN, and PRUSSIAN ARMIES.

BRITISH ARMY.

Cavalry, Guards, and Line.

CADETS are nominated to the Royal Military College by the Commander-in-Chief. Those who prove themselves, on examination, to have attained a certain proficiency are entitled to commissions. The number of first Commissions thus obtained amounts to about one-sixteenth of the whole.

All other first commissions are conferred on the nomination of the Commander-in-Chief, except those in the household troops, to which the colonels nominate.

When vacancies arise from the sale of commissions, the nominees must purchase at a fixed price. These form in peace time about three-fourths of the whole number.

All undergo examination to test their physical and mental qualifications. None must be under sixteen years of age.

Promotion up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel is by seniority by regiments, except when a vacancy arises by the sale of a commission, in which case the senior officer of the next rank who is prepared to purchase receives the vacant commission on payment of the money, provided he is deemed qualified for promotion. If no qualified officer of the regiment presents himself for purchase, an officer is brought in to fill the vacancy from some other regiment, or from the half-pay list. The prices of all steps of promotion are fixed by regulation.

No officer can be promoted unless reported qualified.

For any step of regimental promotion, whether by purchase or not, the Commander-in-Chief may, if he deems that the interests of the service require it, recommend to the Crown an officer of the next junior rank from another regiment.

To become captain, two years', and to become major, six years' previous service are required.

Three years' service as lieutenant-colonel entitles to the army rank of colonel.

Promotion to the rank of general officer is by seniority, as vacancies occur.

All officers of captain's or higher rank are eligible for promotion for distinguished services, without reference to seniority. The promotion of regimental officers in such cases is usually to *army* rank only, without in any way affecting their regimental positions.

N.B. Officers exchanging regiments are placed at the bottom of the lists of their rank in their new regiments, but they retain their army rank.

Royal Artillery and Engineers.

Cadets are nominated, subject to examination, to the Royal Military Academy by the Minister for War; and there compete for the first commissions in the two corps.

The promotion of officers is governed by the same rules as those for the rest of the army, except that there is no sale and purchase. Exchanges are not permitted; nor can officers be introduced from other corps.

FRENCH ARMY.

Cavalry and Line.

Admission to the military school of St. Cyr is obtained through public competition. By the regulations two-thirds of the first commissions should be given to cadets from St. Cyr and one-third to non-commissioned officers; but the school being usually unable to supply more than one-third, the remaining two-thirds are taken from the ranks.

Up to the rank of captain promotion is two-thirds by seniority and one-third by selection; from captain to chef de bataillon or d'escadron, one-half by seniority and one-half by selection; and to the higher grades it is all by selection.

Up to the rank of captain the promotion is by regiments or corps, and beyond that rank it is by arms.

Appendix No. XXIX.

To be promoted to the next higher rank the following periods of service are necessary:—

2	years as	sub-lieutenant to become	-	lieutenant.
2	,,	lieutenant ,,	-	captain.
4	,,	captain - ,,	-	chef d'escadron or de bataillon.
3	,,	chef d'escadron or de bataillon	-	lieutenant-colonel.
2	,,	lieutenant-colonel ,,	-	colonel.
3	,,	colonel ,,	-	general.

In war time these periods are reduced one-half.

N.B. Lieutenant-generals *must* retire at 65 years of age.

Major-generals - -	62	,,
Colonels - - -	60	,,
Lieutenant-colonels - -	58	,,
Chef de bataillon or d'escadron	56	,,
Captain - - -	53	,,
Lieutenants - - -	52	,,

Exchanges are frequent, and involve no loss of rank.

Artillery and Engineers.

The rules are the same, except that two-thirds of the first commissions are given to pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique instead of to those of St. Cyr.

Sardinian Army.

Two-thirds of the whole number of officers are taken from the Royal Military Academy, to which the cadets are appointed by nomination; and the remaining one-third are taken from the ranks, in which they must have served two years as non-commissioned officers.

The promotion of sub-lieutenants in time of peace is by seniority by arms; and in time of war, two-thirds by seniority and one-third by selection by corps.

The promotion of lieutenants in time of peace is two-thirds by seniority, and one-third by selection by arms; and in time of war, one-half by seniority and one-half by selection by corps.

The promotion of captains is by arms. In time of peace it is half by seniority and half by selection; and in time of war wholly by selection.

The promotion of majors and lieutenant-colonels is by selection by arms; and that of officers of higher rank is by selection throughout the army.

To be promoted to the next higher rank the following periods of service are necessary; viz.:—

2	years as	sub-lieutenant to become	lieutenant.
2	,,	lieutenant	captain.
4	,,	captain	major.
3	,,	major	lieutenant-colonel.
2	,,	lieutenant-colonel	colonel.

For further promotion three years' service in each grade are required.

In war time these periods are reduced one-half.

N.B.—The government may effect such changes of corps, or even of arms, as the interests of the service may require.

Austrian Army.

The great majority of candidates for first commissions join the army as regimental cadets, some on the nomination of the colonels, proprietors of regiments, others as having claims on the service, and others from the ranks. They are all subject to a slight examination. A small proportion of first commissions (not exceeding one in 20) are given to cadets from the military academies.

There are special schools for the supply of officers for the artillery and engineers.

The general principle on which officers are promoted is that of seniority. Up to the rank of colonel the seniority is regimental, or by corps; afterwards it is general.

No officer can be promoted without having evinced practically in the course of his previous service his fitness for such promotion.

Captains, previously to promotion to the rank of field officer, are subjected to tests of their capacity for higher command.

All officers above the rank of captain are eligible for promotion for distinguished services. But regimental officers so promoted are always removed to other regiments in order not to disturb the principle of seniority.

Prussian Army.

Young men join the army as "aspirants" for commissions either on the nomination of the colonels of regiments, subject (unless they are graduates of a university) to an unprofessional examination, or from the cadet schools. About two-thirds enter the army in the former manner and one-third in the latter.

After a certain fixed period of service in the ranks, and of instruction in a military school, they undergo a professional examination to determine their eligibility for commissions, which are granted when vacancies occur, provided the officers of their regiments recommend them as "worthy of admission among them."

Candidates for the artillery and engineers are admitted in the same manner, except that there are special military schools for their instruction.

Promotion generally is by seniority; but extraordinary merit, even in the lower grades of officers, admits of promotion out of turn, in which cases it is always effected by transfer into another regiment.

In the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the promotion up to the rank of major is regimental; after which it is by arms. In the engineers the promotion to all grades is by seniority in the corps.

With respect to promotion to grades above the rank of major, a royal ordinance of May 1849, declares that the king will promote only those major-generals, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels who are in the actual exercise of military commands, and only those majors who show themselves qualified in all respects for promotion; but in reply to questions recently proposed to the Prussian government, it is stated that promotion to all ranks above that of major is "according to arms by seniority throughout the army."

NOTE.—It may be well to observe that the principal difficulties attending military promotion exist only during peace; and it is only in peace time that rules of promotion can be strictly observed. The emergencies of war so multiply exceptions as to render rules almost nugatory; while at the same time increased opportunities of discovering merit, and also of rewarding it, afford increased facility for duly carrying on promotion. All who are deficient in bodily or mental vigour must soon quit the scene and be succeeded by the possessors of those qualities; and when war is prolonged, promotion may be said to regulate itself. The above regulations must be held, therefore, to apply chiefly to peaceable times.

No. XXX.

EXTRACT from the GENERAL REPORT of the COMMITTEE for inquiring into the NAVAL and MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS abroad, 1852.

The Committee, in the foregoing observations, have adverted to the several points to which their inquiries were more particularly directed by their instructions, but they deem it proper to add a few remarks on other subjects, which have forced themselves on the attention of the Committee in the course of their investigations as affecting the public expenditure.

* * * * * * * *

The principle also upon which rations of provisions and fuel and light are supplied to officers and others of the Staff and Departments serving abroad, appears to the Committee to be a proper subject for consideration. The Committee have been unable to trace the origin of these allowances, but they are understood to have been granted on the ground of its being impracticable for individuals serving abroad to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. This was, no doubt, to a great extent, formerly the case, but in the present circumstances of the different Colonies and Foreign Possessions of the Crown, there exists no longer any difficulty of this nature, for although unusual precautions may be necessary to ensure the regular supply of any considerable body of troops, this is not the case as regards individuals, the markets in all of them, with few exceptions, being sufficiently supplied with provisions and other articles of ordinary consumption and at equally low prices as in England. The position therefore of officers and subordinates of the Staff and Departments serving abroad is not different in this respect, in time of peace, from those serving, with the same rates of pay, at home, who receive no rations of provisions; nor, unless occupying a public quarter, of fuel and light. The only allowances to which those on the home service are entitled are lodging money, and, when their public duties require them to be mounted, forage for their horses.

The conditions, consequently, upon which it is understood the grant of rations of provisions, fuel and light, was originally made, would appear, in the present state of the different Colonies, to be applicable to officers and others of the Staff and Departments only when they are serving with troops in the field or in fortresses in a state of siege; but at most of the foreign stations there are many subordinates employed in the public Departments receiving rations who would not, in the event of active operations, accompany the troops in the field, nor are they serving in fortresses. They are consequently subject neither to one contingency nor the other.

In the absence, therefore, of any definite information as to the grounds on which this branch of the ration system was originally founded, the Committee feel it their duty to submit the question as a legitimate one for the consideration of the proper authorities; more especially as it appears that the benefit to individuals profiting by the system is not commensurate with the expense incurred by the public in its administration.

Appendix No. XXX.

Should the discontinuance of the present ration system, in the cases referred to, be decided upon, it would, in various ways, tend greatly to reduce the public expenditure, for independently of the saving of the cost of the rations, the considerable expense now incurred for their transport to numerous detached quarters would no longer be necessary, and a further saving would result from the reduction, which would then be practicable, of the subordinates of the Commissariat, which department would be relieved by such a measure of many duties now required by a multiplicity of returns, the superintendence of issues from the public magazines and by contractors, and the collection of stoppages from individuals; for the issues to the Staff and Departments being made to each person separately, this portion of the Commissariat transactions involves, in several respects, much more of detail and requires more superintendence than the issues to the regiments. The duties of the Commissariat in regard to the supply of provisions, &c., in time of peace would then be limited to the regimental service, which from its simplicity and collective nature would require fewer persons for its performance, but the establishment necessary for this purpose and for the business which the Department transacts on account of the Treasury, Admiralty, War Office, and other Departments of Government, would everywhere leave the organization of an efficient Commissariat capable by expansion of meeting emergencies in the event of war or insurrection.

In order that the reduction of the Commissariat might be carried to the fullest extent, and the public derive the entire benefit of such a system, it would be necessary to give a commuted allowance to mounted officers of the Staff and Departments in lieu of forage in kind; but as there would be a contract in force at each station for supplying the horses of regimental mounted officers, there would be no difficulty in ascertaining what would be a just and proper commuted rate to allow.

The measure, however, is one which the Committee only offer for consideration, as they are aware that it involves a deprivation to those to be hereafter appointed to stations abroad, whose services in foreign climates may be supposed to give them a claim to some consideration over officers on the home service. It might also, if adopted, be found, in the case of some few stations, either to require modification, or perhaps to be altogether inapplicable.

With respect to existing interests, should the suggestions here submitted for consideration be approved, it would, no doubt, be deemed just to grant a commutation in money to all officers and others of the Staff and Departments whose appointments may have taken place previous to its adoption; but so far as this question concerns the subordinates, the stoppage of 5*d.* to which they were liable when first appointed (the new rate of 3½*d.* having only recently been introduced) would be equal, or nearly so, to the value of their rations of provisions and fuel, so that little, if any, addition would have to be made to their pay as compensation, except at stations where, as in North America the fuel ration was of greater value than usual; but even in North America the addition would not exceed 6*l.* or 7*l.* for each person per annum. In this, as in all other cases, however, of commutation, during the continuance of existing interests, the public would save the expense of transport which, where the fuel ration is large, is considerable, and the cost of a great part of the Commissariat Establishment of subordinates.

As a very large proportion of the issues of fuel and light are now made to individuals not quartered in barracks, which would be discontinued if the system above adverted to were adopted, it may be matter for consideration whether it would not tend to convenience and economy, if those issues, which would then be entirely confined to troops in barracks, were effected by the Ordnance, through the barrack-masters, as on the home service; but in considering this, it should not be lost sight of that in the event of any active operations, the supply of these articles would necessarily revert to the Commissariat, which department being obliged to keep up some subordinate establishment for the issue of provisions to the troops, it may be a question how far such a transfer of duty would enable reduction to be effected, or result in economy.

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(Signed) William Filder, Commissary-General.
Chas. Hotham, Capt. Royal Navy.
G. C. Mundy, Lieut.-Colonel.
W. Elliot, O. S.

No. XXXI.

COMPARISON

OF

THE PRESENT AND PROPOSED PAY AND ALLOWANCES

OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS,

AND OF

THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

[The following STATEMENTS have been prepared by desire of the ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION for the purpose of showing the financial application of the proposals contained in SIR C. TREVELYAN'S Evidence. The Reasons for the several Proposals will be found in the Evidence.]

EVIDENCE.

Question 4349 to 4355. 4402. 4413 to 4417. 4669 to 4733.

It is proposed,—

1st.—That a rate of pay and allowances should be fixed suited to each rank, which should be attained by professional qualification and good service, without any outlay on the part of the Officer beyond what is required for his preliminary general and professional education.

4728 to 4731.

2nd.—That there should be only two ranks of Regimental Field Officers—Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels,—and that the honorary rank of Colonels of Regiments and the rank of Major should be discontinued.

4734 to 4741. 4796, 4797.

3rd.—That, with the exception of the three highest ranks of General Officers,—that is, Field Marshal, General, and Lieutenant-General,—a certain age should be fixed in reference to each rank at which Officers should be *permitted*, and another age somewhat more advanced at which they should be *obliged* to retire on full pay.

4823 to 4827.

4th.—That in the event of an Officer being incapacitated for service by ill-health previously to his becoming entitled to full-pay retirement, he should be placed on temporary or permanent half pay, as the case may require.

4476, 4487, 4830, 4831.

5th.—That under ordinary circumstances Officers should provide for their wives and children without assistance from the State; but that when an Officer dies of wounds or of disease contracted in the field, an allowance in aid should be made.

4430 to 4432.

6th.—That ample rewards and retirements being provided under the proposed arrangements, the existing appropriation of 18,000*l.* a year for military rewards, which is divisible among nearly 200 Officers, and has in a great measure lost its original character of rewards for distinguished service, should cease.

4553. 4705 to 4707. 4827 to 4830.

7th.—That consolidated rates of pay and allowances should be fixed for Officers on the Staff, including the full, half, or unattached pay at present received by them; and that they should not receive rations of provisions, fuel, or light, except in the field; and,

4761 to 4778. 8th.—That an account should be taken of the amount which each Officer now in the service, below the rank of General Officer, might fairly expect to receive for the value of his commissions according to the custom of the service, and that he should have the option of retiring whenever it may be convenient to him to do so, receiving that amount from the State, or of remaining in the service under the revised regulations.

9th.—That as the existing General Officers have already lost, by their promotion to that rank, the option of disposing of their commissions, they are, of course, entitled to retain every advantage arising out of the present system.

4741. 10th.—That, in the absence of vacancies, Officers of every rank promoted for distinguished service in the field should be borne as supernumeraries of their respective ranks.

NUMBERS and COST, including PAY, MONEY ALLOWANCES, and the VALUE of ALLOWANCES in KIND of all COMBATANT OFFICERS of HER MAJESTY'S FORCES, and of the FORCES of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, together with the NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGE arising therefrom, for the Years 1840, 1853, and 1857.

—	Effective Services. (1)				Non-Effective Services.				Gross Totals of Effective and Non-Effective Services.	
	Numbers.	Per-centage of Total Numbers.	Charge.	Per-centage of Total Charge.	Numbers.	Per-centage of Total Numbers.	Charge.	Per-centage of Total Charge.	Numbers.	Charge.
			£				£			£
1840.										
Guards, Line, and General Staff, at Home and in the Colonies	3,654	45 1/10	1,137,197	53 2/3	4,447	54 9/10	980,007	46 1/3	8,101	2,117,204
Do. do. in India	1,119	- -	(2) 442,769							
Artillery and Engineers	709	57 1/8	238,035	68 3/4	532	42 7/8	108,207	31 1/4	1,241	346,242
East India Company's Officers	3,964	80 3/4	(2) 1,764,568	79 3/4	950	19 1/4	(3) 448,387	20 1/4	4,914	2,212,955
1853.										
Guards, Line, and General Staff, at Home and in the Colonies	3,722	57 1/2	1,155,575	61 1 6/18	2,759	42 1/2	711,177	38 2/18	6,481	1,866,752
Do. do. in India	1,310	- -	(2) 516,196							
Artillery and Engineers	848	71 1/2	288,751	71	338	28 1/2	117,921	29	1,186	406,672
East India Company's Officers	5,015	78 2/3	(2) 2,184,523	78 1/4	1,361	21 1/3	(3) 606,287	21 3/4	6,376	2,790,810
1857.										
Guards, Line, and General Staff, at Home and in the Colonies (4)	4,341	62 5/8	1,342,193	66 1/20	2,580	37 1/8	688,612	33 9/20	6,921	2,030,805
Do. do. in India	978	- -	(2) 385,220							
Artillery and Engineers	1,070	74 4/7	360,525	71 1/4	365	25 3/7	145,713	28 3/4	1,435	506,238
East India Company's Officers	(5) 5,142	78 1/6	(2) 2,176,415	77 1/2	1,430	21 5/6	(3) 634,835	22 1/2	6,572	2,811,250

(1) For the *details* of the Effective Services, see statement, p. 5.

(2) Including pay, batta, house rent, allowance for tents and tent carriage, horse allowance, regimental and company command money, mess allowance, and the off-reckonings, or Colonels' allowance, of such Colonels of the Company's Forces as are in India.

(3) The Non-Effective Services include the Colonels of regiments on furlough in England, and grants to military and orphan funds for widows and children.

(4) **This comparison is seriously affected by the following circumstances:—**

1st. That, according to the strength of regiments which has been fixed since the last war, the proportion of officers to men has been increased in the proportion of 20 to 17; and

2nd. That 536 supernumerary subaltern officers were retained on the effective list after the war.

(5) These numbers do not agree with those given in the answer to Question 4465, which were taken at the "Establishment," then as to Infantry and Cavalry, lately augmented, but vacancies not filled up. The present statement is *actual strength*. There is also a slight variation as to the number of Colonels,—those residing in India, though not employed, having been included in the Effective List as being on the spot and available for service at any moment.

DETAILS OF THE EFFECTIVE PORTION OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT.

CORPS.	Numbers.	Pay.	Additional Pay.	Extra Pay to Engineer Officers.	Non-Effective Allowances.	Command Money.	Contingent Allowance including the Special Personal Allowances of the Foot Guards.	Forage.	Fuel and Light and Lodging.	Servants.	Black Servants.	Rations to Officers, &c.	Colonial Allowance.	Mess, including Table Allowance.	Allowance to Riding Masters.	Horse Allowance, Cape Corps.	GROSS TOTAL OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES.
1840.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Guards, Line, and General Staff, at Home and in the Colonies - - - -	3,654	667,284	8,614	- -	5,518	4,763	40,230	65,924	150,058	104,901	9,745	14,426	34,737	27,530	3,123	344	1,137,197
Artillery and Engineers (including General Staff) -	709	136,368	4,945	20,193	- -	9,000	5,307	8,322	19,968	19,758	1,257	2,905	6,700	3,312	- -	- -	238,035
1853.																	
Guards, Line, and General Staff, at Home and in the Colonies - - - - - -	3,722	682,138	4,544	- -	5,578	4,873	47,289	74,506	153,547	107,365	4,772	11,689	25,394	29,930	3,281	669	1,155,575
Artillery and Engineers (including General Staff) -	848	168,760	2,756	28,460	- -	9,775	4,289	9,329	24,933	23,667	2,289	2,705	7,813	3,975	- -	- -	288,751
1857.																	
Guards, Line and General Staff, at Home and in the Colonies - - -	4,341	797,978	12,994	- -	5,778	5,312	51,370	73,753	177,210	125,651	5,703	18,815	32,910	31,172	1,148	2,399	1,342,193
Artillery and Engineers (including General Staff) -	1,070	210,839	3,455	34,000	- -	9,242	7,886	11,642	30,854	29,965	7,040	2,864	8,026	4,712	- -	- -	360,525

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF REGIMENTAL COMBATANT OFFICERS, WITH THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

PAY.

Rank and Regiment.	No.	Present Daily Rate of Pay.	Proposed Daily Rate of Pay.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.	Total Amount of present Pay per Annum.	Total Amount of proposed Pay per Annum.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonels (the present Lt.-Colonels commanding Corps).							
Household Cavalry -	3	1 9 2	1 8 0	- - -	0 1 2	1,596 17 6	1,533 0 0
Cavalry of the Line -	19	1 3 0	1 4 0	0 1 0	- - -	7,975 5 0	8,322 0 0
Military Train - -	2	0 17 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	- - -	620 10 0	730 0 0
Foot Guards - -	3	1 6 9	1 4 0	- - -	0 2 9	1,464 11 3	1,314 0 0
Infantry of the Line -	82	0 17 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	- - -	25,440 10 0	29,930 0 0
West India and Colonial Corps (omitting Malta Fencibles) - -	11	0 17 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	- - -	3,412 15 0	4,015 0 0
					£	40,510 8 9	45,844 0 0
Lt.-Colonels (the present Majors of Regiments).							
Household Cavalry -	3	1 4 5	1 4 0	- - -	0 0 5	1,336 16 3	1,314 0 0
Cavalry of the Line -	19	0 19 3	1 0 0	0 0 9	- - -	6,674 18 9	6,935 0 0
Military Train - -	4	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 1 0	- - -	1,168 0 0	1,241 0 0
Foot Guards - -	7	1 3 0	1 0 0	- - -	0 3 0	2,938 5 0	2,555 0 0
Infantry of the Line -	162	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 1 0	- - -	47,304 0 0	50,260 0 0
West India and Colonial Corps - - -	14	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 1 0	- - -	4,088 0 0	4,343 10 0
					£	63,510 0 0	66,648 10 0
Captains.							
Household Cavalry -	24	0 15 1	0 16 0	0 0 11	- - -	6,606 10 0	7,008 0 0
Cavalry of the Line -	116	0 14 7	0 15 0	0 0 5	- - -	30,872 18 4	31,755 0 0
Military Train - -	25	0 11 7	0 12 0	0 0 5	- - -	5,284 17 4	5,475 0 0
Foot Guards - -	70	0 15 6	0 15 0	- - -	0 0 6	19,801 5 0	19,162 10 0
Infantry of the Line -	972	0 11 7	0 12 0	0 0 5	- - -	205,476 15 0	212,868 0 0
West India and Colonial Corps - - -	78	0 11 7	0 12 0	0 0 5	- - -	16,488 17 6	17,082 0 0
					£	284,531 3 2	293,350 10 0
Lieutenants.							
Household Cavalry -	24	0 10 4	0 11 0	0 0 8	- - -	4,526 0 0	4,818 0 0
Cavalry of the Line -	116	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 1 0	- - -	19,053 0 0	21,170 0 0
Military Train - -	30	0 6 6	0 8 6	0 2 0	- - -	3,558 15 0	4,653 15 0
Foot Guards - -	84	0 7 4	0 10 0	0 2 8	- - -	11,242 0 0	15,330 0 0
Infantry of the Line -	1134	0 6 6	0 8 6	0 2 0	- - -	134,520 15 0	175,911 15 0
West India and Colonial Corps - - -	117	0 6 6	0 8 6	0 2 0	- - -	13,879 2 6	18,149 12 6
					£	186,779 12 6	240,033 2 6

Rank and Regiment.	No.	Present Daily Rate of Pay.	Proposed Daily Rate of Pay	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.	Total Amount of present Pay per Annum.	Total Amount of proposed Pay per Annum.
Cornets.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Household Cavalry -	24	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 2 0	- -	3,504 0 0	4,380 0 0
Cavalry of the Line -	116	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 1 0	- -	16,936 0 0	19,053 0 0
					£	20,550 0 0	23,433 0 0
Ensigns.							
Military Train - -	12	0 5 3	0 7 6	0 2 3	- -	1,149 15 0	1,642 10 0
Foot Guards - -	56	0 5 6	0 9 0	0 3 6	- -	5,621 0 0	9,198 0 0
Infantry of the Line -	810	0 5 3	0 7 6	0 2 3	- -	77,608 2 6	110,868 15 0
West India and Colonial Corps - - -	78	0 5 3	0 7 6	0 2 3	- -	7,473 7 6	10,676 5 0
					£	91,852 5 0	132,385 10 0
*Adjutants.**							
Household Cavalry -	3	0 13 0	0 14 6	0 1 6	- -	711 15 0	793 17 6
Cavalry of the Line -	19	0 11 6	0 13 6	0 2 0	- -	3,987 12 6	4,681 2 6
Military Train - -	7	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	- -	1,277 10 0	1,533 0 0
Foot Guards - -	7	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 3 6	- -	1,277 10 0	1,724 12 6
Infantry of the Line -	81	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	- -	14,782 10 0	17,739 0 0
West India and Colonial Corps - - -	8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	- -	1,460 0 0	1,752 0 0
Ceylon Rifle Regiment -	1	0 12 6	0 12 0	- -	0 0 6	228 2 6	219 0 0
					£	23,725 0 0	28,442 12 6

	£
Total of proposed Pay - - - - - -	830,137
Total of present Pay - - - - - -	711,348
Increase in proposed Pay - - - -	£ 118,789

* It is proposed that the pay of an Adjutant should consist of his pay as a Subaltern and of an allowance of 3*s.* 6*d.* a day, to be drawn only by the Officer actually doing the duty of Adjutant.

ALLOWANCES.

	Present Amount	Proposed Amount.
	£	£
(A) Non-effective Allowance	5,778	—
(B) Contingent Allowance to Captains of Troops and Companies, that proposed for the Foot Guards, being double the rate for Infantry of the Line	51,371	45,903
(C) Command Money	5,311	5,311
(D) Allowance to Riding Masters	1,148	1,148
(E) Additional Pay	12,994	—
(F) Remount Allowance	2,399	2,399
(G) Fuel, and Light, and Lodging (value of)	166,688	166,688
(H) Forage (value of)	55,576	55,576
(I) Soldier Servants (value of)	118,835	118,835
(K) Black Servants' Allowance	5,338	5,338
(L) Rations of Provisions to Officers, &c. in the Colonies*	17,915	—
(M) Colonial Allowances	29,079	29,079
(N) Mess Allowance	21,110	—
(O) Table Allowance at St. James's and Dublin	5,004	5,004
(P) Expense of Bands (now paid by Officers)	—	48,816
(Q) Agency	42,000	—
(R) Field Allowance	—	—
Totals £	540,546	484,097

	£
Present Amount	540,546
Proposed Amount	484,097
Decrease in proposed Allowances	£56,449

Non-effective Allowance (A).

An Allowance granted since 1803 to the Senior Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, to compensate them for certain losses they sustained by some regimental arrangements then made. The amount is 20*l.* per annum to each Officer.

Contingent Allowances to Captains, including Special Allowances to the Foot Guards (B).

The Contingent Allowance to Captains was granted in 1783. It is an Allowance to each Captain commanding a Troop or Company, and varies in amount from 18*l.* to 102*l.* per annum, according to the number of men under the Captain's command. The object of the Allowance is to indemnify the Officer for his liability to pay for the repair of arms, for the burial of soldiers, and to pay their debts when their effects are insufficient. The Captain is supposed generally to make a small profit out of the Allowance. The Special Personal Allowances to the Foot Guards, amount to 9,298*l.*, for which are substituted in the proposed charge double the ordinary Contingent Allowance for Infantry Regiments. The Special Allowance to the Foot Guards for Recruiting, Hospital, and other expenses, commonly called the "Stock Purse," has been omitted from both sides, as not being personal to the Officers.

Command Money (C).

This is an Allowance of 3*s.* a day to the Officer actually present and in command of a Regiment of Infantry of the Line for the time being.

Allowance to Riding Masters (D).

An Allowance of 7*l.* per troop per annum is given to Riding Masters to enable them to pay for rough riders and a few other small expenses not otherwise provided for.

* This allowance would be resumed when a force takes the field.

Additional Pay (E).

Brevet Majors receive 2*s.* a day, and Lieutenants of seven years service 1*s.* a day as additional pay.

Remount Allowance (F).

An Allowance to Officers of the Cape Mounted Riflemen and the Military Train, to enable them to purchase their horses, the Officers of these Corps having Infantry pay only, although they are mounted.

Fuel and Light and Lodging Allowance (G).

This is the assumed value of the Barrack accommodation, and of the fuel and light ration of each Officer. It is founded upon the money allowance granted to an Officer when not accommodated in Barracks.

Forage (H).

This is the assumed value of the Forage ration, calculated at 2*s.* a day each ration.

Servants (I).

This is the assumed value to the Officer of his soldier servant, calculated at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Black Servants' Allowance (K).

This Allowance is granted to Officers of European Regiments in the tropics, where they are not allowed to employ soldiers as servants.

Rations of Provisions to Officers, &c. (L).

This is the value (after deducting the stoppage) of the rations of provisions supplied to Officers and their regulated number of civil servants in the Colonies, and of those allowed to their families at tropical stations. The issue of rations to Officers and their servants would be resumed when a force takes the field.

Colonial Allowance (M).

Special Allowances granted in some of the Colonies in consideration of the great expense of the necessaries of life.

Mess Allowance (N).

The original object of this Allowance is described as follows, in the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, July 1844, page 130: "The principal object of this Allowance is to enable Regimental Officers of every rank, but more especially of the junior ranks, to enjoy the comfort and advantages which it is calculated to afford, by placing it in the power of every individual to drink a moderate quantity of wine daily at or after dinner, on reasonable terms, and such as his rate of pay may fairly justify." In the new edition of the Queen's Regulations, just published, the above has been altered as follows:—"The principal object of this Allowance is to enable the Officers of a regiment, of every rank, but more especially of the junior ranks, to enjoy the comfort and advantages of a mess, without incurring expenses which their pay is not calculated to meet." The Allowance was first granted in 1811 only to regiments stationed in the United Kingdom, not including the Foot Guards, and it was afterwards extended to the West Indies, St. Helena, and the Western Coast of Africa. It has been repeatedly refused to Officers at other stations, on the ground that the local duty on wine was low. No Allowance is made in aid of the Serjeants' mess, although the formation of messes for non-commissioned officers of that rank is enjoined in the Queen's Regulations, "as the means of supporting their consequence and respectability." Page 126, new edition.

Table Allowance at St. James's and Dublin (O).

An Allowance granted to the Officers who mount the Queen's guard in London and Dublin to provide them with a table. It is a very old Allowance, and was formerly as high as 9,881*l.*

Expense of Bands (P).

It is proposed to relieve the Officers of their present contributions towards the expense of the bands, which are stated in the Queen's Regulations to be "essential to the credit and appearance of a regiment."

Agency (Q).

See the Answer to Question 4664. As the public duties of the Army Agents chiefly consist in keeping duplicate accounts which would be discontinued, and the accounts kept at the War Office would be thereby reduced and simplified, the existing establishment of the War Office, which has been strengthened since the last war by the addition of many experienced and active temporary clerks, would, it is believed, be sufficient for every duty connected with the Army Accounts without any permanent augmentation being made in consequence of the cessation of the public and official functions of the Army Agents.

Field Allowance (R).

This allowance, which is only issued when a force takes the field, would remain as at present.

STAFF.

PRESENT RANKS and PAY of OFFICERS corresponding with the proposed STAFF.						PROPOSED STAFF to include all OFFICERS on the STAFF, except GENERAL OFFICERS in command.		
Nos.	RANKS.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay.	Annual Amount of Staff Pay.	Average Daily Rate of Pay, including Staff Pay.		Nos.	PAY.	Pay per Annum.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£
1	Military Secretary at Headquarters	- -	2,000				*It is proposed that the duties of these three officers should be performed by General Officers selected from the fixed establishment receiving a special allowance of 3l. a day in addition to their pay as Major-Generals or Lieutenant-Generals.*	
1	Adjutant General - - -	3 15 10	1,384	6 13 9		–		*3,285
1	Quartermaster General - -	3 15 10	1,384					
— 3								
7	Deputy Adjutants General - { 2 at / 5 at	1 17 11 / 0 19 0	1,384 / 1,734	1 12 2		20	Colonels, at 2l. a day - -	14,600
8	Dep. Quartermasters General { 1 at / 7 at	1 17 11 / 0 19 0	692 / 2,427					
— 15								
18	Assistant Adjutants General { 1 at / 17 at	0 19 0 / 0 14 3	346 / 4,421					
13	Asst. QuartermastersGeneral { 1 at / 12 at	0 19 0 / 0 14 3	346 / 3,121	1 3 6		50	Lieut.-Colonels, at 1l. 4s. a day - - - -	21,900
6	Commandants - - - -	0 7 0	766					
5	Military Secretaries - - -	0 19 0	1,734					
— 42								
3	Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals { 1 at / 2 at	0 14 3 / 0 9 6	260 / 347					
5	Deputy Assistant Quartermasters General { 1 at / 4 at	0 14 3 / 0 9 6	260 / 693	0 16 9		80	Captains, at 1l. a day - -	29,200
10	Assistant Military Secretaries -	0 9 6	1,734					
34	Majors of Brigade - - -	0 9 6	5,895					
1	Staff Captain - - - -	0 11 7	211					
— 53								
70	Aides-de-Camp - - - -	0 9 6	12,136					
28	Town or Fort Majors and Town or Fort Adjutants - - -	0 4 9	2,427	0 14 5		80	Lieutenants, at 15s. a day -	21,900
6	Garrison Adjutants - - -	0 4 9	520					
—104								
217	Total Pay - £	- -	46,222†			230	Total Pay - -	£90,885

The above Officers receive, in addition to their Staff Pay, Half Pay or Full Pay of their Regimental Ranks.

ALLOWANCES.			ALLOWANCES.	
	£			
Lodging Allowance - - - - - -	9,353		- - - - - -	10,082
Forage Allowance - - - - - -	18,117		- - - - - -	19,500
Servants' Allowance - - - - - -	7,182		- - - - - -	—
Rations of Provisions in the Colonies - -	900		- - - - - -	—
Fuel and Light - - - - - -	1,169		- - - - - -	—
Colonial Allowance - - - - - -	3,831		- - - - - -	3,831
Total Allowances - - £	40,552		Total Allowances - £	33,413
Total of the whole - £	86,774†		Total of the whole - £	124,298

ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Nos.	Present.	Pay per Annum.	Nos.	Proposed.	Pay per Annum.
	£	£			£
1	at 2,200		3	Field Marshals at 2,000l. per Annum - - -	6,000
2	„ 2,000				
4	„ 1,800				
1	„ 1,500		25	Generals, 1,200l. per Annum	30,000
4	„ 1,450 Pay received by General Officers as Colonels of Regiments - -	155,200			
18	„ 1,350		50	Lieut-Generals, 1,000l. per Annum - - -	50,000
2	„ 1,200				
58	„ 1,100				
44	„ 1,000		60	Major-Generals, 800l. per Annum - - -	48,000
100	Unattached General Officers, at 1l. 5s. a day -	45,625			
234	Total - - - £	200,825	138‡	Total - £	134,000‡

* This is exclusive of their pay as General Officers on the fixed establishment.

† These sums are exclusive of the full and half pay which these officers receive in addition to their staff pay.

‡ **Including the 55 retired Major-Generals estimated for on the opposite page, the comparison will be as follows :—**

	Present Establishment.	Proposed Establishment.
Number	**234**	**193**
Cost	**£200,825**	**£178,000**

COMMAND PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

No.	Present.	Pay per Annum.	No.	Proposed.	Pay per Annum.
		£			£
	General Commanding in Chief, 9*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* a day - Generals, 5*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* a day [none employed as such]	3,458		General Commanding in Chief, 10*l.* a day - - Generals, 6*l.* a day - -	3,650
9	Lieut.-Generals, 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* a day - - -	12,455	9	Lieut.-Generals, 4*l.* a day -	13,140
36	Major-Generals, 1*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* a day - - -	24,911	36	Major-Generals, 2*l.* a day -	26,280
10	Officers acting as General Officers Commanding, 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* - - - - - - - -	4,152	10	Officers acting as General Officers Commanding, 1*l.* 10*s.* - - -	5,475
	Total - £	44,976		Total - £	48,545

ALLOWANCES OF GENERAL OFFICERS, &c. COMMANDING.

		£			£
	Lodging allowance - - - - - - -	9,289		- - - -	9,289
	Furniture allowance (at two-thirds of lodging allowance) - - - - - - - -	6,966		- - - -	6,966
	Forage allowance - - - - - -	803		- - - -	803
	Rations of provisions in the Colonies - - -	2,330		—	—
	Fuel and light - - - - - - -	1,161		—	—
	Servants' allowance - - - - - -	1,505		—	—
	Table allowance - - - - - - -	5,068		- - - -	5,068
	Total - £	27,122		Total - £	22,126
	Total of Command Pay and Allowances - - £	72,098		Total of Command Pay and Allowances - - £	70,671

NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES. (1)

	Present Amount	Proposed Amount.
	£	£
Widows' Pensions, Compassionate Allowances, Royal Bounty Allowances, and Relief Fund - -	116,401	—
Pensions and other Allowances at the existing Rates, to Widows and Families of Officers who may die in consequence of Wounds or Disease contracted in the Field -	- - -	38,000
Pensions to wounded Officers - - - -	44,263	44,263
Full-pay Retirements - - - -	60,000	—
55 Major-Generals, at 800*l.* - - £44,000		
80 Colonels, at 1*l.* a day - - - 29,200		
90 Lieut.-Colonels, at 17*s.* a day - - 27,922	- - -	210,622 (2)
500 Captains, &c., at 12*s.* a day - - 109,500		
Rewards for Military Service (3) - - - -	18,000 (3)	—
Half Pay - - - - - - -	247,699	—
Half Pay of Reduced Officers (4), and Officers under 45 years of age, who are temporarily or permanently disabled by wounds or ill health - -	- - -	80,000
£	486,363	372,885

(1) All persons would, of course, retain the Non-Effective Allowances of which they are now in the receipt.

(2) It must be remembered that these are merely *estimated* charges which would gradually accrue during a long series of years, and that the actual amount would depend upon the number of Officers who retired according to the ages applicable to each rank, as shown at page 13. For the grounds and expected practical working of the proposed full-pay retirements, *see* the answers to Questions 4734 to 4741 and 4796, 4797.

(3) *See* paragraph 6, page 2.

(4) It will deserve consideration at the end of another war, whether, instead of burdening the public with annuities and obstructing regimental promotion, it would not be better to give so many months' pay on reduction to young Officers, and to leave them free to enter into other lines of life unembarrassed by the liability of being recalled to active service. The public would then have the unrestricted choice of the most suitable persons for any exigencies which might afterwards arise, and there might be a mutual advantage in the re-engagement of *some* of those who had been previously reduced. The extent to which the doctrine, that half pay is partly of the nature of a "retaining fee," has been carried in the Army and Navy, has been productive of many unfortunate results.

RECAPITULATION.

	Present Amount.	Proposed Amount.	Increase in proposed Amount.	Decrease in proposed Amount.
EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	£	£	£	£
Regimental Pay and Allowances	1,251,894	1,314,234	62,340	—
Staff Corps and Allowances	86,774*	124,298	37,524	—
Establishment of General Officers	200,825	134,000	—	66,825
Command Pay and Allowances to General Officers	72,098	70,671	—	1,427
Total Effective Services £	1,611,591	1,643,203	99,864	68,252
			68,252	
Total Increase, Effective Services			31,612	
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
Widows' Pensions	116,401	38,000	—	78,401
Pensions to Wounded Officers	44,263	44,263	—	—
Full-pay Retirements	60,000	210,622	150,622	—
Rewards for Military Service	18,000	—	—	18,000
Half Pay	247,699	80,000	—	167,699
Total Non-Effective Services £	486,363	372,885	150,622	264,100
				150,622
Total Decrease, Non-Effective Services				113,478
Total Effective and Non-Effective Services £	2,097,954	2,016,088		

	£
Total Decrease—Non-Effective Services	113,478
Total Increase—Effective Services	31,612
Net Estimated Decrease—Effective and Non-Effective Services	£ 81,866

* This is exclusive of the full or half pay which Staff Officers at present receive in addition to their Staff pay.

This revised Establishment offers three distinct advantages to the Officer:— Advantages to the Officer from the proposed revised Establishment.

1st. An increase of pay, especially in the junior ranks, and in the rank of Colonel commanding a Regiment;

2ndly. Exemption from having to purchase Commissions both on first appointment and in the successive steps of promotion; and,

3rdly. A regulated system of full-pay retirement at the increased rates, without any limitation except as to age.

But these advantages would be neutralized if the plan did not provide a sufficient current of promotion during peace.

The principal sources of promotion under the proposed new Establishment would be:— Promotion.

1st. Voluntary full-pay retirements between the following ages:—

Major-General	60 to 65
Colonel commanding (now Lieutenant-Colonel)	55 „ 60
Lieutenant-Colonel (now Major)	50 „ 55
Captain or Subaltern	45 „ 50

2nd. Compulsory full-pay retirements at the following ages:—

Major-General	65
Colonel	60
Lieutenant-Colonel	55
Captain or Subaltern	50

These arrangements would establish a maximum beyond which promotion could not be retarded in the respective ranks, and would, *in addition to this*, accelerate promotion to the extent of the voluntary retirements which would take place within the five years allowed to the Officers of each rank to choose whether they would retire on the full pay of such rank. See the answers to Questions 4734—4741, and 4796-7.

3rd. Voluntary retirements previously to forty-five years of age, at which Officers would become entitled to retire on the full pay of Captain or Subaltern.

The retirements by sale during the twenty-four months from the 1st April 1852 to the 31st March 1854, which immediately preceded the late war, were as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonels	31
Majors	28
Captains	266
Lieutenants	245
Ensigns	94

being 664 in all, or at the rate of about 332 a year.

I have in several places in my evidence, and especially in my answers to Questions 4668 and 4805, stated my reasons for thinking that retirements of this description will be as numerous, or nearly so, under the new system as under the old.

4th. Selections for the under-mentioned separate Corps, which would be promotion both to the Officers selected and to those who would fill the vacancies created thereby in the Regiments:—

The Staff Corps.
The Administrative Corps.
The Permanent Staff of the Depôt Battalions.
The Permanent Staff of the Militia.
The Staff Officers of Pensioners.

The three last would furnish suitable employment to many married Officers to whom it would not be convenient to go upon foreign service.

5th. Death Vacancies.

The deaths on full pay in the *regimental* ranks during the above-mentioned twenty-four months were:—

Lieutenant-Colonels	9
Majors	9
Captains	37
Lieutenants	58
Ensigns and Cornets	29

being 142 in all, or at the rate of 71 a year.

The death vacancies and voluntary retirements taken together, in the two years from the 1st April 1852 to the 31st March 1854, amounted to 806, or at the rate of 403 a year; and as the number of Officers on the effective establishments of the Guards and Line at home, in the Colonies, and in India in 1853 was 5,032, these two causes alone would maintain a considerable amount of promotion.

Vacancies would also occur in the several ranks of General Officers under the proposed new establishment in a larger proportion than in the regimental ranks; and death vacancies in the regimental ranks are likely to be more frequent under the new, than under the old system, because, under present circumstances, when an Officer finds himself getting into a bad state of health, he naturally endeavours to sell, in order to realize the price of his Commissions.

It must also be remembered that the two years upon which this calculation has been made, were years of peace,—that nearly all the causes of promotion are stimulated by war,—and that a fair proportion of years of war ought to be taken into account in framing averages for army promotion.

Probable cost of compensating Officers who may elect to retire, receiving the price of their Commissions.

The average of 332 Officers who retired by sale in each of the two years immediately preceding the last war, also furnishes a measure of the probable cost of compensating Officers who may prefer to retire receiving the price of their Commissions, instead of remaining in the army under the revised terms of service. The regulation price of the Commissions of the Officers who retired in each of those two years was about 521,000*l.*, and the customary price about 753,000*l.*; but, in applying this calculation to the compensation of the Officers who would retire upon the revision of their terms of service, a very large deduction would have to be made on account of Commissions *obtained without purchase*, the holders of which would receive compensation only to the extent to which Officers are permitted by the existing regulations to receive the *regulated* price of such Commissions. No time could be more favourable than the present for making the change, for in the majority of the Crimean regiments the larger number of Officers have obtained some, if not all, their Commissions without purchase, whereas every month adds to the number of Commissions sold, and to the amount which Officers who have not purchased their Commissions are entitled to realize according to their length of service.

The principles upon which compensation should be made, are described in the answers to the questions beginning at 4761 and ending at 4778. Retirements of this kind would be largest in the first year, because those who retired at once would receive the full value of what they gave up; whereas, as time went on, promotions would take place, without purchase, to fill the vacancies created by those retirements and by other causes, and the officers who retired at a later period, after having been so promoted, would only receive the value of the Commissions to which they had attained up to the date when the purchase system was abolished. There would, therefore, be an increasing tendency to look forward to promotion and full-pay retirement, instead of looking back to retiring with the value of the Commissions wihch had been acquired under the purchase system. The Officers who enter under the revised arrangements

without purchase, will, of course, not receive anything for their Commissions if they resign them before they become entitled to retire on full pay.

Great importance of making no more first appointments to the army by purchase.

Of one thing there can be no doubt, that if our object is to abolish purchase and to encourage the introduction of young men who will vigorously sustain an improved army system, we cannot too soon begin to make the first appointments to Commissions by selecting from the Commander-in-Chief's list, not those who can pay the regulation price, but those who show the greatest strength of character and mental activity, as tested by a competing examination. It would be unreasonable to take inferior young men when better could be got, and to go on accumulating claims under the purchase system, which would have to be bought up at a heavy public cost before many months had passed. In making changes in bodies of men everything depends upon the *undergrowth;* and every day's experience more clearly demonstrates that even the slightest admission of the principle of competition makes all the difference between the old system of patronage and the new system of first appointment and subsequent promotion according to qualification and merit. This is the first step, and all the others follow by a natural sequence.

See Q. 4669–4674.

Present and proposed establishments of General Officers.

The comparison of the present and proposed establishment of General Officers deserves a separate notice.

The present establishment, as fixed by the Royal Warrant of the 6th October 1854, is as follows:—

50 Generals.
70 Lieutenant-Generals.
114 Major-Generals.

234

The proposed establishment is,—

28 Generals, including the three Field Marshals.
50 Lieutenant-Generals.
60 Major-Generals.

138

And as many more Major-Generals as may be placed on the Retired List at the age of 65.

The present establishment of General Officers includes non-effective as well as effective, and the former in much larger proportion than the latter, as will be seen from the following statement of their probable ages on the 14th of this month, arranged in periods of five years:—

Periods of Age.	Number of Field Marshals.	Number of Generals.	Number of Lieut.-Generals.	Number of Major-Generals.	Remarks.
90 and above	–	6	–	–	In this return one Officer was wanting to complete the fixed establishment of 234, under the warrant of 6 Oct. 1854.
85 to 90 -	–	2	–	–	
80 to 85 -	2	6	1	–	
75 to 80 -	–	21	12	4	
70 to 75 -	–	12	24	11	
65 to 70 -	–	5	26	26	
60 to 65 -	–	1	5	27	
55 to 60 -	–	–	1	16	
50 to 55 -	–	–	1	17	
45 to 50 -	–	–	–	5	
40 to 45 -	–	–	–	–	
35 to 40	1	1	–	–	
Total -	3	54	70	106	

It would therefore appear that of 233 General Officers on the fixed establishment on the 14th of this month, 158 were above, and only 75 of all the four ranks of Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant-General, and Major-General, were

below 65 years of age. It will be at once obvious to those who know this part of the British army, that, in order to constitute a really active list of 60 Major-Generals, it will be necessary to select for the new establishment those Officers now belonging to that rank who are both efficient and available, and to complete the number by promoting the most distinguished of the Colonels.

According to the proposed establishment, the mixed character of effective and non-effective would be retained in the higher ranks of Field Marshal, General, and Lieutenant-General; but sixty Major-Generals would be maintained in a constant state of efficiency by promoting the most distinguished among them to the vacancies in the list of Lieutenant-Generals caused by deaths in that and in the higher ranks,—by placing on the Retired List, on their Full Pay of 800*l.* a year, the Major-Generals who attain the age of 65 in that rank,—and by filling the vacancies created by these two causes in the Active List of 60 Major-Generals, by promoting the most distinguished Officers of the rank of Colonel.

The number of retired Major-Generals under this arrangement is estimated in my financial statement at 55, but it may be more or less.

A large proportion of the promotions which have been made of late years to the rank and emoluments of General Officers has not been *army promotion* in any proper sense.

Numerous cases might be mentioned in which Officers have been so promoted who had not served since the Peninsular war, and had been employed during the long interval in other branches of the public service or in private pursuits.

In many other instances Officers have been promoted to be General Officers who were totally incapable from age and infirmity of exercising the functions of command.

These evils have probably been aggravated by the changes made by the Royal Warrant of the 6th October 1854. Every Major who is able to deposit the regulated price is entitled to be promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Every Lieutenant-Colonel who has served for three years in command of a Regiment or in one of the other specified situations, is promoted to be Colonel; and the Senior Colonel on a list thus greatly augmented is promoted, in regular succession, to be a Major-General. The question is in what length of time the Junior Colonel and those who are to follow him, may expect to succeed to a death vacancy among the General Officers.*

According to the proposed establishment the whole of the promotion to the rank of General Officer would be *effective promotion;* that is, all the promotions would be made on the ground of superior qualification or distinguished service; and would, therefore, act more powerfully in encouraging exertion, and in placing able men in an eminent and influential position than a much larger amount of promotion given on different principles.

As an efficient army is of no use if it is not efficiently commanded, and as not only the maintenance of our present high position as a nation, but our actual safety depends upon our having at all times a sufficient number of highly qualified officers to command the forces of the State, it must be admitted that the establishment of the principle of effective promotion to the rank of General Officer would be a great improvement. Nothing can supply the want of able commanders in the time of need. We ought to have at least as large a proportion of leading men of proved ability in the Army, as in the Law, the Church, and other professions.

It would not be difficult to satisfy the just claims of such of the existing Colonels as could not, either now or hereafter, be included in the revised establishment of General Officers, but it is not necessary to enter upon this part of the subject at present. Those General Officers who are already in the receipt of larger emoluments than they would have upon the revised establishment, would, of course, be paid the difference.

* See the answers to 4728–4731.

In my answer to Question 4599, speaking of the promotion of Non-commissioned Officers to be Officers, I said, "A strict examination (on first admission) for the Officers should be combined with a regulated mode of allowing Privates and Non-commissioned Officers to rise to be Officers; there should, of course, be tests for them also, partly in the nature of examinations, but chiefly consisting of proved good service and superior qualifications acquired in the regiment itself; and I think it would be an advantageous arrangement for all parties if a certain proportion of commissions in each regiment were given to the Non-commissioned Officers, provided men were forthcoming every way qualified for them. The Soldiers would then have something certain to look forward to as a motive to exertion and good conduct, and a superior class of men would be attracted."

Practice in the Irish Constabulary Force in regard to the examination of candidates for Cadetships.

These arrangements have been already carried into effect with great success, in the Irish Constabulary Force, which is a highly efficient body of about 12,000 men, organized on military principles. Two-thirds of the vacant Cadetships are filled up by the Government, and one-third by Major General Sir Duncan M'Gregor, who commands the force; and Sir Duncan M'Gregor alternately appoints the son of an old Constabulary Officer and a Head Constable to his vacancies, thus filling every sixth vacancy from the ranks. The Government candidates and the sons of Officers are examined, under the superintendance of the Civil Service Commissioners, on the combined principle of nomination and competition which is in use in the Civil Service, and is proposed to be extended to the Line and Guards; four candidates being nominated for each vacancy, of whom the best is chosen. The examination of the head constables selected to compete for the proportion of vacancies assigned to their class, is committed to a Board consisting of the three Officers next in rank to the Inspector-General, who does not interfere further than to select the candidates, and to ask them, after the examination has taken place and before the decision is announced, whether they are satisfied that the examination has been fairly conducted. The principle upon which this examination is framed is described in the fourth paragraph of the accompanying circular (No. 2.), dated the 16th September 1856, headed "Competitive Examinations in the Constabulary Force," and the proportion in which the elements of previous good service and proved efficiency are allowed to count, will be seen from the numbers assigned to perfection under the several heads of examination (No. 3.)

The Irish Constabulary Force was previously remarkable for admitting no recruit who could not read and write and keep accounts, and for the entire trustworthiness of the men, so that they are sent by ones, twos, or threes to any place, however distant, where there is any duty to be performed, without an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer being in charge of the party; and these competitive examinations have already given an increased stimulus to the education of the Force. Even the Sub-Constables in the remote country hamlets are employing schoolmasters in the evening to instruct them in their barracks. The Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Line and Guards already enjoy superior advantages in their improved regimental schools; but in order to give the more intelligent and industrious Private a fair chance of working up to a proper educational standard to fit him for a Commission, and to enable him eventually to pass his examination for a Troop or Company, the elements of the higher military knowledge should be taught in the regimental schools.

The proposal in reference to which I chiefly crave a dispassionate and deliberate attention is that which relates to the pensions for the Widows and to the Compassionate Allowances for the Children of Officers. My experience of the laws which govern large bodies of public servants convinces me that

Widows' Pensions.

there is no guarantee for frugal and provident habits like that which nature has furnished in the responsibility everybody is under of providing for his family, and that this motive cannot with impunity be interfered with. These ready-made settlements at the public expense encourage premature marriages, discourage economy, and, after all, give but a miserable pittance to an Officer's widow. According to the Table of English life, and taking the interest of money at only three per cent., the payment of 1*s.* a day, or 18*l.* a year,* will provide an annuity of 68*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* for the wife after the death of the husband, supposing the husband to be 28 years, and the wife to be 23 years old at marriage. The ordinary pension to the widow of a Captain is 50*l.*, of a Lieutenant 40*l.*, and of an Ensign 36*l.* a year. The special pensions, at higher rates than these, to the widows of Officers killed in action or dying from illness contracted in the field, are proposed to be retained.

Expediency of adapting the other circumstances of the Service to the impending change.

There is a maxim of Bacon's in his "Regimen of Health," which is applicable to this subject:—"Beware of any sudden change in any great point "of diet, and if necessity enforce it, fit the rest to it; for it is a secret both "in nature and in state that it is safer to change many things than one." In this case necessity *has* enforced a great change,† and the chief object of my proposals has been to "fit the rest to it;" for it is evident that this is one of the instances in which "it is safer to change many things than one."

Treasury, July 25, 1857. C. E. TREVELYAN.

(No. 1.)

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
22nd August 1856.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH GENTLEMEN ARE TO BE ADMITTED AS CADETS OF CONSTABULARY.

I.

No person will be admitted as a Cadet, who is not of sound constitution, or who is subject to any mental or physical inability.

II.

The Candidate must be unmarried, and between the ages of 18 and 24 years.

III.

The Candidate will be required to produce a certified copy of the registry of his birth, or some other satisfactory proof of his age—and a certificate of his moral character from the Clergyman of his Church in the parish in which he resides, or from two Magistrates of the County.

IV.

Every gentleman on being *nominated* for a Cadetship will receive intimation of the day on which he ought to present himself at Dublin Castle, to go through a competitive examination with other Candidates for the appointment.

The Candidate who is placed *first* by the Examining Board will, on his nomination being confirmed by the Lord Lieutenant, be ordered to the Depôt. But, previously to his entering on his course of instruction there, some person on his behalf must become answerable to the Commandant of the Depôt, that such Cadet, in addition to his regulated pay, shall receive a sum at the rate of 50*l.* per annum, until his appointment to the Office of Sub-Inspector.

V.

The examination will comprise—

1st. Writing to dictation, in order to test the Candidate's orthography, handwriting, and readiness.

2ndly. Arithmetic generally, but especially in numeration, and the first four rules, simple and compound—in proportion—interest—per-centage—vulgar and decimal fractions.

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* The husband would have to pay the 18*l.* a year only so long as *he and his wife* lived; and the wife's annuity would commence at his death, and last as long as her life.

† The Act 49 Geo. III. c. 126., which ordains that an Officer who pays more than the regulation price for his commission shall be cashiered, and that an Officer who sells his commission for more than that price shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, has been re-published and re-affirmed in the new edition of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, dated on the 1st of the present month—see pages 71–2. This Act of Parliament should clearly either be enforced or repealed. Everybody must feel the depressing moral influence of a system which at once ostentatiously promulgates and avowedly evades the highest legal sanctions.

3rdly. Each Candidate will also be tested in the rapidity with which he can perform compound addition.

4thly. Questions in Geography, particularly the geography of Ireland.

5thly. Composition, with the view of discovering the ability of the Candidates to draw up such reports as are continually required of the Officers of the Force.

VI.

The Cadet will be borne on the strength of the Reserve, as a Constable, but will be allowed to occupy the Quarters, wear the undress uniform, and perform the duties of an Officer.

VII.

The Cadets will be appointed to the rank of Sub-Inspector, as vacancies offer, according to their standing, proficiency, and conduct.

VIII.

But Cadets, being only in a state of probation, will not be considered as permanently attached to the Force until they attain to the rank of Sub-Inspector, and they are clearly to understand, that if, in the interim, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant should be pleased to dispense with their services, in consequence either of unfavourable reports received of their conduct or proficiency while at the Depôt, or of their character and position previous to their joining it, they are not to expect or require any reason to be assigned for their removal from the establishment, on which account it will not be *obligatory* on a Cadet to purchase uniform, or to incur any other expense, consequent on his belonging to the Force.

By command of the Lord Lieutenant,

D. M'Gregor,

Inspector-General.

(No. 2.)

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
16*th September* 1856.

Competitive Examinations in the Constabulary Force.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having been pleased to direct that Constabulary Cadets shall only be appointed after Competitive Examinations, the same rule will be extended to those Cadetships which may be placed at the Inspector General's disposal.

2. Henceforward, therefore, when such a vacany shall occur, the first four Head Constables, or Officers' sons (as the case may be) whose names are on the Inspector General's list, will be called to Dublin to compete for it.

3. The Candidates will be examined in the several branches specified in the printed paper dated the 22nd August 1856.*

4. To perfection in each branch will be attached a fixed number, from which will be deducted for every mistake or defect a certain number, and the Candidate who, at the close of the examination, shall have retained the highest number, will be selected for recommendation to His Excellency for the appointment. But it is to be observed, with regard to Head Constable Candidates, that a certain number will be given to them for every year's service in the Force and as a Head Constable, as well as for every Chevron, or other proof of their past eminent efficiency. They will also be examined as to their knowledge of Police duties, and the general regulations of the Force, to which corresponding numbers will be attached, but those numbers will not relieve them from the consequences referred to at No. 6. If, with those advantages accorded to the old and zealous Head Constables, they should still be unable successfully to compete with their younger comrades, it can only be regretted that the eventual good of the Service, and the encouragement that ought to be given to the aspiring young men of the Establishment, to qualify themselves by superior education for advancement, will render it necessary to pass over, perhaps, not a few of the respectable senior members of the Force.

5. All the unsuccessful Head Constables will be permitted to undergo a second competitive trial, after the lapse of a period of not less than one year; provided they shall not have come under the objection at No. 6.

6. Should any Candidate fail, at his first examination, to gain, in any one branch, a number equal to *one-third* of the highest number annexed to that branch, or fail, on the whole examination, to secure a number equal to *one-half* of the highest number that could possibly be acquired, he shall be finally rejected without the possibility of another trial, though he may be pronounced superior to any of his competitors.

7. In such a case, four new Candidates would be called forward to contend for the appointment.

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* See the preceding paper.

8. Should any Candidate selected for examination decline coming forward, it is requested that he will forthwith communicate his intention to the Inspector-General, in order that another may be invited to attend. But the Candidate declining to present himself from any cause whatever, will not have another opportunity of appearing for at least one year thereafter. And unless his reasons for not appearing prove perfectly satisfactory, he will not be examined at all.

9. The successful Head Constable will continue to discharge the duties of that rank, until he be appointed in his turn to a Sub-Inspectorship.

10. The usual travelling expenses will be granted to the Head Constables in coming to and returning from Dublin for their first, but not for their second examination.

11. The foregoing regulations will also be applied (except in cases of very extraordinary merit, which seldom occur) to the promotion of Constables to the rank of second Head Constable, and of Head Constables of the second class to the grade of first class.

12. Vacancies in these ranks will be filled up as far as a due regard for the service will allow, by Candidates stationed in the Counties and Ridings in which they occur; with which object a City will form a part of the County in which it is situated.

13. When a first-class Head Constableship shall become vacant, four old and respectable Head Constables of the second class will be called to Dublin to undergo a competitive examination for the appointment. The examinations will be conducted on the same conditions, and in the same branches as that for a Cadetship, with the exception of vulgar and decimal fractions, which will be dispensed with; and should all the Candidates fail (see No. 6) four additional Candidates will be brought forward, it may be from other Counties or Ridings, as well as that in which the vacancy has fallen.

14. In the case of Constables competing for second-class Head Constableships, they will only be required, in Geography, to answer questions relating to their County, and to every County adjoining; and in Arithmetic the examination will be confined to the first four rules, simple and compound, to proportion, or the rule of three, and to separate addition to test the Candidate's rapidity, nor will they be finally rejected unless they fail in any one branch in gaining a number equal to *one-fourth* of the highest number annexed to that branch, or fail on the whole examination, in showing a number equal to one-third of the number denoting perfection.

D. M'GREGOR, *Inspector-General.*

Should this scheme be found, on experience, to work well, it will probably be applied, with necessary modifications, to the promotion of the junior ranks.—D. M'G.

(No. 3.)

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CADETSHIP (IRISH CONSTABULARY).

The numbers assigned to *perfection* in the several heads of examination are as follow:—

Arithmetic, including Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal		344
Separate addition of money, to test rapidity and accuracy		26
Geography		90
Writing to dictation:		
To test Orthography	80	
Handwriting	20	100
Composition (English)		100
For every year's service in the Force		2
For every year's service as Head Constable		3
For every Chevron*		10
For other recorded proofs of former efficiency (the maximum)		25
For knowledge of Police duties and the general regulations of the Force (maximum)		50

The Arithmetical examination comprises the following rules, the numbers assigned to each branch being as stated below:

Notation, Enumeration, and the four simple rules	48
Four compound rules	72
Proportion, Interest, Per-centage	104
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions	120
Total (as above)	344

* A peculiar mark of distinction for gallant conduct, difficult of attainment.

No. XXXII.

Appendix XXXII.

MEMORANDUM by Major O'BRIEN, Secretary to the Commission on Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN'S proposed Scheme of Army Promotion.

The problem to be solved is the maintenance of the current of *regimental* promotion during peace. The sources of regimental promotion (exclusive of deaths) are—

1.—Number of officers above regimental rank;—viz., generals.
2.—Retirements to full-pay and half-pay.
3.—Retirements from the army.

No. 1.	*Present.*	*Proposed.*	
Establishment of General Officers prospectively fixed by the warrant of 1854 - - - - -	234	193	Reduction of 17 per cent.
*Number of General Officers in 1853	317	193	Reduction of 39 per cent.

No. 2.	£	£	
Retirements to full-pay - -	60,000	210,622	
Ditto half-pay - -	247,700	80,000	
	307,700	290,622	Reduction of 5 per cent.

The present half-pay, besides providing for officers permanently disabled, influences the current of regimental promotion by means of

1. Exchanges to half-pay receiving the difference.
2. Appointments to the staff, which confer rank.
3. Promotions to unattached rank.
4. Conversions of brevet into substantive rank.

These provide only for officers disabled by wounds or ill-health, and officers of ages much too advanced for their respective ranks. These retirements, therefore, being calculated only to meet cases of necessity, can hardly be said to influence the current of regimental promotion.

No. 3.		
Retirements from the army - -	1° Those who sell out after a few years' service, having private means or other prospects.	1° Those will not diminish *if the current of promotion keeps up.*
	2° Those who sell out with the object of *securing* the purchase-money to their families.	2° This source will cease altogether.

There thus seems to be a considerable reduction in all three sources of promotion, for which no compensation appears.

No. XXXIII.

Appendix XXXIII.

Major O'BRIEN to Sir B. HAWES, enclosing Sir C. TREVELYAN'S EVIDENCE and SCHEME, and requesting Observations.

Royal Commission on Purchase in the Army,
1, Whitehall Yard, 14th July 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by this Commission to forward for the information of his Lordship the Secretary of State for War, the enclosed minutes of evidence of Sir Charles Trevelyan, with the accompanying statement; and I am desired to add that the Commissioners are anxious to receive any observations thereon with which his Lordship may be disposed to favour them.

I have, &c.
H. O'BRIEN, Major,
Secretary.

Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

* It may be doubted whether even the establishment prospectively fixed by the warrant of 1854 would suffice to maintain the current of promotion. It is a reduction of 26 per cent. on that of 1853.

Appendix XXXIII.

Sir B. HAWES to Major O'BRIEN, in reply, relative to Sir C. TREVELYAN'S SCHEME of PROMOTION in the ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.
17th July 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting for the information of Lord Panmure a copy of the evidence given by Sir C. Trevelyan before the members of the Royal Commission on Purchase in the Army, and adding that the Commissioners are anxious to receive any observations thereon with which Lord Panmure may be disposed to favour them.

I am directed by Lord Panmure to request that you will inform the Commissioners that his lordship has attentively perused and considered the minutes of evidence referred to, together with the separate paper No. 32, entitled "A comparison of the present and proposed pay and allowances of the officers of the household troops and of the cavalry and infantry of the line."

Lord Panmure would readily comply with the request of the Commissioners to offer at once such observations as occurred to him upon these documents, if he could do so either with justice to the army or the great public interests involved in the various questions raised. They require, however, much deliberation, and a more minute investigation than can be given to them within a short period of time.

They comprehend an alteration in the pay of a portion of the army, a total change in the system of admission to, and promotion in, the army, and of the pay and allowances to general officers, the abolition of ordinary pensions, and the introduction of a new system of compulsory retirement with a view to accelerate promotion, as well as the total abolition of "agency," which alone is a question calling for most serious consideration before it is acted on.

It is obvious that the bearing of these various propositions upon the interests of the army, and above all, their ultimate effect upon its constitution, and its relation with the state, must be matters of most serious consideration; and the startling and novel propositions set forth by Sir C. Trevelyan, as they have evidently been prepared with great labour and deliberation, so they must be reviewed with equal deliberation; and all the experience of this department must be brought to the consideration of suggestions which appear to Lord Panmure to be founded in many instances upon an erroneous basis, and to proceed from an imperfect acquaintance with the subject, and by no means to prove that the reduction of expenditure set forth in the "comparison" would be attained; moreover, the reduction appears founded more upon conjecture than, as in a case of this kind as far as possible it ought to be, upon well ascertained data and an accurate knowledge of every detail of the service, without which no saving can be safely predicted.

It is only necessary now to refer to the "proposed amount" of retired full-pay and half-pay to officers, in proof of this opinion, as in both these instances the sums stated cannot be other than conjectural at present, and may, and probably will, be found in practice to be largely exceeded; and it may be further pointed out that the sum to be paid for commissions to be purchased by the public under this scheme, or the permanent charge thereby created, is nowhere estimated in the "comparison." These charges must materially affect the estimated saving stated in the paper which you transmit.

Lord Panmure considers he has said enough to show that if this scheme is seriously examined, it can only be done properly by consulting the most able and experienced members of his department, and by their devoting a considerable portion of their time to this duty, which from the pressure of business at this moment cannot be spared.

During the last three years many members of the War Department have had little, and some no relaxation, and Lord Panmure feels that he cannot in justice either to them or the public at this time impose this extra labour upon them. As soon, however, as the ordinary period of vacation is passed, his lordship will cause these papers to be examined and analyzed carefully by those in whose ability and knowledge of the subject he can perfectly confide, and call upon them for a report, which, when complete, he will readily lay before the Commissioners.

I have, &c.
B. HAWES.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

ON THE

PATHOLOGY OF THE DISEASES

OF

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2229

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Sir, *War Office, April* 27, 1855.

I am directed by Lord Panmure to transmit herewith, for your guidance, a Copy of the Instructions which have been drawn up with reference to the Pathological Researches about to be made by you in the Hospitals attached to the Army in the East.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Dr. Lyons, (Signed) B. HAWES.

&c. &c.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DR. LYONS.

1. You will proceed without delay to Scutari, and report yourself, on your arrival, to the Commandant, Lord William Paulet, who will be apprised of the objects of your mission, and instructed to place you in communication with the principal Medical Officers of the Hospitals at Scutari.

2. You will have the entire and uncontrolled direction of the *post-mortem* researches on the bodies consigned to you for examination; but you will be required to demonstrate the Morbid Appearances discovered to such of the Medical Officers as may feel disposed to attend. In order that these gentlemen may have the full advantage of your Pathological researches, you will arrange with the principal Medical Officer of the Hospital as to the time which will be most convenient to the Medical Officers to attend your demonstrations.

3. You will have under your directions two able Assistants (one First, and one Second), and both accustomed to and versed in the operations of the dead house.

4. As Morbid Anatomy is of little value unless studied in connexion with the history of the disease, you and your Assistants will require to visit the Hospital wards in order to become acquainted with the symptoms and characters of the diseases during their progress; but you will not interfere with the treatment of the patients. In making notes of the cases, the name of the patient, and the number of his regiment, should always be stated, as by this means the nature of his duties, and the place where he was first attacked by disease can be more easily ascertained.

5. The Medical Officers of the Hospitals will be instructed by the principal Medical Officers to afford you every facility in visiting the wards; and it is hoped that they will be able to supply you with notes of the symptoms and progress of the more urgent cases.

6. It is expected that you will not content yourself with the simple dissection of the subject, and the demonstration of the morbid parts, but that you will submit them to microscopical examination.

7. As you are provided with all the appliances necessary for your researches, it is expected that you will take full advantage of the opportunities which present themselves to prosecute your inquiries in this direction to the fullest extent; and as you are also provided with the means of preserving such specimens of disease as you may deem necessary for the illustration of your researches, you will naturally avail yourself of them, and take the necessary steps for having them transported to England.

8. Although in all probability you will find at Scutari ample opportunities of completing your Pathological observations, you are not to confine yourself entirely to the Hospitals in that place; should the information which you receive

from reliable sources lead you to believe that more favourable opportunities present themselves in the Hospitals at Kululec, or elsewhere, on the Bosphorus, you may use your own discretion in transferring your researches, for a time, to such Hospitals, acquainting the Commandant of your intention, and the Superintendent of the Hospital you propose to visit.

9. With the view of rendering your researches more complete, it is desirable that you should observe the nature of the diseases of the Russian prisoners; and it would further be desirable that you should visit the French Hospitals, and ascertain the results of the researches of the French physicians in the diseases of their sick.

10. If, after having completed your researches in the Hospitals on the Bosphorus, you should be of opinion that you might acquire additional information, to render your researches more complete and useful, by observing the character and effects of the diseases prevalent in their earlier stages and more acute forms in the Crimea, you are at liberty to apply to Lord William Paulet for a passage for yourself and one or both of your Assistants and labourers to Balaclava; upon obtaining his approval, you will, upon your arrival, report yourself and explain the object of your mission to the Head of the Medical Department of the Army in the Crimea.

11. Should your health unfortunately suffer so as to render you unable to continue your researches, you are to commit the charge of carrying them out to your first Assistant, giving him these instructions as his guide; and if he should require further assistance, application may be made to the principal Medical Officer at Scutari, or elsewhere, for such assistance, or to the Superintendent of any of the Civil Hospitals in the East.

12. In the event of either or both of your Assistants being unable, from sickness, to render you the assistance you require for the successful prosecution of your researches, you are to apply to the principal Medical Officer of the Hospital where you may be for one or more assistants, or to the Superintendent of the Civil Hospitals in the East.

13. If, unfortunately, both yourself and your senior Assistant should be attacked by sickness, the circumstance should be immediately communicated to the principal Medical Officer at Scutari or elsewhere, or to Dr. Parkes, Superintendent of the Civil Hospital on the Bosphorus, who has one Assistant Physician at least capable of carrying out the Pathological researches on which you will be engaged.

14. As the office to which you are appointed is new in the Medical Department of the Army, it is possible, although not probable, that some difficulties may arise in the prosecution of your researches. If, by your own prudence and conciliatory conduct, you fail to overcome any such difficulties, you will apply to the Commandant of the Hospital at Scutari or elsewhere; and should he not afford you the support which you require, you will report the circumstances to the Secretary of State for the War Department with as little delay as possible. You will, however, under any circumstances, report from time to time to the Secretary of State for the War Department the progress made in your researches.

15. When you shall have completed these researches, you will draw up a full report thereof, for the information of the Secretary of State for the War Department, to whom it should be addressed.

16. Although not strictly limited to time, it is presumed that a period of about four months will be sufficient to enable you to accomplish the object of your mission; as soon as you have so accomplished it, you will return to England without delay, in order to present the report of your researches to the

War Department, it being important that no time should be lost in making known this report, as it may be the means of elucidating the nature of the diseases affecting the Army in the East.

17. On application to the Commandant at Scutari, a passage will be afforded you in one of the first Government vessels returning to England; and immediately on your arrival you will report the same to the Secretary of State for the War Department.

18. Should one or both of your Assistants desire to remain in the East, and should it prove that his or their services are required, the Superintendent of the Civil Hospitals will be authorized to employ his or their services, if he should think fit to do so. If, on the contrary, either or both should prefer returning to England with you, a passage will be afforded to him or them on application to the Commandant. The same option, with the approval of the principal Medical Officer, or Superintendent of any Civil Hospital, may be given to your two English porters, if willing to take the duties of orderlies, or if it be found that they can otherwise usefully be employed.

(Signed) PANMURE.

London, April 27, 1855.

My Lord, *London, March* 1856.

I have the honour to present to your Lordship, in this Report, the results of the Investigations conducted by me and my Assistants, into the Pathology of the Diseases of the Army in the East.

It may be permitted to me to state at the outset, that these results are not by any means so complete in several respects, as I originally anticipated they would be. Various causes have concurred to this end.

On my arrival at Scutari at the close of April 1855, I found that all but the expiring embers of the terrible Epidemics of the past winter had disappeared. To the past no methods of Pathological Research are applicable; and to have been enabled to avail myself of the almost unparalleled opportunities for investigating the nature of Disease, which had unhappily been presented at Scutari, I should have been in the East not less than fully two months earlier than the date at which my mission commenced.

To prosecute with success Investigations such as those entrusted to me, it requires that suitable apartments specially adapted for the purpose, and also that Instruments and other Appliances shall be in readiness. The latter it was found necessary to have made in this country; the former it was fully expected could be furnished at Scutari. Having already brought this subject under your notice, it will be merely requisite to state here briefly, that not until the expiration of more than two-thirds of the period originally assigned for our inquiries, were I and my Assistants put in possession of the necessary instruments and appliances for the due prosecution of our labours.

Notwithstanding the disadvantageous position for the conduct of a Scientific Inquiry in which I thus found myself placed, different as it was, in all respects, from what I had been led to anticipate, I proceeded to make the best use of the materials at hand. I established for myself and my Assistants a regular system of Clinical visits to the Hospital Wards, for the purpose of determining the essential phenomena of the Diseases presented in the Living; and, as far as the means at our disposal allowed, we prosecuted inquiry into the Pathological characters which they exhibited in the Dead.

After some time spent in the investigation of Disease at Scutari, it became apparent to me, that for a due and complete appreciation of the Pathological characters of the Diseases of the Army in the East, and for the determination of the most important medical questions connected with their nature and origin, the materiél presented by the Hospitals at Scutari, at this period, did not suffice. The great Morbid Types which had been so fearfully illustrated a few months previously had become all but extinct. Fevers and Dysentery still continued to present themselves, it is true, but in much mitigated forms, and in diminished numbers.

Having, therefore, carried my researches to a certain issue at Scutari, I thought it advisable to proceed to the Front, with the object of determining, if possible, the primary nature and Pathological characters of the Diseases, which, in the Hospitals of the Bosphorus, showed themselves, as it seemed, in more or less of a secondary form. Accordingly, having left the charge of the Pathological Department at Scutari, and the superintendence of the construction of the Mortuary and Pathological Rooms, to my first Assistant, Dr. Aitken, I proceeded to the Crimea in June.

My anticipations were correct, for, in fact, I soon found that without a lengthened experience of both Medical and Surgical Pathology, as presented amongst the Troops in Camp, it would not be possible to come to any just conclusions as to the nature of the Diseases of the British Army in the present campaigns.

In the prosecution of my observations and researches, I have held two chief objects permanently in view. First, to determine, with as much precision as possible, the primary nature and characters, and the essential phenomena of the Diseases of the Troops as presented during life; second, to ascertain by careful post-mortem examination in fatal cases, the actual changes produced by Disease in the various organs of the body. In dealing with these subjects, however, in an adequate and comprehensive manner, it becomes necessary to include some other considerations which bear a very close relation to the General Pathology of Disease. Disease is a process of great complexity, and its phenomena are influenced not only by various external circumstances, in any given series of Morbid Actions, but also in a marked and important manner by the Type of Constitution in which these Morbid Actions are brought into play.

The Constitution of the Soldier in the Crimea had undergone the influence of agencies, which, for a long period at least, sensibly depressed it below the average Physiological standard, and the effects of which gave a marked character to the Diseases from which he suffered.

It is not my province to investigate the causes here alluded to, which have been elsewhere as ably as fully entered into. So far only as their effects became manifested in the deterioration of the Constitution of the Soldier, and in the consequent modification of the Diseases with which he was affected, am I concerned with them in this place.

It seems undeniable that the circumstances in which the British Army was placed during the winter of 1854–55, were such as of themselves directly to induce the invasion of Disease on a large scale and in a malignant form. Not only was this so in reality, but, even after the lapse of months, and when such causes had ceased to operate directly to any large extent, their effects were still manifest in the unstable health of the Soldier, his impressionability to morbid influences, and more especially in the behaviour of his constitution under the attacks of Disease.

It is also not to be forgotten that, even when to some extent relieved of the harassing and excessive duties to which the men had been exposed, when ill-clothed, ill-fed, and ill-housed in the winter months, and even when food had become both varied and abundant, and most other requisites equally so, two causes still continued in operation capable of exercising deleterious influences on the most robust constitutions; namely, the fatigues and night exposure of Trench Duty, and the singular and rapid vicissitudes of Crimean weather. Of the harassing nature of the duties of a Soldier exposed in entrenched lines for twenty-four hours to every possible alternation of temperature and weather, no one can form a full estimate without some practical acquaintance with the operations of a siege. From actual observation in the French and British Trenches I can fully corroborate the statements of some of the most experienced Medical Officers in both these Services as to the active agency of such fatigues and exposure in the production of the gravest forms of Disease.

With regard to the second class of causes, that due to rapid meteorological changes, I doubt not that your Lordship will be put in full possession of the best scientific data on this subject; yet, as directly illustrative of certain well defined modes of the induction of Disease, I may be permitted thus far to notice them. The heavy rains, not infrequent in the summer months, flooding the Trenches, and often the Huts and Tents, caused much suffering, and I believe in many instances could be said to have been directly productive of Disease. The great vicissitudes of temperature, scarcely any two successive days presenting the same conditions of the Thermometer, must have largely conduced to a similar result. The effects produced by these two causes alone on the health of men unprotected by night and day, when on Trench duty, have been very marked, and it is not to be wondered at, if they left lasting and almost indelible impressions, especially on the constitutions of the young and immature.

It is by no means, however, to be inferred from these considerations that the climate of the Littoral of the Crimea on which the Allied Armies were encamped is naturally an unhealthy one. On the contrary, there are some very good grounds for quite an opposite opinion, as I shall have occasion hereafter to observe. Considerable immunity has been enjoyed by the Allied Troops from more than one form of Disease which elsewhere has caused extensive ravages amongst Forces in the field. Thus Ophthalmic Disease has been almost unknown; Lesions of the Respiratory Organs have been of unusual

occurrence; and with the exception of certain marshy lands on the borders of the Tchernaya, Intermittent Fevers seemed to have no habitat within the lines occupied by the Besieging Armies. The more recent experience in the English Camps seems very clearly to establish that with the realization of the other necessary conditions, respecting moderate duties and fatigues, proper and abundant food, suitable clothing and protection against the weather, the climate of the southern shore of the Crimea is such as to favour the maintenance of a very excellent and satisfactory state of health, even amongst very large masses of Troops. That an opposite state of things is in great part, if not wholly, due to causes which are probably *not* climatic may be deduced from a consideration of the much less healthy condition of other Troops in the same region of the Crimea.

In treating of the various predisposing causes of Disease in operation amongst Her Majesty's Forces in the East, there is one which may be classed amongst Physiological influences, and which demands most earnest consideration at your Lordship's hands. I allude to the extreme youth, incomplete physical development, and general immaturity of a very considerable proportion of the strength of several regiments; and constituting, as I have reason to believe, in the total of the Army, a number sufficiently great to render the question one of vital moment and of even national interest, as largely affecting what may be called the Physiological Economy of the Army. Amongst even well-matured constitutions, the hardships and fatigues, trials, privations, and exposure of campaigns, such as those of the past years in the Crimea, must almost of necessity prove largely productive of disease, and induce much mortality. But on the undeveloped frames and the unripe strength of the ill-seasoned recruit such causes operated with twofold energy, and with a more than doubly fatal effect.

Not only does the power of resistance to morbid influences, and the consequent invasion of Disease in such youths seem inferior to that of the older soldier, but when attacked they succumb more readily under the effects of a Fever or a Flux. And even when such disease does not prove immediately fatal, the convalescence of the young is generally slow, constantly attended by a disposition to relapse, or to the development of those Secondary Enteric Lesions the almost unfailing result of such Fevers as those which prevailed amongst the Troops in the East. Again, should constitutional taints exist, as is not uncommonly the case, more especially in regard to the Strumous diathesis so general in some of the classes from which recruits are largely raised, the fatigues and privations of Active Warfare, the exposure and vicissitudes of the field, and the attacks of Acute Disease, supply precisely the stimulus most calculated to call into active operation various low and complex forms of Disease with a slow and lingering course. Such diseased processes either prove directly fatal of themselves, or so complicate other morbid states set up in the system, as to leave no expectation of aught but a fatal issue.

Such doubtless is the rationale of the Pathology of many of the examples of Tubercular development in Typhoid and Dysenteric cases, which we have witnessed in the Secondary Hospitals of the Bosphorus, in some instances causing death by Lesions peculiar to itself; in others inducing most complex processes of disorganization in the vital parts.

Even when the less formidable of such cases are not actually fatal, convalescence is usually so slow, lingering, and imperfect, that as soldiers, these youths cannot be, till the expiration of a long period, if ever, sound and effective men; while during such time of convalescence they but burden the Hospitals, required as they often are, for the more pressing wants of the field. Thus not only does their illness cause the loss of their own services, but it encumbers the Hospital Staff, while their transport is an additional pressure on departments already perhaps, fully worked.

The results of Surgical Pathology corroborate to a large extent the observations just made, which are chiefly based on considerations arising out of the behaviour of the immature constitution under the effects of Disease. As a general rule, true at least in a very large part of its usual acceptance, youth forms a favourable element in the calculation of chances in surgical cases. Amongst the troops in the Crimea, however, no such favourable anticipations could be indulged on the score of youth. The constitution of the young, even independently of the presence of actual disease, seemed much impressed by the influence of the various causes already dwelt on; many succumbed almost

immediately under the shock of injuries, and in the case of the graver Surgical Operations, no more advantageous results, but the contrary, appeared to be shown on the side of the young: in fact, youth was not to be counted on as a favourable element in determining a prognosis in such cases.

In the statements I venture to make respecting the operation of youth and immature physical development as a predisposing cause in the production of Disease, I do not rely solely on the results of my own observations. This subject has been the topic of repeated consideration with some of the most experienced and accomplished medical officers in the field, by whom my views on these physiological points have been fully concurred in. And, indeed, I do not believe that any persons sufficiently acquainted with the principles of Physiology could entertain opinions in the least differing from those here expressed.

I am not in a position to prove, by actual statistical evidence, the precise proportion to strength in the entire Force in the Crimea, at any given date, of those who may be considered as of immature age. I did not possess the means of determining such questions on any large scale; and I do not pretend to any such results. However, amongst a portion of the wounded of the 18th June and 8th September, I found means to make a few statistical observations. The cases may, I think, be fairly taken as a general average, and so far admit of being used to support what is stated above. The joint numbers on the occasions of the assaults on the Grand Redan, received into one hospital in the field, amounted to 664, embracing all variety of gun-shot injuries, and some of the very worst kind. Of this number of men the average age was 24½. But this statement would give only an inadequate view of the actual youth of a great proportion of them. Sixty-one were *under* the age of 20, of whom one was only 17, and the rest varied between 18 and 19; 75 were *of* the actual age of 20 years. Thus of the whole, considerably more than one-fourth were actually only 20 years of age and under; 76 were found to be between 30 and 40, inclusive; two were of the actual age of 40; while one was stated to be 48, which is at least doubtful. The remainder, constituting a little more than two-thirds, were of various ages between 20 and 30, the majority inclining to the former rather than the latter. These results show a very high proportion of immature youth, such as, I have no hesitation in saying, it is not consistent with any sound physiological principles to expose to the severe trials and hardships of actual War. Amongst them disease finds a rich and easy harvest.

I would not wish to be understood as implying that any objections exist to the practice of early enlistment. On the contrary, such a measure is undoubtedly of great general utility. On home service, or on secondary foreign stations in favourable climates, the training and well-regulated exercise of the young soldier conduce to the development of a vigorous frame, and in no small degree add, I am persuaded, to the natural powers of the constitution. Such training should, however, be gradual and apportioned to the strength of the recruit, according to the earliness of the period at which he is enlisted; and under a properly regulated system, I believe it would not be necessary to fix any precise limits in this direction. Trained at home, and gradually inured to the fatigues of the soldier's life, by a suitable rotation in the selection of foreign stations, Troops could, I doubt not, be slowly but steadily brought to a maximum of safe endurance of the hardships of Warfare, far above the average of what is now reached. A judicious system of "cross drafting," or some such expedient, would enable the younger soldiers and recruits of one regiment ordered to the seat of War to be replaced by the more hardy, seasoned, and serviceable men of another; while in the several secondary depôts on the high road to the scene of action, the former could undergo a gradual process of seasoning and acclimatization, which would ultimately add immensely to their actual strategic value and efficiency when called to the field in their turn. In this way I believe no loss of strength or actual inconvenience to the Service could result; while the increased efficiency of a large proportion, probably one-fourth of the Forces, in the field would be thus almost certainly secured. I am sufficiently well aware that the employment on active service of the young and immature prevails largely in other Forces besides the English; but I have reason to know that it is with equally unfavourable results. Neither precedent nor practice, however, can be admitted as outweighing the dictates of Physiology, and the results of Pathological experience in a matter of such moment. As a conviction based on these considerations, I would beg respectfully to express it as

my unqualified opinion that no soldier under 21 years of age should be sent on service to the Crimea, or any other seat of actual War; and not even then, without a previous training and gradual acclimatization in suitably chosen secondary stations. In the foregoing statements I believe I am justified in saying, that I express views shared in by a large number of the most able and intelligent Medical Officers.

Besides the class of men who, by reason of youth and immaturity of physical development, seemed to suffer peculiarly from the toils of Crimean life, it will be necessary to briefly notice another class equally unfitted to make effective Troops, but from a somewhat different cause. I allude to those recruited at a rather advanced age, 25—30, from the mechanical trades in densely populated towns. Such men have seldom enjoyed a vigorous youth; and even at this age (30) the meridian of their physical development is passed. Ill fortune, or it may be a life of dissipation, has led them to take to arms as a last resource. How far any of such men are capable of becoming efficient soldiers I know not; but it is certain that the testimony of Medical Officers bears me out in the observation that they are constant and early applicants for admission into hospital, their constitution, never robust, soon giving way under exposure and fatigue. Men of such a class may add to the numerical, but never to the effective strength of an Army, and it is more than doubtful if they ever repay the labour and cost of their transport, and of their maintenance in the Field or Secondary Hospitals. One sound, seasoned, and effective soldier outweighs in value any number of immature and inefficient youths or effete adults. And in the Physiological Economics of an Army, the maintenance of the largest number of effective men is the great problem.

The several agencies just considered, many of them continuously in operation, and others, though ceasing to be immediately felt, leaving well-defined impressions behind them, had induced sensible modifications, as I have already said, in the constitution of the soldier. Some of these effects were visible to the eye. A marked characteristic of the Crimean soldier was a premature appearance of age. The veteran of 40 would be readily taken, by the inexperienced, for the old man of 60 to 65; the youth of 20 to 22 wore the settled aspect of 35 to 40. With the haggard features of disease, especially that of a chronic kind, these appearances became still more exaggerated, often to a most marked degree.

Even with those who possessed a still robust exterior, and all the apparent physical conditions of health, the manner in which their system was observed to behave under the influences of disease or the effects of injury or operations, showed that the force of the constitution was to a very considerable extent deteriorated. To express this in another way, it may be stated, that the available vis vitæ for the resistance to, or recovery from Disease, or for the resistance to, or recovery from the effects of Injury or of great Surgical operations, was below the average physiological standard. The powers of the system, and consequently the *viability*, so to speak, of the soldier were below par. This was especially manifested in some of the prominent and distinctive characters of prevailing diseases, which presented a decidedly low adynamic, and often Typhous type, and such as urgently called for a generous and stimulant treatment.

It is all but impossible to realize for the soldier in the field the same conditions of life, or the comforts he enjoys on a home station. Many peculiarities, privations, and irregularities, independently of necessary fatigues and exposures, must attend camp life. The constitution is highly impressionable, and readily acquires morbid peculiarities, and from the various concurrent causes which had prevailed in the Army of the East, and from the lowered tone of constitutional powers already alluded to, the system of the soldier had become prone to the influence of certain Pathological types to a greater or less extent. Some diseased constitutional states seemed to prevail, even independently of the actual development of cognisable lesions, with definite anatomical seat. Foremost and most remarkable, as well as perhaps important, amongst this class of morbid conditions is to be reckoned the Scorbutic Dyscrasis.

Well developed cases of Scorbutic and allied forms of disease, such as Purpura Hæmorrhagica, were, at the date of my arrival in the Crimea, of comparatively rare occurrence amongst the English Troops, while in the neighbouring allied camp of the French these affections still prevailed to a considerable extent. The continuance of these diseases in the French Army at this period

did not seem to be attributable to deficiencies of vegetable diet. It is now well known that this class of affections does not recognize any such limited or exclusive cause. They are known to occur amongst masses of men in whom the vital stamina have been impaired by any causes, as by the toils of many campaigns; and in accordance with this view, I learned that cases of Scorbutus were sufficiently common amongst those veterans of the French Army in the Crimea who had served with such distinction in the campaigns of Africa.

Uniformity of diet, when it amounts to a monotony inconsistent with the wellbeing of the Digestive system, is, perhaps, almost as fully operative in the production of Scurvy in some of its forms, as an actual deficiency of any single requisite ingredient of the soldier's food.

Having had the fullest opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted with all the essential features of disease as presented in the English Camp, I can safely say that during and subsequent to the month of June of the past year, cases presenting any marked development of Scorbutic Lesion as a primary and essential disease were of the greatest rarity. Some few such, I have seen; but they were, undoubtedly, exceptional. But I have not the less reason to believe that, to a considerable extent at least, a general Scorbutic State was recognizable in the constitution of the soldier, which, though it seldom led to the actual development of Scorbutic Lesions of a primary independent form, lent a decided influence to, and even sometimes distinctly modified, the characters of the other diseased processes which were so commonly prevalent. In more precise terms, it may be stated, that while Scurvy did not, except in rare cases, exist in any form as a distinct disease; and while (from the month of June) no single fatal case came within my sphere of observation in the English Hospitals in which Scorbutus was the direct cause of death, many cases of disease occurred in which modifications attributable to a prevalent Scorbutic Dyscrasis could be recognized, such as various discolorations of the extremities externally, hæmorrhagic effusions internally, and the very remarkable and, as yet, unexplained phenomenon of hæmeralopia. On post-mortem examination, several of such cases, besides the ordinary lesions of the dominant disease, exhibited anatomico-pathological characters, such as mucous hæmorrhages, and sub-mucous blood extravasations, which were in all probability referable to the Scorbutic Dyscrasis as their immediate cause. Of the independent existence of Scorbutic Lesions at an earlier period, I wish to express no doubt; but I speak here of what came directly under my own observation.

The next great morbid Constitutional State which deserves attention is the Typhous.

Very numerous, varied, and ill-defined significations attach to this word. I would be understood to use it at present, not in the sense in which it implies Special Diseases, but for the purpose of designating by it a certain generally prevailing morbid state of the constitution, which determines in any given Essential Disease or any special Pathological Lesion, when actually called into existence, the marked and peculiar Clinical characters which, by universal concurrence of interpretation, are known as Typhous. I employ the word in its comprehensive and generic sense to embrace as well the phenomena called *Typhoid* as the *Typhous* proper. That some such general constitutional state, brought about by various influences, did exist, and manifested its influence from time to time in the determination of the characters of disease, I think there is every legitimate reason to believe. Circumstances being the same, Disease at one time presented Acute, Sthenic, Inflammatory characters; at another, and far more commonly, its phenomena tended to a low Adynamic form.

Of the Diseases prevalent in the Forces in the Crimea during the period of my observations, the majority presented undoubtedly low adynamic, in other words, Typhous characters; and this will be found to have been true not only of the Essential Diseases as Fevers, but to have been all but constant with regard to many other diseased processes. Acute Inflammatory Diseases were exceedingly uncommon; I have myself not witnessed any such; and the highest *tone* of symptoms which I have at any time determined to exist, would not, in my opinion, admit of being classed as other than *Sub*-Sthenic and *Sub*-Acute. As usually manifested, however, the *tone* of diseased action was much lower, and either verged on or actually exhibited the low Typhous Adynamic Types; and such, as it appears to me, was the class of Diseases commonly presented. This type of disease plainly indicated, and as urgently called for, a liberal,

generous, and stimulant treatment, often requiring the bold and unsparing use of Wine and Brandy. To the experienced clinical physician, these well-known Pathological indications as clearly and unmistakeably precluded the idea of Anti-phlogistic and Depletory measures, which must be regarded under such circumstances as worse than useless, for in many instances they would not have been devoid of danger to life. I have great pleasure in here offering my humble testimony to the generally just and intelligent views of the great majority of the Medical Officers of the Army of the East on this vital point in Pathology, and its immediate practical bearing. Few of those who possessed the requisite experience of Disease failed to seize readily its great characteristic features, and its manifest disposition to Typhous forms. It is needless to add, that their practice was most properly, and I have reason to believe, in many cases at least, as successfully regulated in accordance with these views which indicated a generous, and often in the worst cases a highly stimulant treatment.

While anxious to avoid even the appearance of an approach to controversy, I cannot help, in connexion with so important a subject, expressing my entire and most unqualified dissent from certain Pathological views and principles, and the applications to the treatment of disease in the English Forces, which necessarily and directly grew out of them, and which were as directly as forcibly urged by authorities of eminence resident in Constantinople. That the principles urged by these distinguished persons were in all probability true in their application to the class of disease ordinarily presented to their observation, I am free to admit. That the type of disease now and of late years prevalent in these parts of the East of Europe differs materially from that exhibited in the West, is not only possible but likely. Furthermore, I am prepared to believe that residence in the midst of Eastern influences will, after the lapse of even a few years, induce marked constitutional changes in the system of the Western European; changes which are followed as a natural consequence by modifications in the types of disease when it occurs, and which both clearly indicate and require corresponding modifications in the medical treatment which they call for. It is far from improbable that Types of Constitution, and, as a consequence, Types of Disease undergo great, varied, and extensive modifications, not only in different climates and latitudes, but even within the same climates and latitudes at different times. And, perhaps, more in this, than in any of the supposed extraordinary advances in the practice of the healing art, is to be sought the explanation of the opposing views as to Pathology and Treatment of apparently the same disease at different times and in different places. Certain it is, such views as to possible modifications of disease, both as to time and place, have been too much kept out of view. Be this as it may however, to the experienced Clinical Physician the characters of the Typhous type were too well evidenced in the Diseases of the English Army during the past campaigns to admit of doubt as to the Pathological views to be entertained, or the appropriate treatment to be adopted with regard to them. What the tendency of the Diseased Types and the Essential Pathological Phenomena of the same Army in subsequent campaigns may be, I am by no means prepared to state. To the closely observant eye, an elevation slow, gradual, but distinctly sensible in the general type of the constitution of the soldier, with corresponding though slight modifications of the phenomena of disease when induced, did not fail to make itself evident even before the termination of the past year. And I am ready to admit it as possible that the Pathological views of the Constantinople observers may be as applicable in their full force to the diseases of this same Army in some future campaigns, as they were in the past campaigns wholly inadmissible.

The observations here adduced are in great measure confirmed and supported by those of several accomplished observers amongst the French and Sardinian Medical Officers. The latter especially had noticed as a result of even a comparatively short exposure of the Troops of Piedmont and Savoy to the influence of the Crimean campaigns, a decided though slight depression of the constitutional tone of the men, and not only a less urgent demand for, but a less tolerance of anti-phlogistic measures of treatment, especially the depletory. In a more general, but not less important way, the experience of the French Hospitals in the Field bore out the conclusions derived from the study of the characters of disease amongst the English Forces in camp. The French Troops had, it will be remembered, been exposed to all but the same influences as the English.

Of the two chief Pathological states which may be grouped under the head of Typhous, I must now treat somewhat more particularly. They constituted, perhaps, the gravest forms of disease which extensively affected the Troops. The Typhous proper, and the Typhoid as essential diseases, allied as they undoubtedly are, yet presenting important differential characters, stand pre-eminent amongst the Fevers which have made ravages on the Armies of the East. I shall not here enter into any discussion as to differences between these two Types of Disease. I use the terms in a sense the same as that which a pretty general conventional recognition of their chief differential characters has assigned to them. Of the precise nature of the Diseases treated of, the very full Anatomico-Pathological details which will be subsequently communicated will leave no doubt. Of the Typhus Proper, the true Spotted or Petechial Fever, I have determined the existence in the Hospitals of the East, by some few but well-marked and unmistakeable cases. But it would appear not to have been by any means so general, nor to me does it seem to have been of such importance as the Typhoid. This latter form of Fever prevailed to a very considerable extent, and at times in a type of the gravest kind. Occurring in constitutions already depressed below the physiological standard, it is not to be wondered at that it frequently proved fatal. It is not, however, in its more immediate effects perhaps that its most formidable characters are to be sought.

Fevers of this class, as it is well known, exhibit a marked tendency to Secondary complications in vital parts, and this apparently by reason of some cause, as it were, natural to the order of morbid actions which they embrace. Several causes foreign to such Fevers likewise concurred to determine the all but constant occurrence of one class of internal Lesions, those, namely, of the Abdominal Organs. From both influences combined doubtless, the Secondary Enteric Lesions which this order of Fever induced were of the severest kind; they were all but universally attendant upon it, and were usually of a markedly fatal character. In the Typhoid Fever of the Crimea, it was especially noticeable that a convalescence, more or less apparently complete, often occurred after the subsidence of the primary disease, before the development of any Secondary lesion was manifested by appreciable signs. Such periods of convalescence, it must be observed, did not always occur, for the primary symptoms not infrequently passed into those of the Secondary affection, with scarcely any sensible intermission. The cases assumed, it may be, a more low and lingering character, and terminated in some one of the forms of fatal issue common in this disease. Convalescent intervals, with apparent though fallacious restoration to health, did, however, sufficiently often occur, and in many instances to such an extent as apparently to warrant a return to duty; a circumstance almost constantly fraught with increased danger to the patient. The great danger to life involved in these Secondary Enteric Lesions, which so often lead to slow lingering illness, with its attendant diarrhœa, wasting and gradual exhaustion of the patient, with sometimes an end of pain and misery, as when they issue by Intestinal perforations, is a well-established fact in Pathology. And when a Fever prevalent amongst masses of Troops is ascertained to present any tendency to the development of such Lesions, the greatest circumspection is called for amongst those entrusted with the charge of such cases. During convalescence, however well established to all outward appearance, the utmost restrictions should be placed on the diet and drink of the patient. He should be kept under constant observation, and, if circumstances admit, transported carefully to some Secondary Hospital for Convaleseents. And till such time as he may be fairly considered beyond the danger of the possible induction of the insidious disease which he inherits, as it were, from the primary affection, he should be strictly treated as still in all respects in *statu ægri*. The neglect of such precautions would, I believe, be found to lead to the loss of many valuable lives. It is with regret I have to say, that it does not appear to me that the principles which furnish indications of such importance as these, are sufficiently known and properly recognized.

Of the various causes operating in the production of Disease amongst the Troops in Camp, the greater part tended undoubtedly to the development of morbid action in one part of the system more especially, and this almost to the exclusion of affections in other organs, at least in a primary form. The Abdominal Viscera were those in which disease was most commonly manifested. Physical causes from without, and irritation established within, in some measure at least, connected with peculiarities of life and diet, led to a predominant

tendency to Gastro-Enteric derangements, and the consequent development of the Diseases known as Fluxes, in their various forms. It may, indeed, be said, that the main features of the Pathology of Disease, as presented in the Army of the East, were embraced in the two great classes of the Fevers and the Fluxes; and of the latter, no inconsiderable proportion owed their origin to the former. Ample proofs will be found in the various following sections of this Report, of the extraordinary predominance of Abdominal Lesions. To such an extent did they prevail, that I believe I shall be warranted in stating, that in no case submitted to examination by me or my Assistants has a perfectly normal state of the Digestive Viscera been found to exist; while a marked absence of lesions in other parts was, in those who died in the early periods of disease or injury, the general rule.

Amongst the several diseased processes attended with one or other of the forms of Flux, that connected with the development of Enteric Lesions secondary to the variety of Fever already considered under the name of Typhoid, deserves most especial attention for reasons already adduced. It seems, however, to have been not infrequently confounded with other, and often less important affections under the ill-defined head of "Diarrhœa." Evidence bearing upon this point will be found throughout the body of this work. I would only further venture to remark in reference to it at present, that this branch of Diagnosis does not seem to me to be in such a position as its importance demands for it.

As I shall subsequently have occasion to show, Dysentery formed by far the greater part of the true Fluxes which so largely affected this Army. In its chronic forms it was a lingering, wasting, and almost constantly fatal disease.

When established as a chronic disease, Dysentery evinced a marked tendency to the induction of other morbid states in the system. The most complicated forms of diseased action, and those presenting the most profound disorganization of vital parts, have been illustrated by Dysentery in certain orders of morbid association; in one, in connexion with the Typhoid state, either as an antecedent or a consequent; in another, in connexion with the developement of Tubercle; and in a third, with the development of both these processes in a more or less advanced degree. But the discussion of the details of such cases belongs to the domain of Special Pathology.

I have before alluded to the comparative immunity from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs enjoyed by the soldier in the Crimea. This is to be understood as referring to the primary and idiopathic forms of these affections; for as will be evident in the details of cases subsequently given, extensive Secondary Diseases of the Lungs have been all but constant as the result of the Typhoid and the Dysenteric processes, more especially when in the chronic state.

As a cause influencing the nature and results of Disease to an important extent, I cannot omit alluding to the subject of deportation of the sick.

Of the various Diseases existing in camp, a broad practical distinction into two great classes presented itself, in a Medico-Economic point of view; namely—first, into those which were characterized by a uniform determinate course, of longer or shorter duration, and with a definite primary issue in death or recovery; and secondly, into those in which, after the primary phases of morbid action had been brought to an end, the system was still under a dominant morbid influence, liable to the invasion of important, often fatal, Secondary diseases, as an almost direct consequence of the primary affection, though, in many instances, periods of complete intermission occurred. In the former class were to be ranked the simpler Fevers, the uncomplicated forms of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and such cases of Acute or Sub-Acute Idiopathic Inflammatory Affections of isolated organs as, though exceptional, were found to exist from time to time. In the latter group were included, in a general way, almost all other diseases, whether Fevers or Fluxes, witnessed in camp. I may, however, especially mention Relapsing Fevers, those of the Typhoid type, with tendency to the development of Secondary Enteric Lesions, any such few independent forms of Enteric Disease as may have occurred, and all the forms of Chronic Dysentery which presented disposition to complex morbid associations, especially with the great Dyscrasic types, as Scorbutus, Tuberculosis and Typhoid disease.

It is not in a scientific point of view that such a broad division of Diseases is most worthy of attention. Certain Medico-Economic considerations of great practical moment arise out of it; and it is because it has seemed to me that such

indications have not received that recognition which they are entitled to, that I venture to bring them into notice at present. It will need little reasoning to show that Diseases having a tendency to determinate issue in the primary stages should be treated *in loco*, having due regard to the place of their occurrence, and the possibility of requisite accommodation being found for their reception and cure. The same applies to the second great Class during their acute stages. It is not necessary to point out the impropriety, and often even fatal effects liable to result from the deportation of Disease in an Acute form, either by land or sea, to any considerable distance. Yet neglect of this principle has led to very unfavourable results. With regard to the second great class of cases, with tendency to secondary disease subsequent to a primary attack, removal from the morbid influences in which the disease has originated, and which are capable of determining its further development, rest from all duties and fatigues, with strict attention to diet, are absolutely essential. Such conditions as are here implied can be only adequately realized in the great Secondary Hospitals.

On the principles here indicated, there is good ground for believing that a large and timely extension of the system of sick and convalescent leave would be attended with marked beneficial results, and would, doubtless, restore to a state of efficiency for active service many valuable lives. It has not appeared to me that such a system has been followed to the extent that would be requisite, and which could be readily accomplished.

I have already informed your Lordship that on the occasion of the 8th September, in the illness of some, and absence on sick leave of others of the Medical Staff, I had the honour of lending my services to the care of a considerable number of the Surgical cases which that event produced. It is likewise, doubtless, known to you, that a large proportion of operations was performed by me on that occasion.

The Pathological phenomena exhibited in the sequence of mechanical injuries from the various forms of projectiles, or developed as a consequence of Surgical Operations, presented, in very many instances, features of remarkable interest. An attentive study of the Pathological conditions thus brought into existence will be found of value, not only because they constitute in themselves important subjects of scientific inquiry, but also because they tend to throw light on the states of constitution in which they themselves became manifested, and to which, in all probability, they owed their origin. When elucidated themselves, they became, as it were, so far, fixed Pathological standards, and then, in their turn, admitted of being used to estimate the nature and degree of the deviations from the Normal Physiological Status of the System in which they occurred. In this manner, it will be subsequently seen, that, though on the whole the general results have been satisfactory, a consideration of the pathological conditions presented as the sequence of injury or of surgical operations, leads to the estimation of very grave and important aberrations from the Physiological Standard in the constitution of the soldier. So far the indications furnished by Surgical corroborate those derived from Medical Pathology. As a general rule, though no epidemic morbid states prevailed, low forms of diseased action attended the graver Surgical cases. Destructive processes were often exhibited in limbs after the operation of Amputation; and only very moderate success has been obtained in this class of operations.

In connexion with this subject, some notice must be taken of marked constitutional effects, in all probability due to the excessive and habitual use of intoxicating liquors. Testimony has been elsewhere borne, and very properly, to the general abstemiousness of the soldier during a part of the past campaigns. It was with regret, however, that I noticed, subsequent to the month of May, that the increased facilities for procuring malt and other intoxicating liquors became a means of great and general abuse. Habitually employed, even in not excessive quantity, I am far from agreeing with many that Porter constitutes a perfectly healthy ration for the soldier. Immoderately used, it leads to an inflation of the system, and a phlethoric state not consistent with a firm and vigorous health. Certain it is, that men presenting these fallacious appearances of strength often presented rapid, low, and fatal forms of disease, and quickly succumbed under the effects of injury or great operations. However robust in appearance, they were far from being in a normal state. Proofs of the truth of what is here advanced will be found in a proper section hereafter.

It will be interesting to notice here, that a tolerance of the effects of Injury and of the greater Surgical Operations has been observed amongst the Russian Prisoners, both in the French and English Hospitals, far superior to that exhibited by the wounded amongst the Allied Troops, with the exception, perhaps, of the Sardinians.

In a very considerable proportion of the Russian Prisoners who came under my observation, the physical development of the frame seemed to be that best suited for the safe endurance of the hardships and fatigues of warfare. The Muscular System was well developed, vigorous, and firm, with the Adipose tissues at a minimum. Their frames were, in fact, "hard," "firm," and in thorough working order; and, in this respect, contrasted forcibly with the "soft" inflated, though apparently stalwart systems of some of Her Majesty's Troops. I regret extremely that my opportunities for investigating the Physiological and Pathological Status of the Russian Troops were not sufficiently extensive to enable me to communicate any definite results on these subjects.

In the primary forms of Disease as observed in camp, Lesions of the Abdominal Organs have been stated to have been the great characteristics; and while in their early stages, such Lesions commonly existed isolated. When, however, Disease assumed the chronic form, complexity of diseased processes became manifested. This latter tendency, namely, that to multiple associations of morbid actions, was, perhaps, the greatest point of difference which existed between Disease as it occurred in the Hospitals of the Camp, and in those of Scutari. In the latter place, Chronic Disease was the rule, and so far, complexity of Lesions and of diseased processes was to be expected. A tendency to the development of Dyscrasic states, especially that of Tubercle, in association with Chronic Disease, was, moreover, largely manifested in the Secondary Hospitals of the Bosphorus. Though I have not failed to observe some cases of similar complex affections amongst the sick in Camp, they were undoubtedly of rare and exceptional occurrence in the Hospitals in the Field.

In the several following sections the results of the Investigations undertaken by myself and my Assistants will be found detailed. I have held it in view to endeavour to give such descriptions of Disease and Diseased Processes presented to us as will enable them to be recognized and identified in the fullest manner at any time, or for any purpose. In some instances it has been found necessary to go into considerable detail to furnish the requisite data for estimating the characters of the Diseases observed by us. But it is not to be expected that in a work of this nature, or within the limits of time and space properly assignable to a Report, the various important Pathological subjects which we shall have to pass in review, could receive that complete and elaborate discussion which, under other circumstances, would be demanded for their full elucidation. To elaborate the numerous details of our Investigations, and to show their full bearing on Medical and Surgical Pathology, would have required for its accomplishment as many months as we have been enabled to devote weeks to this work. Such as it is, however, I trust that in its various Sections the chief outlines of the Pathology of the Diseases of the Army in the East will be found considered with sufficient fulness for the purposes of this Report.

I cannot close this section without bringing to your Lordship's notice the services of my first Assistant, Dr. Wm. Aitken. To his zeal and energy, his discretion and judgment under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, I am greatly indebted. And to his ability as an investigator of Disease, much of the results of this inquiry are largely due.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servant,
Robert D. Lyons.

The Right Hon. the Lord Panmure, G.C.B.

Part I.

DISEASES OF THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

DIARRHŒA.

Properly speaking, the term "Diarrhœa" has no place in strict pathological language. It cannot even be said that it is taken by common interpretation to represent any one definite morbid condition; and it has therefore no constant significance. As, however, the word "Diarrhœa" has received a very general conventional acceptance, whereby morbid states are designated, the chief clinical phenomenon of which is looseness of the bowels; and as the word, in this sense, seems partly to replace the term "Flux," so much in use amongst the older Writers, we shall employ it in our preliminary observations for the purpose of grouping together such lesions as present this marked, common, and important feature. By so doing we shall have the advantage, to a certain extent at least, of considering a large body of diseases in the same category as that to which they are very commonly referred in accordance with an erroneous usage. Subsequently, however, it will be necessary for us to examine with minute care, and place under their proper Pathological headings, the several morbid processes thus temporarily associated together. And that much more attention is requisite for the proper diagnosis and classification of these forms of disease than is sometimes bestowed on them, will, we think, be sufficiently apparent from the results of the anatomico-pathological investigations which bear upon this part of our inquiry. This is a subject which is important in so far as that Diagnosis forms the only safe index to Therapeutics.

Useful as any such mode of dealing with disease, as that of grouping together various affections presenting one great common feature, may be, and undoubtedly often is, it will be expected that an arrangement more in accordance with the strict requirements of the present state of Pathological science shall be adopted by us, when we come to the more close investigation of the several classes of disease in question.

In the medical history of former wars, such terms as "Diarrhœa" or the "Fluxes" were perhaps sufficiently admissible; but neither of these words, unless within very definite and precise limits, can be now accepted in the language of Clinical Medicine or Pathology. So far as they are taken to express a phenomenon of disease, not a disease itself, their use is proper; but it will be hardly necessary to say that like the terms "Emesis," "Hydrosis," "Diuresis," &c., Diarrhœa constitutes a symptom or phenomenon of disease, not any constant or established form of diseased action recognized as such in the pathological scale.

In a certain defined and limited sense Diarrhœa is undoubtedly yet admitted in the language of medicine to indicate diseased states, of inconstant seat and characters, as existent *per se*, of which we shall treat more fully afterwards. But we have little hesitation in saying that, at a more advanced period of pathological research, the sphere of application of the term will become gradually narrowed, till it is finally excluded from any distinct place in the nosological category, and it will then be employed, as it only properly can be, to designate a phenomenon of disease, not any special form of disease itself.

As frequently employed at present, however, in various official records, the term "Diarrhœa" has received what we cannot but consider, under any circumstances, a most wide and undue extension. The number of cases returned as "Diarrhœa" in published records of disease would lead to the supposition that some well-defined and generally recognized pathological condition exists under this denomination. Pathological investigation, however, distinctly shows that such is not the case; for, on the contrary, the results of *post mortem* examination have established the connexion of Diarrhœa with lesions of the most different and sometimes opposite characters, and not necessarily always in the same organs.

Cases will unquestionably be met with from time to time, in which it is hardly possible, even by the most careful exercise of diagnostic principles, to determine to what lesion of what part or organ the Diarrhœa owes its origin. Under such circumstances, the term may be admissible as a useful one to express the most prominent feature of the disease under consideration; but it should be abandoned whenever more defined symptoms during life, or anatomico-pathological appearances *post mortem*, enable us to establish a more accurate diagnosis, and to specify the lesion, or the organ affected, to which the symptom owes its origin. When this lesion of a part or organ is determined, a suitable pathological designation should certainly replace the ill-defined word "Diarrhœa" in all published records of disease, whether for civil, military, or special scientific purposes.

The diseases of which Diarrhœa is a symptom are various, and the number of cases presenting this clinical feature in a more or less aggravated form often constituted a very large proportion of the entire sick list of the Army; and the numbers of men who for a time were thereby rendered incapable of duty was often very high. Thus, during the months of June, July, and August (1855), the numbers in the British Army of the East affected with Diarrhœa amounted in several regimental hospitals to one third, and even, in some instances, to one half of the total sick and wounded under treatment. The Official Returns will, we believe, be found to show, under the heading of "Diarrhœa," at least an equally large, if a not still greater proportion; there is even reason to think that at an early period of the campaign still larger numbers were thus affected.

Some of the diseases returned under this head will be found of a comparatively mild and trivial character, admitting of tolerably certain if not speedy cure. Others, again, are those which involve lesions of vital parts, and are always accompanied with great danger to the life of the soldier; and some even are almost necessarily fatal.

Taking into account, then, the value of the soldier's life, the diagnosis of this class of affections, as constituting the essential step to a successful employment of therapeutic means, assumes the highest practical importance. And it will, we think, be hardly denied that a class of diseases capable of rendering unfit for duty, on any given day, some thousand men, and often still larger numbers,* is deserving of the very closest investigation. It will therefore need no apology that we purpose to examine, in a very strict manner, the diseases grouped together under the name of "Diarrhœa," with a view to determine, as clearly as possible, the precise pathological conditions, and the nature and proximate causation of the important morbid phenomenon in question in its various forms.

That most opposite pathological conditions, and diseases differing in their site as much as in their relative nosological importance, are often aggregated together, under the one common undistinguishing head of "Diarrhœa," we beg to adduce as evidence the accompanying Table.

This Table contains a summary of the pathological conditions carefully determined *post mortem* in different cases taken from our note-books. In the first four columns are placed the names of the patients, with the disease as specified in the returns sent with the cases to the Pathological Rooms. In the chief column will be found a brief summary of the most important pathological conditions observed *post mortem;* and in the last, either the proper nosological term assignable to the order of diseased processes ascertained to exist, or a brief descriptive term, indicative of the essential lesion to which death was attributable.

It may be, perhaps, as well to state that most of the cases enumerated in this Table were not treated in their respective regimental hospitals.

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* When numbers are given in this Report they may be taken as based on official information. But it is to be observed here, that no statistical results are to be expected from us. No means available for such purposes, however valuable to us the statistics of the diseases of the Army in the East undoubtedly would have been, were within our reach. We may also add, that, as will probably be sufficiently apparent in the sequel of this Report, figures seem to us to have but little positive scientific value in Medical Returns, unless the greatest care and discrimination be exercised in the classifications of Disease.

TABLE I.—DIARRHŒA.

Diseases returned as "Diarrhœa," with Details of their essential Pathological Conditions as determined post mortem, and their Nomenclature rectified accordingly.

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Name of Disease as officially returned.	Summary of essential Pathological Conditions determined post mortem.	Nomenclature rectified in accordance with post mortem results.
Private Jas. Gillings - -	1 Bat. R. Brig.	- -	Diarrhœa	Exudation into and friable state of Right Lung. Ulceration of Peyer's Glands throughout Small Intestine. Extensive Ulceration in whole tract of Colon and Rectum.	Dysentery, with probably Sequelæ of Fever.
Private Jas. Higgins - -	88th	3,782	„	Low Epithelial Exudation in Lungs. Extensive Ulceration of Colon, with great amount of melanic deposit at intervals throughout this Intestine. Mesenteric Glands enlarged.	Chronic Dysentery.
Private Moses Ewans - -	44th	2,929	„	Oedema with partial Apoplectic effusions in both Lungs. Peyer's Glands showing evidence of healed Ulcers. Extensive congestion round margins of these Glands, with wasting of the Follicles. Enlargement of both Kidneys to about two volumes. Mesenteric Glands enlarged.	Enteric Lesions, probably Sequelæ of Fever, with Pulmonary Apoplexy.
Corporal Rich. Toogood - -	4th L^t Drgs.	- -	„	Extensive adhesions of Right Lung. Engorgement and friability of pulmonary tissue in Left. Excessive enlargement of Mesenteric Glands, and softening in some of them. Peyer's Patches throughout in various stages of morbid action. Advanced ulceration of those towards end of Ileum. Spleen large and soft.	Secondary Fever, associated with the progress of changes in Exudation in Peyer's Glands.
A Bashi-Bazook - - -	- - -	- -	„	Effusion into Pericardium. Very extensive Pneumonia of both Lungs. Atrophy of Small Intestine. Spleen very large. Liver œdematous, soft, and fatty.	Pneumonia, with Atrophy of Follicular Apparatus of Small Intestines.

TABLE I.—DIARRHŒA—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Name of Disease as officially returned.	Summary of essential Pathological Conditions determined post mortem.	Nomenclature rectified in accordance with post-mortem results.
Lance-Corporal Chas. Boroughs	62nd	3,676	Diarrhœa	Extensive Peritonitis, with effusions of recent lymph. Ulceration of Peyer's Glands. Descending Colon and Rectum the seat of large Ulcers, with raised and thickened edges.	Peritonitis, Sequelæ of Fever, Chronic Dysentery, all combined.
Benjamin Brown - - -	34th	3,674	,,	Extensive Dysenteric exudation throughout Colon and Rectum.	Dysentery.
Wm. Beecher - - -	9th	1,749	,,	Numerous Ulcerations of Peyer's Glands, some of them laying bare the Peritoneum. Ulcers half an inch in length, one-eighth inch in breadth, with raised thickened edges, and sloughs in centre.	Enteric Lesions, probably Sequelæ of Fever.
Jas. Baraham - - -	R. A.	- -	,,	Extensive Bronchial Congestion of Right Lung. Effusion into Pericardium. Enlargement of Peyer's Glands close to Cœcum. Transverse and descending Colon coated with Dysenteric Exudation.	Chronic Dysentery.
Wm Bracey - - - -	41st	3,289	,,	Viscera of Abdomen glued together with recent lymph. Effusion of reddish Serum in Abdominal Cavity, with flakes of lymph floating about in it. Liver adherent to Diaphragm. A few spots of Congestion in Small Intestines, but no Ulcerations.	Peritonitis (probably Idiopathic).
Jas. Correy - - - -	R. H. A.	C. Troop	,,	Great Congestion of inferior Lobes of both Lungs. Hypertrophy of Liver, and Condensation of its structure. Great prominence of Peyer's Patches, which were surrounded by a well-marked ring of congested vessels. Many of these Patches ulcerated. Ulcers very large (some an inch in diameter), with raised edges, and brown slough in centre. Near Cœcum they had laid bare the Peritoneum. A few small circular Ulcers near cœcal end of Large Intestine. Solitary Glands very prominent throughout large Gut. Mesenteric Glands enlarged.	Enteric Lesions, probably Sequelæ of Fever.

Private Jas. Cook - - -	1st Ryl. Drgs.	1,524	„	Pleuræ on both sides adherent throughout. Several large Vomicæ in apices of both Lungs, but more numerous in Right. Liver large, pale, soft, and greasy to the touch. Great Congestion of Tubular portion of Kidney. Peyer's Patches throughout in a state of ulceration. Ulcers circular, with sharp, well-defined edges, in some places laying bare the Peritoneum. A few small Ulcers throughout Large Intestine. Mesenteric Glands infiltrated with Tubercle.	General Tuberculosis.
George Nicholas - - -	7th R. F.	3,735	„	Extensive adhesions of Pleuræ on both sides. Peyer's Patches extensively ulcerated. Ulcers thickened at edges, with sloughs in centre. Mesenteric Glands enormously enlarged.	Enteric Lesions, probably Sequelæ of Fever.
Thos. Power - - - -	L. T. C.	6,683	„	Opacity and adhesion of Arachnoid in several places, with extensive effusion beneath it. Great Vascularity of Pia Mater and Choroid Plexus. Lateral Ventricles filled with Serum. Extensive Adhesion of Pleuræ by recent lymph on both sides. Expensive Bronchial affection. Parietal layers of Pericardium adherent throughout by recent Lymph. Deposit on Tricuspid Valves. Extensive Peritonitis, with Adhesions of all the Viscera by recent Lymph. Considerable effusion of Serum in Abdominal Cavity.	General Inflammation of Serous Cavities. Meningitis. Pleuritis. Pericarditis. Peritonitis.
Wm. Sullivan - - -	R. A.	2 Co. 8 B.	„	Congestion (extensive) in posterior parts of both Lungs. Exudation into some of the Pulmonary Lobules. Heart large; its walls flaccid and flabby. Mucous Membrane of Small Intestines perfectly healthy. Some Ulcers of old standing at lower end of Rectum.	Extensive Pulmonary Congestion, with Lobular Pneumonia.
Henry Woodward - - -	7th R. F.	2,825	„	Heart flabby, fatty, and easily torn. Extensive Ulceration of Peyer's Patches.	Enteric Lesions, probably Sequelæ of Fever.

Besides the cases detailed in the foregoing Table, a large number of these, as well as of other forms of disease equally important, has been brought under our observation at various times, in which the lesions found *post mortem* did not correspond with the terms assigned to them; but at present we shall not take any more special notice of them. It needs only to be stated that the conclusions arising out of the study of the Table just given are equally applicable to many cases not detailed in it.

An attentive consideration of the foregoing Table will show that diseases of the most opposite character, and presenting lesions which range through a very large portion of the pathological field, are placed under the same undistinguishing and not very significant term "Diarrhœa."

When carefully analysed these diseases may be classed under the following heads:—

Summary Table, No. I.

1. Lesions of the Great Intestine, being chiefly Dysentery in either the Acute or Chronic stage.
2. Lesions of the Small Intestine, with marked changes of a well-defined character in its Minute Glandular Apparatus, and which are most probably to be regarded as secondary Lesions of some antecedent Fever.
3. Inflammatory Lesions of the Great Serous Cavities.
4. Various Lesions, more or less well defined, of the Thoracic and of the Solid Abdominal Viscera.
5. Lesions the result of general Dyscrases, and implicating many organs, viz.,—Tuberculosis.

The lesions under the first head scarcely need comment at present; they will be treated at large in a special section proper to them. It is obvious that attention to the clinical history of these and all such cases would have readily ensured a more accurate and definite diagnosis.

But the second class of affections deserve some more particular notice from our hands in this place. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance, in a scientific and also in a practical point of view, of devoting to such lesions the most careful study, not alone with the view to the determination of their precise Pathology, but also to the adoption of an appropriate system of Therapeutics.

In commenting upon them it will be unavoidable to anticipate by a little, what will be considered in more complete detail, under the special head, to which these affections are more properly referable. It cannot be denied that they occasionally present, during a great part of their course, the phenomenon of "Diarrhœa," in a more or less aggravated form. But "Diarrhœa" must be regarded in these cases only as the sub-dominant, not the *essential* clinical feature. True it is, their diagnosis often presents extreme difficulty; indeed, without a careful consideration of their clinical history, and their antecedent pathological phenomena, we may well doubt that the precise nature of these cases admits of absolute determination, by even the closest attention to the symptoms which they present at the moment. It may be summarily stated here, that the germs of this diseased condition of the Glandular Apparatus of the Small Intestine, which was very commonly found as a *post mortem* appearance in fatal cases of so-called Diarrhœa amongst the Troops in the East, were generally laid, in the manner so well known to pathological observers, during the course of some antecedent Fever; and that in the progress of certain morbid changes in these glands, there subsequently became developed a condition of actual disease, at a period more or less remote from the date of the primary Fever, a state of almost complete immunity from any morbid symptoms having often intervened.

A knowledge of this tendency to the development of Secondary Lesions is of the utmost importance. When once it has been determined by observation that such a tendency is actually manifested in the Fevers which prevail at any station of Troops, or under any other circumstances whatever in civil or military life, it will not only be necessary that the utmost care should be bestowed on the treatment of the Fever during its primary stages; but it must also be clearly held in view, that a liability to Secondary disease, often of a fatal character, is entailed upon those who have suffered from such Fevers; and the duties of soldiers or others convalescent from these diseases should be regulated accordingly, until it may be reasonably expected that the period has elapsed during which these formidable Secondary Lesions are liable to occur. Till then, they cannot be considered as men in a state of health, or fit for active duty. The neglect of this precaution we have known to be followed by the most fatal results. Perhaps no more striking instance than that now under consideration could be adduced of the invaluable services rendered to Practical Medicine by the inquiries of the Pathologist.

A most scrupulous attention to the clinical history of each case, it is obvious, therefore, forms the chief and, indeed, the only safe guide to diagnosis in this class of cases, and it cannot be neglected without danger to the patient. "Diarrhœa" may, as we have already said, be present as the most marked symptom, but its import is very different indeed from that which it has, under other circumstances.

Prominent a feature as Diarrhœa may be in these cases, at the secondary stage in which we are now considering them, we cannot admit that it constitutes an adequate Nosological term whereby to designate them. The affections to which it is, perhaps, not improperly applicable, in the absence of any better means of designating them, are of far other and much less grave significance; and when employed by the Classic Authors of Medicine, "Diarrhœa" was associated with a class of cases of a totally different and less important order.

Of the third, fourth, and fifth classes of lesions enumerated in the Summary Table, No. 1, on the foregoing page, it needs only to be said, that while, doubtless, Diarrhœa may or may not have been present as one of a group of indifferent symptoms, it could in no way be taken as expressive of the essential pathological conditions present, and it is consequently wholly inadmissible as a Nosological heading under which to place them.

Diarrhœa may doubtless be present as an intercurrent and more or less constant phenomenon of almost any form of disease. It seems to have been at all times a very common, and hence important feature of the diseases which prevailed amongst masses of troops, whether in standing Camps or in the Field. We have before alluded to it as constituting one of the forms of the "Flux," so remarkable in the medical history of the campaigns which preceded those of this century.

Diarrhœa (properly so called).

Apart from the diseases with definite Anatomical Lesions of which it forms a symptom, but to which it is not applicable as a nosological term, the example of the best Classic Authors of Medicine warrants the use of the term "Diarrhœa" to designate certain disorders of the Alimentary Tract, of ill-defined seat, inconstant symptoms, and uncertain origin.

The characters of the diseases so named seem most inconstant; few authors entirely agree in their descriptions of them. It may be observed, however, that, of themselves, diseases of the class now alluded to are but seldom fatal; and in this particular they are markedly distinguished from the important group of Secondary Enteric Lesions with which they are too often confounded.

No distinction can, therefore, be of greater importance than that between the comparatively mild disease unassociated with any lesions of vital parts, marked solely by laxity of the bowels, and which, consequently, admits of the successful exercise of medical skill, and that latent and insidious form of morbid action, which commences frequently without pain or other symptom to denote its approach. During the hopeful anticipations of convalescence, the latter affection advances slowly but surely, and too often, by the destruction of the most delicate parts of the Nutrient Glandular Apparatus, brings the patient to a lingering death; or when perforation of the great serous cavity is produced by ulceration, abruptly terminates life by the shock of a sudden and general Peritonitis.

As the result of unwholesome diet, excess in food or drink, cold, wet, fatigue and exposure, various functional derangements of the Biliary and Gastro-Intestinal Apparatus, but independent of specific lesion of any organ, also as the effects of certain general and physical causes not well defined, but which seem to prevail invariably where large bodies of men are massed together, a lax condition of the bowels is produced, which from time to time affects a greater or less number of individuals amongst Troops in the field. This increased Intestinal action is not always, perhaps, to be regarded as constituting an actual disease. It seems commonly, and indeed all but invariably, to attack new comers to the field, who generally pass safely through it as a "seasoning" or acclimatizing process. As such it is, in many instances, not an unfavourable introduction to the hardships of camp life, toning down the plethoric, and those of full habit. It is, on the other hand, often a tedious, troublesome and sometimes dangerous affection.

Of the diseases properly assignable to the head of "Diarrhœa," in conformity with the usage of Medical Writers of authority, and in the limited sense above defined, that is to say, without special Anatomico-Pathological Lesion, we shall now proceed to consider such examples as have been presented to us in our investigations of the diseases prevailing amongst Her Majesty's forces in the East.

It will hardly be necessary again to premise, that we exclude from consideration at present all that class of diseases presenting the symptom of Diarrhœa, but which admit of the determination of their essential Anatomico-Pathological Lesions. All such cases are referred by us to their own proper sections, under which they will be found fully examined.

Under the head of "Diarrhœa" thus considered, we will place the following forms of disease as observed by us. It will be necessary to remark, however, that taken in this well-defined and limited sense, Diarrhœa appears not to have been by any means so common or general an affection amongst the troops as has been usually supposed, and as would be deduced from official returns. Diarrhœa *per se* has rarely, if ever, been a fatal disease in our experience; and, in fact, we possess no records of *post mortem* examination of cases in which death was solely attributable to Diarrhœa considered as an independent disease.

Summary Table, No. II.

Forms of Diarrhœa observed in the Army of the East.

1. Atonic Diarrhœa:—A form of disease corresponding in all essential particulars to the "Diarrhœa Lienterica" of the older Authors.
2. Bilious Diarrhæa.
3. Congestive Diarrhœa. (*a.*) Acute. (*b.*) Chronic.

Various other forms of Diarrhœa as a disease *per se* have been recognized by Writers on Medicine, but no other forms, besides those here enumerated, strictly deserving this name as we have defined it, came under our observation.

Such terms as Choleraic Diarrhœa, Scorbutic Diarrhœa, Dysenteric Diarrhœa, have, it is true, been as largely as loosely admitted into Medical nomenclature. It is, however, our opinion that the use of such terms is inconsistent with the present requirements of scientific Pathology. True it is, that the limits of diseases are not mathematically defined, but yet they will generally be found to admit of division into tolerably well-defined groups, by a careful study of their most essential characters. These characters are liable, no doubt, to much variety as to the mode of their occurrence, their manner of aggroupment, and their intensity. But yet, they are sufficiently constant to admit of our defining, by their aid, in the great majority of cases at least, the essential lesions to which they owe their origin. The estimation of the differential characters of disease forms the first aim of the practical physician. It is thus alone that any real advances can be made in the science of Diagnosis. Such loose terms as those above cited lead but to a loose and inaccurate Pathology. We shall, therefore, use such names only as indicate some one special well-defined pathological condition, believing that it is generally practicable, with ordinary attention to strict diagnostic principles, to assign almost every important variety of morbid action to a distinct and appropriate place in the pathological scale.

1. *Atonic Diarrhœa.*—The first or Atonic form of Diarrhœa will be found deserving of notice. It corresponds, as we have said, in its main features with the "Lientery" of the older Writers. The importance of this form of the disease is rather of a relative, than of a positive kind. We know of no case in which it was itself directly fatal. But it was not infrequent as a precursor to various forms of much graver diseases; and it is in this point of view, perhaps, that it is most especially deserving of notice. When continued, as it often was, for a considerable period, it produced a general debility and depression of strength, that unfitted the patient for a struggle with any severer subsequent malady.

Sometimes on their first arrival, more usually after a longer or shorter residence in camp, many persons found themselves affected with a general, but ill-defined *malaise.* Much of their strength and natural elasticity was soon lost. No actual condition of disease existed, but it was noticed that calls to stool became frequent, and after a time urgent, while the appetite became indifferent and sometimes failed altogether. Continued thirst was experienced by some; by others a slight feeling of nausea was felt, continuing for some hours, especially during the heat of the forenoon of the summer months, and referable chiefly to the cardiac orifice of the stomach, but never proceeding to actual emesis.

Feverish symptoms seldom attended this condition, or indicated its approach. A relaxed state of the bowels gradually came on, and though disregarded at first, became troublesome chiefly from its frequency and continuance. Pain was seldom felt, or if present was only of a passing character. But, perhaps, the most remarkable phenomenon was the almost total suspension of the digestive, assimilative, and absorbent functions, the egesta often differing in appearance but little from the ingesta; thus solid fragmentary particles of various kinds of food, animal as well as vegetable, could be readily detected in the fæces, still preserving their ordinary physical qualities. We have repeatedly had opportunities of identifying amongst the egesta, particles, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch cube, of ration biscuit, potatoe, and carrot, the latter articles preserving their natural colour. With regard to potatoe and carrot, we were, at one time, disposed to attribute their non-assimilation within the system to some indigestible property acquired in the process of desiccation, and the pressure to which they are subjected in the course of preservation. A ration of preserved vegetables was pretty generally issued about this time. That preserved meats and vegetables, irrespective of imperfections in the process of cooking, may be found to possess less facilities for undergoing the due process of assimilation in the human economy, we think very probable, but we have no very accurate data to bring to bear on the subject. It is, however, one well worthy of investigation; under such circumstances as attended the position of the British army in the Crimea, everything relating to the food of the soldier becomes of importance. This form of indigestion was sometimes a subject of remark even amongst the men themselves, many of whom were in the habit of saying, "It was no use eating their victuals, as they passed through them undigested."

Many, while suffering from this affection, though no doubt a good deal debilitated from the non-assimilation of their food, continued in the performance of their ordinary duty. Few seemed to regard it as amounting to an actual condition of disease; little apprehension was felt about it, and though troublesome, medical aid was not always sought for it, and it was but rarely thought to constitute a sufficient reason for seeking admission into hospital.

It may be that from this cause Medical Officers were not in a position to know of the existence, to any considerable extent, of such an affection amongst the men, and hence we believe little notice of the prevalence of this form of Diarrhœa will be found in the ordinary hospital returns, documents which otherwise give a sufficiently faithful picture of the conditions of disease amongst the Troops. Of its existence, however, to a considerable extent, as before stated, during the months of June, July, and August, we can have no manner of doubt. We have experienced it ourselves, witnessed it in others, more especially amongst new comers to the Camp and to Scutari, and we have been repeatedly consulted about it.

A continuance of this state, and of the accompanying suspension, to a greater or less degree, of the proper digestive functions, often exhibiting a remarkable and obstinate resistance to the action of medicines, produced, as may well be supposed, after the lapse of many days, or, as was not infrequently the case, after some weeks, a very great depression of strength. In some cases complete change of air seemed to offer the only prospect of permanent relief. In a few instances, however, change of weather, improved regimen, or some appropriate and successful medication, brought about an amelioration of the system; and the patients gradually regained the full power of their digestive functions, and thenceforward convalesced more or less rapidly. When, however, this affection continued to resist the action of medicines for any considerable time, it most frequently led to the development of some graver form of disease. Thus, its symptoms were not infrequently soon entirely merged in those of the third form of Diarrhœa we have enumerated in the Summary Table No. II, at page 8. We have known it as the precursor of Dysentery in some of its less severe forms. It has also been the prelude to certain types of Fever.

In its uncomplicated form, Atonic Diarrhœa as above described, or "Lientery," if this term is still to be retained in the language of medicine, has not, in our experience, been known to prove fatal. We have, therefore, no positive grounds for determining whether or not it is assignable to any special or clearly definable derangement of normal physiological conditions, or to any actual anatomico-pathological state of parts. We have called it "Atonic," under the impression that it was most probably attributable to a want of tone or normal tonic action in the minute apparatus of the Alimentary Canal, subservient to the processes of digestion and assimilation. But whether this state was dependent on abnormal conditions of the capillary vascular system, the minute glandular organs connected with the secretion of the intestinal juices, or lesions of innervation, we are not in a position to state. So far as may be gathered from the "Juvantia," the most effective of which were the bitter tonic infusions, and sometimes the preparations of iron, it may be considered to have been connected, with some want of tonic power in some or all of these parts just mentioned, and to have been unattended with actual organic lesion.

Atonic Diarrhœa was capable of assuming a chronic form, and it then produced marked debilitating effects on the constitution, and undoubtedly paved the way for further disease.

2. *Bilious Diarrhœa.*—This form of Diarrhœa prevailed to some degree, but never to any very considerable or important extent. We have been enabled, however, to determine its occasional presence with certainty by the clinical examination of some well marked cases. In some instances it has assumed a chronic condition. The characters presented by this form of the disease amongst the Forces in the East correspond in all essential features with those described by the various systematic writers on medicine. We know of no fatal case whereby anything could be added, from the results of *post mortem* examination, to what is already known, and sufficiently fully described on the subject. We shall therefore dismiss it from consideration with this brief notice.

3. *Congestive Diarrhœa.*—The third form of Diarrhœa which we have to notice was that which prevailed perhaps most extensively. Its symptoms were not either constant or characteristic; the disease was rarely, if ever, fatal; it, probably, was caused mainly by Intestinal Congestion; and hence we have ventured to assign to it the term Congestive. It must be again brought to mind that we are excluding from consideration in this section all forms whatever of disease (and they were various) which, though presenting Diarrhœa as a clinical phenomenon, however well marked, were referable to well-known and generally recognized independent pathological conditions; all those cases, in fact, and they were not few, in which Diarrhœa was to be considered as a subdominant clinical feature, and not as constituting an essential disease *per se.* The consideration of this order of affections is to be sought in the several sections appropriate respectively to each class of the diseases under which it was embraced.

The symptons of the form of Diarrhœa now under consideration varied a good deal at different times. In common with many other diseases of a graver nature, the Congestive Diarrhœa was undoubtedly influenced, in many of the characters which it exhibited, by some one or other of the Dyscrasic Types of constitution which prevailed amongst Her Majesty's Forces long after the actual cessation of the general causes to which they owed their origin.

We have already drawn attention to this important question of *physico-pathological* influences as modifying the constitution of the soldier in camp, and as determining through the influences thus produced, the finer and more peculiar characteristics of the diseased processes developed in systems so modified.

That such Pathological types of constitution prevailed, we have already endeavoured to establish. The forms of disease exhibited, including that now under consideration, showed evidences of the truth of these observations, sufficiently apparent to all who investigated them with the requisite minuteness to make such characters appreciable. While, however, we admit that almost all diseased processes were, to a certain extent, modified by such an important dominant constitutional influence, as that, for example, of the Scorbutic Dyscrasis, we cannot think that such terms as Scorbutic Diarrhœa, Scorbutic Dysentery, &c., can be used with strict propriety. They are apt to lead to erroneous notions as to the nature and characters of any particular morbid process in question, and they tend to confound most important pathological distinctions.

While a Dyscrasic constitutional type prevails, all diseased processes established in the system are liable to be more or less influenced by it. Any Anatomico-Pathological Lesions, when such are actually called into existence, which is not constantly the case, attributable to the general Dyscrasis, find a place in the same organ, or it may be in the same tissue, with those of the intercurrent disease. Thus we may have found the secondary Typhoid Lesions of a Fever, or the ulcerations of a Dysentery, presented on the same mucous surface with the hæmorrhagic patches which owed their origin to the Scorbutic Dyscrasis. In such cases, it is no more proper to call the Dysentery "Scorbutic" than it would be to apply the same term to the Fever. In such a loose sense as that in which these terms are often employed, all prevailing forms of disease may be called Scorbutic; and perhaps if thus used and so generally understood, it may sufficiently answer a purpose.

In the course of our various *post mortem* examinations, we have met with sensible evidences of the effects of the Scorbutic Diathesis in the structures of the Alimentary Canal, as well as elsewhere throughout the system. Thus we have observed hæmorrhagic spots on the Mucous Membrane of the Small Intestine throughout a large part of its course. Melanotic spots, the result of circumscribed minute hæmorrhagic extravasations, have also been found on the Intestinal Mucous Membrane, more especially remarkable round the orifices of the minute Glandular Apparatus, and very much more constant in the Colon than in any other part of the Intestinal tract. But these appearances were usually associated with graver forms of disease, to which death was more immediately attributable.

Except, then, in the sense that Diarrhœa, like other forms of disease, was under the common influence of the prevailing dominant Dyscrasis, we have no evidence of any immediate anatomico-pathological connexion between it and Scorbutus. How far some such condition of the mucous membrane of the Intestines as that above noticed established a tendency to the production of Diarrhœa, which the concurrence of other causes, systemic or local, would at once call into active existence, we know not; that such, however, is extremely likely to have been the case, we think more than probable. But we can only say, that no fatal case of Diarrhœa occurred in our experience which showed *post mortem* evidences of any such connexion having actually existed. We cannot, therefore, admit it as fully established that any form of Diarrhœa existed which had for its sole and essential cause any distinct or definite Scorbutic lesion of the Mucous Membrane of the Alimentary Canal, or which could be properly designated as Scorbutic Diarrhœa in strict language.

This third or Congestive form of Diarrhœa, as we have observed it, presented no very constant clinical characters. Its invasion was sometimes sudden, in other cases it was gradual. Men were seized with it while on duty; and it very often attacked those exposed to the severe labours of the Trenches. Night exposure, with the extreme vicissitudes of Crimean temperature, the depression of the constitutional powers, resulting from the various antecedent causes already dwelt on, constituted abundant predisposing causes for the production of this disease. We have already shown that a marked proneness to Abdominal Lesions extensively prevailed, and it required but little to determine the development of actual disease in some portion of the Abdominal organs. Diarrhœa, therefore, as a symptom or a disease, may be expected to have required a large share of the attention of the Medical Officers in the field, and such was actually the case. Few days passed that each regimental Surgeon and his Assistants were not called on to administer relief for some one or other of the various forms in which this affection was presented. New comers to the camp were specially liable to this affection, and amongst the information gathered by us from regimental Surgeons, we find it repeatedly noticed that "Diarrhœa was very prevalent amongst the new drafts, who almost all go through it." The young seemed particularly obnoxious to its attacks.

The symptoms of this, the Congestive form of Diarrhœa, were sometimes mild both at the outset and throughout the greater part of its course, patients often, though rendered quite unfit for duty, not requiring admission into hospital. In other cases, however, considerable abdominal pain was felt; the evacuations were very frequent and copious, sometimes reaching to the number of twenty, thirty, or even more, in the twenty-four hours. A good deal of disturbance of the system, with an indistinct feverish state, and great debility, were the result; and in such cases the condition of the patient made it absolutely necessary for him to remain in bed.

In some instances the alvine dejections were very large in quantity, but there was much variety in this particular; at times a little blood or mucus was to be observed. The consistence of the egesta likewise varied much; in the more severe cases the fluid condition was the most common; the colour, as we have observed it, was in no way remarkable

either as to excess or deficiency. We have no reason to think that in general there was any marked change in the nature or amount of the biliary secretion.

Of the wasting effects of Diarrhœa in this form on the very young we have seen many examples; some, after but little more than two months' service in camp, became so emaciated, so enfeebled, and so totally incapable of any active duty, that they were only fit to be sent to some good climate, where, with genial air, rest, and proper nutritious food, they would doubtless have had some chance of restoration to health, and could, perhaps, after the lapse of a year or two, look forward to the prospect of enjoying something like a vigorous and effective manhood. Exposed to continued toil in the field, after a deceitful convalescence, it is to be feared that many of them were but too surely doomed to sink prematurely under the effects of secondary disease, to the assaults of which their weakened constitutions left them exposed.

Many cases of this form of disease assumed a very chronic character; great debility was the natural result. A marked resistance to treatment was often shown; and it seemed that, so long as the patient continued within the sphere of the influences to which the malady owed its origin, he had little prospect of complete recovery. Indeed, it was a constant subject of remark (and it is an observation the justice of which we can most fully corroborate) with many of the able and experienced Medical Officers of the Army in the East, in reference to this and some other forms of chronic disease, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in establishing a complete and perfect convalescence amongst their patients. They could, as it were, be brought up to a certain point towards restoration to health, but beyond that neither Medicines, Stimulants, nor extra Diets, however judiciously or generously administered, seemed able to bring them. Change of air it would be difficult, though, we conceive, not impracticable, to accomplish on a sufficiently large scale to reach a considerable proportion of the sick; but that it would have been of material advantage to them we can have no doubt. It would, in all probability, not only have more than doubled their chances of becoming again sound and efficient soldiers, but would, in all likelihood, have materially lessened the time required for their complete convalescence. We have already elsewhere forcibly drawn attention to this important subject.

Pathological Anatomy of Diarrhœa.

As we have before stated, we have not had any opportunities of determining by *post mortem* examination, the actual condition of parts, the presence of any, or the absence of all definite Anatomico-Pathological Lesions to which the forms of Diarrhœa just described, considered as diseases *per se*, could be referred. Yet it may be of interest, as in some measure illustrative of the subject, to give in connexion with it, in this place, a brief summary of certain general conditions of the Abdominal Organs very commonly observed by us to prevail, and which, though they cannot be taken, any one of them individually, as the proximate cause of this class of affections, doubtless materially concurred in a general way to their production.

It may be stated that in no instance in which a post-mortem examination has been made by us, have the Abdominal Organs been found entirely free from disease. And these observations will hold good not only in the case of those dying from Acute or Chronic Disease, in which symptoms referable to the Abdomen were present, in a more or less marked degree, but also to all those cases in which death was the result of the shock of great mechanical injuries, or followed at an earlier or later period after the greater Surgical operations. This tendency to the development of Pathological conditions in the Abdominal Organs is the more remarkable that, with regard to other parts of the system, a very considerable immunity from diseased action seemed to prevail. Thus in the great majority of such cases examined by us in the Crimea, the great Cavities of the Cranium and the Thorax were found in a condition as little departing from that of health as possible.

In the Abdominal Cavity, on the contrary, evidences of morbid action were, as a general rule, all but constantly present. While, then, the Circulatory and Respiratory Apparatus enjoyed a considerable immunity from disease, it seemed, that, in almost all cases indifferently, a marked and all but exclusive tendency of abnormal action towards the Chylo-Poietic Organs, and their more immediate appendages was manifested.

Of the Anatomico-Pathological conditions observed by us in the Abdominal Organs, which may be supposed to have in some measure directly or indirectly concurred with other causes in the production of Diarrhœa as defined by us, at some period of the patient's history, the following are the most remarkable.

Summary Table, No. III.

Anatomico-Pathological Conditions concurring to the production of Diarrhœa.

1. (*a*) A condition of the Stomach, in which the mucous membrane exhibited increased vascularity, with marked prominence of the Gastric Glands. These states very often existed, but exhibited great variety as to amount and degree. (*b*) The opposite state of the organ, in which its coats were bloodless, and had a parchment-like aspect, with atrophy of the Glands.
2. A marked increase of Vascularity, often amounting to great congestion, in the Gastro-Splenic Omentum, sometimes combined with the foregoing states of the

Gastric Mucous Membrane and Glands, and sometimes with increase in size and great vascular injection of the Spleen.

3. A state of more or less intense congestion of the Small Intestines, sometimes extending throughout their whole tract, and manifested on both the Serous and Mucous surfaces. In some instances this congestion was so remarkable on the Peritoneal aspect as to give to the whole Jejunum and Ileum a very deep bluish-red tinge. The excess of blood determined to the Abdominal organs in these cases was very considerable.
4. Associated with the last-named condition, there was usually likewise, extensive congestion of the Mesentery and the Mesenteric Glands. The conditions just noted, and which, as we have said, occurred sufficiently often, indicate a marked stagnation, and it may be, in some instances, an actual permanent condition of Stasis in the Portal system. That relief of this state of vascular repletion should be very readily effected by an increased drain from the mucous surface, in many instances, is highly probable; and in this, no doubt, may be found the explanation of some at least of the cases of Diarrhœa, unattended by special characters, which so often occurred, and which we have denominated Congestive Diarrhœa.
5. A state in which patches of vascularity were to be observed at various parts on the mucous aspect of the Jejunum and Ileum. These vascular patches, when closely examined, were generally found in connexion with the Minute Glandular Apparatus of the Intestine. Thus, (*a*) in some places arborescent vascular rings could be seen to surround independent Solitary Follicles; (*b*) in others a larger vascular patch was found to embrace a group of Peyer's Glands; (*c*) a third form was that in which the vascular injection occurred as an oblong patch, some three, four, or more inches in extent, and from half to an inch in breadth, and occupying a position diametrically opposite to that of the point of division of the mesenteric vessels; (*d*) a remarkable and doubtless very important condition of vascularity, limited to the free borders of the Valvulæ Conniventes, and probably connected with the Villi, and, it may be, with the radicles of the Lacteal Absorbents.
6. A condition of the Mucous Membrane, in which it was generally thickened, and its epithelial coat very soft and easily detached, constituting a form of the "Ramollissement" of Authors.
7. An opposite condition, in which the Mucous Membrane, most generally that of the Small Intestines, was remarkably diminished in thickness, its coats atrophied, and its Glandular Apparatus degenerated. This state is so important that it will receive more full consideration in another place. (*See* pages 93 and 94.)
8. A condition of disease, engaging the general Glandular Apparatus of the mucous surface of the Intestines, including Peyer's patches, and embracing the most opposite states, from extreme infarction of these little organs with the products of secretion, to atrophy more or less pronounced.
9. Various conditions of disease in the Mesenteric Glands, including all stages, from intense vascular congestion, to complete disintegration of their substance, and their infiltration with various deposits.
10. Certain morbid states of the Liver, affecting both its vascular apparatus and its proper secreting substance.

No states of the Mucous surface, corresponding to the Intestinal Catarrh, the Pituita Vitrea, the Catarrhal Phthisis, or any of the exudative processes of Authors, have been met with in our investigations, and if they occurred at all, it could only have been in very exceptional cases.

It will be perceived that most of the foregoing conditions of the Alimentary Canal and its appendages are capable of materially interfering with the due performance of the digestive function. So far, doubtless, they may have led indirectly to the production of Diarrhœa. One or two of them will probably be thought quite adequate in themselves to lead to such a result. Combined with various physical agencies, either those acting on the system from without, or connected with deficiencies in quantity or quality of the nutrient material, it is highly probable that some such Anatomico-Pathological states of the Abdominal Organs as those here enumerated operated largely in the production of the several forms of Diarrhœa which prevailed so extensively amongst the Troops.

These forms of Diarrhœa seem not to require, as far as they are themselves concerned, any more special consideration at our hands. We have treated only their broad typical characters, but in a sufficiently definite manner to enable them to be recognized, and compared with similar forms of the disease elsewhere found to prevail, and from which they do not seem to us, as will already have been observed, to be distinguished by any characteristic points of difference.

Clinical Relations of Diarrhœa.—There are, however, certain important clinical relations which the various forms of Diarrhœa just considered exhibited, in connexion with other and much more serious diseases. Convalescence to a perfect state of health from a long established Diarrhœa was, as we have shown, exceedingly difficult to be accomplished. The debility which it occasioned still farther lowered the powers of the constitution, already, in all probability, under the influence of some general Dyscrasic type of disease. In strictly scientific language, Diarrhœa is probably always to be considered as referable,

so far as its more immediate causation, to some form of morbid action, however slight or inappreciable, in some organ or part, and its continuance for a long period is probably in most cases associated with some obscure, slow, yet progressive change in the structures of a vital part. A wasting of the delicate Glandular Apparatus of the Small Intestine, which, though minute, plays a part of such high physiological importance in the animal system, was, as the foregoing Summary Table (No. III.), shows, very probably the most marked attendant on, if not to a large extent, one of the immediate causes of, many of the forms of Diarrhœa. Whether or not it be, however, that the seeds of subsequent more serious disease were laid during the long continuance of a less formidable malady, such as Diarrhœa, and this may perhaps admit of some question; it is certain that in the Army of the East, Diarrhœa was very constantly observed as an antecedent of several forms of disease, usually intense, sometimes fatal. We would not be understood as insisting on any relation of cause and effect in this matter; sufficient, however, we think can be established to show the importance, in a clinical point of view, of bearing this very possible connexion in mind.

If such a connexion as that here indicated between a long continued minor affection, as Diarrhœa, and the ulterior development of more severe, and frequently fatal disease, could be at all brought within the limits of certainty, it is needless to observe how necessary it would be to remove all such cases in due season from out of the sphere of the morbific influences which may be supposed capable of determining the actual development of such secondary Diseased States. It is our opinion, that such a connexion does, in a large number of cases at least, unquestionably exist. If this be so, the indications thus afforded for improving for the soldier the chances of escape from ulterior, possibly fatal disease, need not be dwelt on. Early removal, and the extension on an adequate scale, of a judicious system of sick and convalescent leave, would not only save life, but in many cases restore to a state of efficiency for field duties a considerable proportion of those who, as the result of lingering disease, even, when not fatal, require to be permanently invalided as unfit for further active service.

The clinical relations which we have observed to prevail between the simple forms of Diarrhœa considered, as we have treated them, as diseases *per se*, and other Morbid States, are as follows:—

1. As an antecedent to some of the forms of Cholera.
2. As an antecedent to Dysentery in either its acute or chronic conditions.
3. As an antecedent to various forms of Fever, with or without more or less extensive development of Enteric Lesions.

As a not infrequent, and at the same time as a most important secondary affection, occurring in the sequel of other diseases, we shall have to consider Diarrhœa in a subsequent section in connexion with the lesions to which it was due.

In relation to Cholera, we find that a very considerable number of cases have been noted as occurring in patients admitted for Diarrhœa, and also that many already in hospital with diseases in which Diarrhœa was an intercurrent or more or less constant phenomenon, became affected with Cholera. It is hardly necessary to state that we have observed Cholera to supervene in cases attended with very varied, and with sometimes well-marked organic lesions of the Abdominal organs, in which Diarrhœa was the symptom and not the disease.

As an antecedent to Dysentery, Diarrhœa has been very frequently observed, and it is highly probable the connexion is more than an accidental one. It may be supposed that the irritation, if it were not some still more definite lesion of parts which produced the Diarrhœa, passed, when continued for any considerable time, into a state attended with more pronounced organic change, and that this secondary pathological condition, whether of an inflammatory nature or not, though probably at first confined to the Small Intestines, gradually invaded the structures of the Large.

The relation of Diarrhœa to Fever is somewhat more obscure. How far the occurrence of an antecedent Diarrhœa, especially if connected with some of the forms of change in the minute Glandular Apparatus of the Small Intestines which we have before alluded to, may account for the so constant occurrence of the important Enteric Lesions often found to prevail in the Fevers of the Camp, and at Scutari, we are not prepared to say. We think, however, that such a connexion did exist to some very considerable extent, and in a very direct manner. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the type of Fever which prevailed to a large extent amongst the troops, was that which in itself seems competent to explain the occurrence of a considerable portion of the secondary changes in question, which were such very constant attendants upon it.

In concluding our observations on the subject of Diarrhœa, it will be well, perhaps, to give a brief summary view of the chief features of importance which we have determined this disease to possess. We have therefore thrown into the form of propositions the results of our investigations on this subject. It appears to us:—

1. That the term "Diarrhœa" has received a more extended application, and a less definite significance than are consistent with the present state of medicine.
2. That from the want of sufficient caution in the determination of the clinical characters of various diseases, pathological conditions of the most opposite kind very often came to be included under the common and undistinguishing head of "Diarrhœa."

3 That thereby the value of numerical medical returns is greatly diminished.

4 That the class of cases which properly present themselves as secondary affections, arising out of graver diseases, such as Fevers, though attended by "Diarrhœa" as a sub-dominant clinical feature, require to be most carefully separated from that order of affections to which alone the term Diarrhœa as indicating a disease *per se* is strictly applicable.

5. That certain most important, General, Pathological, and Therapeutic considerations arise out of the study of these different lesions; and that these considerations become of especial value when it is borne in mind, that they affect the chances of restoration to health, and efficiency for duty, of large numbers of soldiers.

6. That independent of the Secondary Lesions presenting Diarrhœa as a clinical phenomenon, the pathological evidences brought under our observation have led us to recognize three forms of Diarrhœa, which, as a disease *per se*, prevailed amongst Her Majesty's Forces in the East:—

(*a.*) Atonic Diarrhœa, the Lientery of the older Authors.
(*b.*) Bilious Diarrhœa.
(*c.*) Congestive Diarrhœa.

7. That a very generally prevalent Scorbutic Dyscrasis has been found to exercise some influence on the phenomena of this, as well as of most other forms of disease.

8. That while in the absence of any fatal cases of Diarrhœa as a disease *per se*, we are unable positively to connect this affection with any well-defined anatomico-pathological lesions, we possess a considerable amount of general evidence tending to show that certain conditions of the Abdominal Organs were very commonly present, which may be assumed as intimately associated with the production of Diarrhœa considered in this limited sense.

9. That the chief conditions concurring to produce the forms of Diarrhœa just mentioned were; (*a,*) more or less Abnormal States of the Vascular Apparatus of the Digestive Organs, with frequently marked stasis in the Portal System; (*b,*) certain Abnormal Conditions of the Mucous surfaces generally; (*c,*) certain states of abnormal action in a more or less advanced degree, in the minute Glandular Apparatus of the Alimentary Tract.

10. That the prevalence of Diarrhœa, and the marked tendency to Abdominal Lesions generally, evinced amongst the Troops in the East, and this often to the almost total exclusion of disease in other parts, recognize for their chief and essential causes certain general conditions regarding temperature and other meteorological states, deficiencies in amount and quality of food, and the numerous harassing duties and constant fatigues and exposure of the soldier on active service in the Crimea. These causes it was not our province to investigate.

11. That Diarrhœa presents important clinical relations as an antecedent or precursor of other more serious, and sometimes fatal diseases; relations which it is not always possible to define in any clear or precise manner, but which are of the gravest importance in the clinical consideration of the diseases of the soldier in camp.

12. That certain general Hygienic and Therapeutic indications of the greatest moment, arise directly out of the study of the pathological relations of these primary and comparatively mild diseases to certain secondary and often fatal affections. For the restoration to health, and efficiency for duty, of a large number of sick troops on active service in the field is in question.

CHOLERA.

On the subject of Cholera, as presented to us, we shall not have a great deal to observe.

Though it has repeatedly appeared in an epidemic form in several of the Divisions of the British Army in the East, and although on such occasions the mortality has been very high, it cannot be said that Cholera ever invaded Her Majesty's Forces in a truly formidable manner, or for any very protracted periods. It has unhappily been far otherwise in the Allied camps, more especially amongst the French, with whom the mortality from this disease has sometimes reached so high as to become a subject of the gravest apprehension.

In the English Army, though the disease continued to lurk about more than one Division for a considerable time, we believe that we shall be entirely correct in saying that it never invaded the whole of the English Forces simultaneously, or indeed more than two Divisions at one time, to a very large extent.

On some occasions the outbursts of Cholera have taken place in a very sudden manner, and there appears good reason to connect these outbursts with marked meteorological

conditions. At Scutari in particular, on more than one occasion, the disease appeared in sudden invasions after very heavy falls of rain. In a large French hospital near Constantinople, set aside for the convalescents of the French Army, a very fatal outbreak occurred on one night, when considerably more than half of the cases attacked proved fatal; and there appeared to have been quite as sudden and marked a cessation of the disease, for no fresh cases occurred at that period.

The form of Cholera presented in some of the outbreaks, was of the most severe description, especially at its outset, when few of those attacked survived. We would refer more particularly to the very distressing character of the vomiting, the cramps, and also the peculiar general state to which we can only apply the term "anxietas." This latter embraces a marked condition of dyspnœa, accompanied by a general state of nervous excitement, alternating with sudden and great depression. That this dyspnœa was not altogether a purely functional state, but was, in many cases at least, connected with actual engorgement of the Thoracic Organs, may be deduced from the result of our *post mortem* examinations, which showed in many cases considerable change in the pulmonary parenchyma, as will be noticed hereafter more at length.

The suddenness and rapidly fatal nature of the attacks have also been very marked. In many of the invasions of Cholera, from six to twelve hours have been known as a very common period within which cases have succumbed; but we have seen not a few instances, in which the fatal issue took place within a much shorter time.

In very many instances the victims of this disease have been men in the enjoyment of health, their bodies full and robust. It is also to be noticed, that in the Camp, as well as at Scutari, a very decided predisposition to Cholera was evinced amongst those recently arrived at those stations. This has been very distinctly shown, not alone in Her Majesty's Forces, but amongst the troops of the Allies.

With the Sardinians, the British German Legion, and, amongst the subordinate departments of the British Army, in the Medical Staff and Land Transport Corps, this fatal proclivity was unfortunately too well evidenced.

We have been enabled to recognize, and determine the existence of three forms of the disease:—

Summary Table, No. IV.

Forms of Cholera observed in the Army of the East.

1. The so-called Choleraic Diarrhœa, a very unhappy term in our opinion, but one which, having received a very extensive acceptance, we do not feel warranted in rejecting altogether. It seems to be applied to cases which are really examples of one or other of the two forms of true Cholera, when occurring with comparatively mild symptoms.
2. The Sporadic or European Cholera, or by whatever other name it is destined this form of the malady should be ultimately known in scientific medicine.
3. Cholera proper, Asiatic, or Spasmodic.

It is in no way necessary to enter into any very particular consideration of the forms of the disease here enumerated. Perhaps the most important point of view in which they admit of being examined is the statistical; but, as already noticed, we did not possess the means, nor was the necessary machinery within our reach, for determining such questions.

There are however some, both Clinical and Anatomico-Pathological, considerations connected with Cholera, on which we believe it important to dwell at some length. More than one reason induces us to think that such details as we are about to consider, are not devoid of important practical interest.

The cases known as Choleraic Diarrhœa we must regard as milder forms of the true disease, more allied probably to the European or Sporadic, than to the true Asiatic Cholera.

A marked form of Cholera, in which death, as it were, gradually supervened, not during the first violence of the disease, but at a period when these primary symptoms had ceased to be exhibited for from two to three or more days, was observed by us. In such cases the evidences of non-oxygenation of the blood became highly marked, the patients appearing like those labouring under some of the well-marked forms of Organic Cyanosis. Coldness of the surface was never complete, nor did any marked collapse exist; the pulse remained fair, of moderate tone and volume; but the blueness continued, and the cases were marked also by the absence of evacuations from the bowels, approaching in this respect, the Cholera Sicca of the Indian pathologists.

In a large proportion of the cases in which Cholera did not prove directly fatal of itself, by the violence of the disease in its first stages, a transition was observed within a shorter or longer period, as the case might be, after a subsidence of the proper Choleraic symptoms, into a low febrile state, which not infrequently proved fatal. This state constituted the so-

called "Cholera Typhoid." This remarkable secondary condition was often presented; and when well developed, a most close resemblance in its general symptoms to the true Typhoid state could be observed. The system generally was low; the pulse weak, though sometimes full and rapid; a general dusky hue of the surface was to be observed; but no eruption of any kind, so far as we are aware, has been noticed. The eyes were suffused, heavy, and dull; the tongue was often thickly coated, sometimes creamy, at others covered with sordes, which were also formed on the lips and teeth. In fact, after two or three days, the Typhoid state became as fully pronounced in these cases, as it often is, after a much longer period, in the true Fevers of this type. The Cyanosed condition in some instances did not disappear altogether for a considerable time,—we have seen it well exhibited even after the tenth day; and perhaps it was this alone that gave, even to an experienced eye, any ready indication of the true nature of the disease under which the patient was labouring. Otherwise, without attention to the history of the case, we believe it would be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish it by the consideration of symptoms alone, when it was once well established, from genuine Typhoid. In one remarkable circumstance, however, the two states differed essentially. In the "Cholera Typhoid" the characteristic symptoms, though we have known them to be well marked to a later period, usually began to disappear at about from the seventh to the tenth day; and the re-establishment of the patient, in appearance at least, took place with what seemed an extraordinary rapidity, considering the apparently profound nature of the malady which oppressed his whole powers but a few days previously. It is not to be supposed, however, that for a very large number of cases of the "Cholera Typhoid" there was any such favourable issue, for death very commonly took place within the first ten days. Such cases generally showed no symptoms of amelioration, but steadily progressed to a fatal termination from the outset.

It will be necessary here to call attention to a very singular phenomenon presented during the course of convalescence from Cholera. As far as we know, it has not been observed in any of the cases occurring in the English hospitals. The instances of it witnessed by us occurred in the practice of M. Casselas (de l'Etat Major), a most distinguished and accomplished medical officer, who had charge of the French hospital established in the buildings of the *ci-devant* Ecole Polytechnique at Pera. Large numbers of Cholera patients were received into the wards of M. Casselas; and it may be also stated that in the campaigns of Algeria, this eminent physician had acquired a very large experience of the pathology of this disease. The phenomenon in question is the occurrence of a more or less extensive subcutaneous emphysema in certain parts of the body. We have seen the integuments of the abdomen in a sort of doughy state, and showing, by well-marked crepitus, on examination by the fingers, the presence of air in the areolar tissue over a considerable extent of surface.

Though it can hardly be considered as the cause of this phenomenon, we think it as well to state here, that a very peculiar mode of treatment was adopted by M. Casselas in many of his cases of Cholera, often, too, with very marked success. While in the stage of collapse, the patients were submitted to the action of the warm moist vapour of the inner chamber of a Turkish bath,—appropriate stimulation, with frictions of the surface, being also employed at the same time. In one instance that we are aware of, this singular emphysematous condition supervened almost immediately on the exposure of the patient to the influence of the heated vapour.

It is to be observed, that in cases submitted to the bath treatment, at our suggestion, in the General Hospital at Scutari, under the able superintendence of Deputy Inspector-General Dr. Lawson, no such symptom as that here noticed was ever produced.

This emphysematous condition we have found in some cases to extend over the whole surface of the chest and abdomen. In most cases this singular phenomenon gradually disappeared, the air or gas seeming to undergo a progressive absorption. In one instance it was observed that a slough formed over the crest of the ileum, about the time that this anomalous gaseous exudation, of whatever kind it may have been, was reabsorbed.

A very large number of cases of Cholera has been observed and examined by us. They have, however, been found to present but little variety; the characters observed have been pretty uniform and constant. We have selected a few, which will be found in the accompanying Table, with a view to illustrate the essential characters of the disease as it prevailed in the Army of the East, and also that they may serve for the purpose of comparison.

The cases given illustrate three varieties in the modes of fatal invasion of the disease:—

1. Those in which the affection proved fatal, with a very brief course, under twelve hours, the anatomico-pathological appearances being generally confined to the mucous surface and the Follicular Apparatus of the Small Intestines.
2. Cases fatal within twenty-four hours, attended with dyspnœa and anxietas, and showing, besides the last-named appearances, more or less extensive implication of the Thoracic Organs.
3. Cases fatal after the lapse of two to thirteen days, and exhibiting in the Follicular Apparatus of the Intestines changes connected with the elimination of the creamy exudation into the gland cavities.

TABLE II.—CHOLERA.

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private Fred. Sturdis, aged 23	38th	4,015	*Death within Seven Hours.*—Invalided from the Crimea, and arrived at Scutari May 27th; seized with Cholera May 30th, at 5 o'clock a.m.; death at 12, noon of same day. Duration of the disease, seven hours. Abstract of post mortem state:—Great vascularity of Omentum, Mesentery, and Small Intestine generally. *Condition of Mucous Membrane of Intestines.*—There was a general clean and washed appearance of the Mucous Membrane, with patches of congestion here and there. *Stomach.*—Cardiac surface blackened; with an emphysematous state of the Mucous Membrane. *Condition of the Glands.*—Mucous Follicles of the Tongue enlarged, also those of the Tonsils, and those between the pillars of the Fauces. *Duodenum.*—Brunner's Glands considerably distended. *Jejunum and Ileum.*—Intumescence of the Solitary Glands existed at the lower part, and throughout the Ileum, increasing towards the lower part of this Intestine. *Colon.*—The Solitary Glands had collapsed, and showed the dark dot centrally. *Contents of the Intestines.*—These consisted of partially digested food, with serous fluid in Small Intestine, and some fæcal matter in the Colon. The greater part of the contents was of a pink colour, and milky consistence (rice-water fluid so called). Enlargement of Mesenteric Glands, which were white externally, but on section vascular.
Major S.—— (an Indian Officer)	- - -	- -	*Death within Eight Hours.*—From Balaclava, June 18th, in good health, having been on a short visit to the camp (about ten days), and returning home from service in India. Was seized about 6 p.m.; death about 2 a.m. of the next morning. Duration of disease, about seven hours. Only three evacuations, and these not very copious, only the last was characteristic. There was no vomiting. The cramps were excessive, and almost constant. Great "anxietas," with much dyspnœa. Suppression of urine. Coldness of hands, feet, legs, and arms, and of the Tongue at a very early period. Collapse gradual till fatal issue. No dissection.
Private Hugh Corr - -	6th E.K. Dgs.	- -	*Death within Twelve Hours.*— No history of this case was obtained. *Thorax.—Bronchial Glands* enlarged by old exudation of tubercle, partly crude and partly cretaceous. *Lungs.*—Healthy, with the exception of congestion posteriorly on both sides, and some (slight) effusion of blood beneath the pleuræ at the base of the right. *Condition of Mucous Membrane.*—General congestion, especially throughout Small Intestine. Old Dysenteric process in Colon. *Condition of the Glands.*—Tonsils enlarged; mucous follicles at posterior aspect of the Tongue, and between the pillars of the Fauces, loaded with white milk-like exudation. *Jejunum and Ileum.*—Peyer's Patches in a tumid and highly distended condition, of a white appearance from the exudation, with a marked ring of intense congestion defining the borders of the gland Patch in a very marked manner. At the lower portion of the Ileum the solitary glands were infiltrated with a similar white exudation to that in Peyer's Patches and the mucous Follicles. This infiltration extended to the Solitary glands throughout the Small Intestine, but was most abundant and remarkable at the lower portion of the Ileum, where the surface on section through the middle of some was as large as that of a pea.

TABLE II.—CHOLERA—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private Hugh Corr—*cont.* -	6th E.K. Dgs.	- -	*Colon.*—In the Colon the Solitary glands in the vicinity of the caput cœcum had been distended, but were flaccid and empty, with their orifices patent and obvious. *Kidneys.*—Cortical substance pale and coarse, and greatly enlarged; pyramidal portion greatly congested, especially round the margins of the pyramids. Mesenteric glands enlarged nearly throughout the entire mesenteric folds; some were of a white colour externally, others highly congested. All of them on section were of firm consistence.
—— Manning - - -	49th	- -	*Death within Ten Hours.*—Sixteen years' service in his regiment. A well-built, strong, and robust man. Served in Chinese and Bulgarian campaigns. He had been much addicted to drink. Did duty in trenches on day previous to death, being exposed to sun all day (August 2d, thermometer 82°). He was seized with symptoms of Cholera soon after return to camp, about 8 p.m., and died within ten hours. Sectio cadaveris was made about eight hours post mortem. There was partial cyanosis, with persistent cramped condition of the extremities. All the tissues were remarkably dry. *Lungs:*—normal, with only some hypostatic congestion. *Heart:*—normal, and containing much black semifluid blood. *The Small Intestines* exhibited externally a pale rose-pink colour. *Jejunum.*—The same appearance was found on the mucous surface throughout. *Ileum.*—The lower part presented the "sago-grain" appearance from the whitish intumescence of its Solitary Follicles. *The Colon* likewise presented numerous enlarged Solitary Follicles; the mucous surface throughout showed the peculiarly marked clean aspect. *The Intestinal Contents* were the so-called rice-water fluid. *The Liver* presented the nutmeg appearance to a marked degree. *The Spleen* was enlarged to two volumes. *The Kidneys* were much congested.
—— aged 18* - - -	- - -	- -	*Death within Twelve Hours.*—A robust and healthy looking lad; eyes sunken; countenance and conjunctiva livid. Muscles red and dry. *Thorax.*—Heart's blood dark and tar-like. *Lungs.*—Irregular collapse of their parenchyma; excessive congestion in parts; carnified-like appearance of the pulmonary tissue in some places, but without any inflammatory exudation being present. Blood existed in great quantity throughout the remaining substance of the lung. *Condition of the Bronchial Membrane.*—Intense congestion throughout, especially from the bifurcation downwards. A viscid glairy exudation filled the Bronchi and finer air tubes. *Condition of the Mucous Membrane.*—General vascularity throughout, but more especially marked at the following places, namely, greatly increased round the Glottis, the Tonsils and mucous glands at the root of the Tongue, and the mucous membrane of the Œsophagus at its lower third. Bright pink roseate congestion of the Small Intestine; dark blue congestion of the Colon. The margins of Peyer's Patches were surrounded with a vascular circle. Bare, washed, sodden-like appearance of mucous membrane of Small Intestine generally.

Private Jas. Shearman - -	31st	2,453	*Death within Twelve Hours.*—Temperature 79°. Body robust. Muscles dry and red; livid appearance of skin over feet and ankles. *Cranium.*—Membranes of the Brain congested; Cerebellum and Fornix especially soft. Veins filled with blood. *Thorax.*—Pericardium dry. Heart's cavities filled with dark-coloured fluid blood, in which the red corpuscles appeared abnormally numerous when the blood was mixed with a little water; decolorised clots in both ventricular cavities. *Abdomen.*—The Peritoneal aspect of the Small Intestine, together with the Omentum, appeared greatly congested. *Condition of the Glands and Mucous Membrane.*—Peyer's Patches were tumid with white exudation. Similar exudation, consisting microscopically of clear minute cells, filled numerous Solitary Follicles in the lower part of the Small Intestine. The Intestinal Villi appeared clean, and as if washed; their ends were abraded, and softened, as if in a state of partial solution. *Colon.*—The Solitary Glands of the Colon had been apparently in a condition of intumescence similar to that of the Small Intestine, but had collapsed; they were found empty, with the central dot well marked. *Contents of Intestine*—Gaseous distention throughout to a moderate degree. Contents, otherwise fluid, of a pinkish white colour and neutral reaction. *Kidneys.*—Small, vascular on the surface, dry internally, and highly congested.

Condition of the Glands.—Turgid condition of the Tonsils and mucous glands at the back part of the Tongue, with white milk-like exudation. Turgid state of œsophageal glands, with similar deposit, and the Gastric glands were very prominent in the cardiac region of the Stomach; white matter distended the Solitary glands of the Small Intestine, and also Peyer's Patches, which, on microscopic examination, exhibited fine cells and granules, apparently mucous or changed secreting gland cells. The Solitary glands of the Colon were in a similar intumescent state, but here and there some were empty, collapsed, and with flaccid walls. Some of Peyer's Patches were also reticulated and empty.

Omentum and Mesentery excessively vascular.

Contents of Alimentary Canal.—In the Stomach the contents were fluid and of a dark colour, and the reaction acid. The contents of the Small Intestine were also fluid, of a white and pinkish hue, of neutral reaction, but tending to be slightly acid at the upper portion of the bowel. The colon contained dark-coloured fluid contents, with neutral reaction.

Kidney.—Congestion generally; tubes loaded with epithelial exudation in the more congested portions.

Mesenteric Glands enlarged generally; of a white colour on the surface, with a tendency to soften in the centre, but without any marked vascularity.

* This case was one of a number which occurred during a sudden outburst of Cholera amongst the Osmanli Horse Artillery and the British German Legion, on November 14th, 1855. This epidemic was preceded by heavy rains since November 10th, to which the Osmanli troops were much exposed in their tents. Arrangements were immediately made to quarter them in the Barrack Hospital. The form of Cholera which appeared, with a sudden invasion on the evening of the 13th November, was very severe as regards the cramps, the vomiting, the dyspnœa, and anxietas, the suddenness of the attack, its rapid course (six or seven to twelve hours commonly), and its fatality. Its victims were apparently healthy, full, and robust men.

TABLE II.—CHOLERA—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Orderly Cook of the Kitchen at the General Hospital.	- - -	- -	*Death within Twenty Hours.*—General appearance robust; countenance livid; muscles dry and red. *Thorax.*—Heart's blood dark and tar-like. *Lungs* collapsed, with red patches at the edges; carnified state of portions of the pulmonary substance, in irregular patches of a bright vermilion colour; there was no exudation, but the carnified parts were surrounded with tissue highly congested with dark blood. A viscid clear secretion filled the Bronchial Tubes, and penetrated the finer air passages. *Condition of the Glands and Mucous Membrane.*—The Gastric glands were more than usually obvious throughout, resembling the distended solitary glands of the Small and Large Intestines. *Jejunum and Ileum.*—Peyer's Patches were enlarged and tumid, with white milk-like exudation, and the exudation throughout the Solitary glands of the Small Intestine, became especially abundant towards the lower part of the Ileum. *Colon.*—In the Colon the glands were all in a collapsed, empty, and flaccid state. A considerable deposit of melanotic matter existed on the mucous membrane here and there, while the apertures through the mucous membrane to the gland vesicle were very obvious as a central dot over the gland. *Kideys.*—The Kidneys were much congested, their tubules loaded with epithelial secretion throughout the cortical portion, which was greatly tumified.
Jas. Brown - - - -	Medical Staff Corps.	- -	*Death within Twenty-four Hours.* *Cranium.*—There was extreme congestion of the vessels of the Pia mater, with limpid sub-arachnoid effusion. Congestion of the choroid plexuses was also observed. *Spinal Cord.*—Extensive congestion of the vessels of the cord was found in this case. *Abdomen.*—Numerous patches of congestion were here and there scattered over the surface of the Jejunum. *Condition of the Glands and Mucous Membrane.*—Peyer's Glands were prominent, but not congested. Throughout the Ileum the solitary glands were in a state of intense intumescence, giving the "sago-grain" appearance to the surface of the mucous membrane. *Rectum.*—The mucous surface was pale, and exhibited some few small circular ulcers, but without any surrounding congestion. *Mesenteric Glands* enlarged, but not softened or congested.
Private Jas. Gibbs - -	56th	4,184	*Death on the Fourth Day.*—He was admitted, on arrival from England, to the Barrack Hospital at Scutari for venereal chancre; was seized with Choleraic symptoms October 19th, and died on the 22nd. Duration of the disease about three days. *Thorax.*—Great pulmonary congestion. *Small Intestine.*—Much increased vascularity throughout the mucous surface. Vascular circles well marked round the border and margins of Peyer's Patches, which were tumid with white secretion. *Large Intestine.*—Evidence of old Dysenteric process in the Colon. Flaccid condition of the solitary glands throughout, the orifices in the mucous membrane leading to the gland vesicle being well marked in the form of a central dot. *Contents of the Intestine.*—Fluid, and of a yellow colour throughout; its reaction neutral.

			stance friable; tubes loaded with epithelial and granular secretion. Combined weight, fifteen ounces. *Mesenteric Glands* enlarged, those of the Ileum especially.
Private Wm. Niemark - -	B.G.L. 1st Jäger Corps	- -	*Death on the Fourth Day.* *Small Intestine.*—General injection of mucous surface; prominence of Solitary glands; Peyer's glands loaded throughout with a white milky-like exudation. The lowermost of the Patches had commenced to ulcerate. Vascularity existed round their margins, especially round the lowermost. *Stomach.*—The Gastric glands were prominent throughout, with a similar milky-like deposit. *Colon.*—Evidence of old Dysenteric process towards lower part of this Intestine; the solitary glands at the upper part were in a collapsed, flaccid state, with the central dot well marked. *Mesenteric Glands* enlarged.
Private John Ludbrooke -	13th Lt. Dgs.	1,769	*Death on the Fourth Day.* *Brain.*—Vessels of the pia mater greatly injected; Arachnoid thickened and opaque, irregularly; congestion of choroid plexuses and venæ Galeni. *Jejunum.*—Patches of bright red congestion throughout the gut, with "sago-grain" appearance marked at its termination. *Ileum.*—Entire tract thickly studded with the "sago-grain-like" deposit; great congestion of Peyer's Patches. *Colon.*—Mucous surface pale and dotted over with small ulcers, having a white centre and dark edges. *Kidneys.*—Extreme congestion. *Mesenteric Glands* enlarged and congested.
Van Katt, aged 30 - - -	B. G. L. 1st Jäger Corps	- -	*Death on Seventh Day.*—Incomplete collapse; but blueness well marked; pulse fair; sinking gradual; without evacuations. *Cranium.*—Venous congestion in cranial cavity; dark clot in basilar artery; choroid plexus loaded with blood; brain highly vascular. Specific gravity of white substance 1·035; of thalamus opticus, &c. 1·038. *Thorax.*—Blood fluid and black. *Lungs.*—Numerous vermilion patches on lungs; pulmonary substance carnified in irregular masses. *Small Intestines.*—Intestinal contents highly bilious, reaction neutral; tumid state of Peyer's Patches; exudation white and creamy; Solitary Glands tumid; ulceration in the lowermost two of Peyer's Patches; vascular ramifications passing into the ulcerating gland tissue; great congestion round loaded glands generally; white secretion consists of clear nucleated minute cells, like secreting epithelial element. *Spleen* large, weight twelve ounces. *Heart* flabby, sp. 1·045.
Private James Pike - -	12th Lancers.	- -	*Death on Thirteenth Day.* *Cranium.*—Great congestion of the meningeal vessels, with sub-arachnoid effusion; congestion of all the sinuses. *Pulmonary tissues* on both sides affected extensively with lobular pneumonia and bronchitis. *Jejunum.*—Mucous surface congested in patches; Peyer's glands enlarged and congested, of a dark red colour. *Ileum.*—Similar to Jejunum; Peyer's glands in some places seemed on the point of ulceration. *Large Intestine.*—Small ulcers near the Cœcum; mucous surface pale but otherwise healthy. *Kidneys.*—Highly congested; weight, right 8 oz., left 8¾ oz. *Mesenteric Glands* enlarged.

We have no other observations of any importance to communicate respecting the clinical characters of Cholera besides those already given. We shall, therefore, proceed to the detail of certain pathological appearances, determined post mortem in a considerable number of cases.

Pathological Anatomy of Cholera.

We shall consider this subject under the following heads :

1. The Pathalogical Anatomy of true Cholera, or that of the Asiatic form.
2. The Pathological Anatomy of the form of the disease known as European, Sporadic, and sometimes Bilious Cholera.
3. The Pathological Anatomy of Cholera as presented in cases in which it supervened on some antecedent disease.

The subjoined Section exhibits a summary view of the chief abnormal conditions which we have observed.

It will be here necessary to premise, that as the results of our inquiries into the anatomico-pathological conditions found to attend on Cholera go little further than to support many of the numerous observations on this subject already communicated to science, we think it proper to dwell but briefly, and in a summary way, on the greater part of what has been presented to us in our post mortem examinations of this disease.

Anatomico-Pathological Conditions observed in Fatal Cases of Cholera.

External Appearances.—Many of the subjects were apparently in robust health. There was great general lividity of the extremities and of all dependent parts; the cramped state of the fingers, and more especially the shriveled state of their integument, persisted after death for a considerable time. In some instances blue discoloration of the abdominal surface was present. The semi-cyanosed condition of the face, and the sunk eye, but with congested conjunctiva were often well observed. The muscular structure was firm, but of a dark red colour. No rupture of muscular structure has been noticed by us as a post-mortem appearance. As well as all the other tissues, the muscles presented a remarkable feeling of dryness. The adipose tissues also had a singular dry but greasy granular feel, giving the impression that the normal amount of moisture of the tissues was much diminished.

Cavity of the Cranium.—General congestion of the vessels of the cerebral meninges has been found in several cases, the blood being of a dark colour, with escape of the colouring matter in some parts; the choroid plexuses also were often congested. Bloody serum in the ventricles, and considerable sub-arachnoid effusion, especially towards the base, have been found pretty often. Sections of the substance of the brain showed in one instance the vessels in the interior of the organ greatly congested. The basilar artery was occasionally filled with semi-coagulated blood.

Brain.—Little abnormal was observed in this organ; in one instance, in which the specific gravity of the brain was determined, that of the white substance was ascertained to be 1·035; that of the mixed grey and white substances of the great central ganglia, 1·038.

Spinal Cord.— Considerable vascular congestion of its membranes has been noticed, but no characteristic change.

Cavity of the Thorax. Heart.—In some cases both ventricles contained fluid blood of dark colour; and occasionally a coagulum was found in the right side, but dark-coloured coagula were sometimes met with in both cavities. Blood, very dark and tarry, has been also sometimes obtained, both from the heart and the great vessels. In one instance, the substance of the heart was very flabby, and its specific gravity was determined as 1·043.

Lungs.—In some cases these organs were observed to collapse irregularly, being excessively and irregularly congested. In some parts the parenchyma appeared as if carnified, but no inflammatory exudation was present. A general red hue and bright vermilion tint was to be noticed on some of these carnified parts. In a few cases a very remarkable bright vermilion hue of the anterior edges only of these organs was observed. Intense congestion of the Bronchial membrane from the bifurcation of the Trachea, downwards, with copious viscid glairy exudation extending into the finer tubes, existed pretty generally. Much blood generally exuded from the pulmonary structure on section in these cases. It is needless to observe that these were not constant or even general conditions of the pulmonary organs; but taken in connexion with the phenomena of marked dyspnœa and "anxietas" already alluded to, they are worthy of consideration.

Cavity of Abdomen, General Conditions of Parts.—On opening the Abdominal Cavity in these cases, it was generally evident that there had been a marked and excessive determination of blood to this region. The Peritoneum was frequently found of a clear pinkish hue, its surface was still glossy, but remarkably dry to the touch. Considerable difference was observed in the amount and character of the vascularity of the surface of the various Abdominal Organs at different parts.

The Omentum was often highly vascular, exhibiting dark venous congestion.

The *Mesentery* also was of a deep venous blue, and in some cases presented in this respect a remarkable contrast with the almost colourless Mesenteric Glands. These organs, though pale on the surface, generally presented on section a vascular appearance, and their consistence varied a good deal. They were sometimes of a bright pink colour internally, at others, gorged with dark venous blood. They also occasionally exhibited a tendency to softening. The Stomach and Small Intestines were often of a roseate pink

hue, and contrasted strongly with the dark blue tint of the Colon. The calibre of the Small Intestine, as a general rule, was much diminished, but opposite conditions were also observed.

The Bladder was usually contracted, and contained little, if any, urine.

Mucous Surface of Alimentary Canal.—Commencing with the mouth, the first parts which exhibited decided change were the Glandular structures about the entrance of the Pharynx. We have sometimes noticed an enlarged condition of the Labial and Buccal Glands. The entire structures at the base of the Tongue, and including sometimes those about the Epiglottis, and in one or two instances this organ itself, were affected to a marked degree. We have noticed considerable increased vascularity and turgescence of the glosso-epiglottidean folds, even to within the rima glottidis. The Tongue itself was generally coated with a dirty cream-like exudation. Towards the base of the organ the fungiform and circumvallate papillæ were thrown prominently forward; but on minute examination, this prominence was found to be owing to the stuffing or infarction of the Mucous Glands around their base, with a milky white secretion distending their vesicles, which consisted of the natural secretion somewhat altered and increased in quantity. In one well-marked case, the Tonsils were much swollen, their mucous Follicles and those between the pillars of the Fauces being much loaded with secretion, while the mucous membrane generally was tumid and vascular.

Œsophageal Glands.—Passing downwards through the Pharynx, the Œsophageal Glands were in some instances observed to be turgid with accumulated exudation, and the mucous membrane in this situation was seen to be in several places soft, disorganized, and easily detached.

In the Stomach the Gastric Follicles occasionally presented marked prominence and enlargement, especially towards the cardiac end; they much resembled in this condition the distended Solitary Glands of the remaining portion of the Intestines, which we shall have presently to notice. The condition of the mucous surface of the Stomach generally varied a good deal. The colour was sometimes pinkish, indicating great increased vascularity, but this was seldom to the same extent as that to which we have found it to reach throughout the greater part of the Small Intestine. We have known the Stomach to present features of an opposite character, the cardiac mucous surface being blackened, and in some parts emphysematous, and showing evidences of altered extravasations of blood under the mucous coat. Many of our examinations were made at a pretty early period post mortem (often within six hours); consequently the normal Histolytic changes were but little advanced. This may account for our finding but very rarely the state of softening and detachment of the epithelium, and the general glairy gelatini-form softening of the mucous membrane which has been noticed by some authors. It may perhaps be as well to state here, that we are hardly disposed to attach any special importance to the conditions of the Gastric Mucous Membrane, as observed post mortem in cases of Cholera. Not only were they of the most opposite kind, but it may be fairly questioned, in some instances at least, how far they were attributable to the action of certain medicines or stimulants often very liberally employed till within a short period of death.

Duodenum.—The condition of the Glands of this portion of the Intestine is so subject to variety that we know not what exact value to give to the appearances which they presented in some cases of Cholera brought under our notice. It may be well to state, however, that we have seen some very well marked examples of enlargement and infarction of the Glands of Brunner in Cholera cases, in which a similar state prevailed to a greater or less extent throughout the remaining portion of the Alimentary Tract. Where these Glands are most thickly set in the mucous membrane, viz., in the first inch and a half or two inches of the Duodenum, the enlarged condition was most particularly obvious and remarkable.

Small Intestines.—Throughout the Jejunum and Ileum two distinct Anatomico-Pathological Lesions deserve notice. The first has reference to the vascular distribution in these organs; the second to certain remarkable states of their minute Glandular Apparatus. Under the first head we have to notice the very common, and in the cases of true Asiatic Cholera, the almost constant occurrence of a uniform rose pink coloration engaging the whole tract, but varying a good deal in intensity in different cases, as well as in different parts in the same case. It will be necessary here to bring to mind again the similar condition of vascularity found to prevail on the Peritoneal surface in these cases, and which, as we have said, by its bright pink colour, offered such a contrast to the deep blueish red congestion of other parts of the Intestine and also of the Mesentery. This pink vascularity, so uniformly distributed on any given portion of the mucous surface, we cannot but consider as an evidence of a very active hyperæmic condition. How far this increased vascular action may be separated from a true inflammatory process we know not; but it seems to us to bear some very close relation to the production of one at least of the most marked phenomena of the disease, namely the serous evacuations. It is to be observed, that the vascularity in question was not transient, nor did it admit of being removed by any amount of washing of the mucous surface.

With this uniform pink vascularity, there occasionally co-existed more or less well defined isolated patches of vascular injection, presenting distinct ramifications, and either surrounding certain groups of the Glands or confined to portions of the Valvulæ Conniventes; and in this respect resembling a good deal the abnormal conditions of vascular distribution already noticed by us under the head of Diarrhœa. A second distinct form of

vascular injection in Cholera cases was that in which the already engorged Glandular Apparatus, especially Peyer's Patches, were surrounded by a network of vessels from which minute arborescent branches shot inwards towards the middle of the patch.

Intestinal Villi.—The condition of these little organs was remarkable; they were more than usually prominent and apparent, and in some instances softened and finely frayed at their free ends. The natural velvet-like appearance of the mucous surface was thus much increased.

The condition just noticed might, perhaps, be also further accounted for by the thoroughly clean washed state of the whole Alimentary Tract; the naturally viscid Intestinal juices being carried away by the abundant watery secretions of the disease.

The Large Intestine especially was often washed most perfectly clean, and its sacculi cleared of the least possible particles of fæcal matter. This portion of the Intestine very often presented a shining aspect, and a blueish slate-coloured tint, and was entirely devoid of its ordinary disagreeable smell. In fact, no artificial preparation short of the destruction of the elementary parts of its mucous surface could give to the whole Alimentary Tract so thoroughly cleansed an appearance as that which we have often seen produced in a very few hours in some of these rapidly fatal cases of Cholera.

Contents of Intestinal Tube.—These have been found to vary much. When most characteristic they were fluid, of little density, of a milky appearance, and sometimes with a slight rose tint, and of neutral reaction. When the patient survived for some days, admixture of the biliary and other secretions took place, and at later stages fæcal matter was found as usual.

Neither the Mucous Membrane nor the Serous Surfaces of the small or large Intestines at any time presented, during our examination in Cholera cases, any of the forms of gelatinous or diphtheritic exudation noticed by various writers. No œdematous state, nor anything approaching to it, was ever observed by us in the mucous membrane.

Solitary and Aggregate Glands.—The condition of these structures next deserves attention. In a very large number of cases, so often, indeed, that we are almost warranted in considering it as a constant character, we have observed a peculiar prominence and enlargement of the Solitary Glands, more especially throughout the Small Intestine, but to some extent in the Large Intestine also. In the best marked cases, the pale rose pink surface of the whole tract of the Jejunum and Ileum presented the appearance of being thickly powdered over with sago grains or other similar minute white particles. The number of these little bodies increased very obviously as the termination of the Ileum was approached.

This condition was sometimes, but in a much less marked degree, continued throughout the large Intestine. There is nothing new in this observation, though we believe it is one to which sufficient attention has not been generally devoted. This condition of the Glands has been well figured and described by our eminent friend Professor Gluge; and, since first noticed, this state of the minute glandular apparatus of the Intestine has been often verified in Cholera epidemics. M. Casselas, already alluded to, has observed it very constantly during the prevalence of epidemics of Cholera at Oran in the Algerian campaigns of the French Army.

As an important limitation to any pathognomonic significance which it might be attempted to assign to this condition, it may be worthy of note that M. Casselas states, that he has observed during the prevalence of Cholera epidemics the almost constant presence of this condition of the Minute Glands of the Alimentary Tract in *all* fatal cases occurring at such a time, though in many of them Cholera was not the cause of death, nor was there reason to believe that it had existed within any recent period. To some extent our own observations will confirm this statement. In reference, therefore, to its interpretation in Cholera cases, we might, perhaps, be justified in concluding, that it constitutes *one*, but *one only*, of certain pathological conditions, the concurrence of which has some intermediate relation to the production of the Choleraic phenomena; that, in fact, during the prevalence of the Epidemic constitution of Cholera, many present this affection of the Intestinal Glands, each individual case being then in the predicament, that, if the other necessary concurrent causes are brought into operation, the disease shall be developed in the system; but that failing the active operation of these other causes, be they what they may, the Cholera state is not produced. How far considerations arising out of this view of the subject may be capable of explaining many anomalous conditions, and, as they are termed, abortive cases of the disease, often found to prevail during Cholera Epidemics, we shall not discuss at present.

Aggregate Glands.—The condition of the Aggregate Glands observed by us in Cholera was very similar to that of the Solitary; the same filling and general intumescence of them existed in many instances. Most usually, these minute structures exhibited a milky colour, and granular prominence, and in this respect contrasted in a marked degree with the state presented by them when engaged in the Typhoid process.

Throughout Peyer's Patches much variety was observed in the amount as well as in the position of this accumulated cream-like exudation or deposit. In some of the Patches it occupied but a small part, being confined to one or other of the extremities, or a central spot of the Patch; in others again, the whole Patch was engaged. This white viscid exudation consisted for the most part of clear nucleated minute cells, representing, as it were, the epithelial element in an unripe condition.

Large Intestine.—Throughout this organ, in very many cases, a condition of its Solitary Follicles somewhat similar to that above noted was often found to prevail; and as might be expected, it was most especially observable towards the neighbourhood of the Cœcum.

In the tract of the Colon, however, this difference might be commonly noticed, Whereas, (death usually supervening in the acute stage of these cases,) the minute glands in the Small Intestine were generally in a state of turgescence, at the period at which the post-mortem examination was conducted, which was at variable intervals after death, and with various degrees of temperature; the Vesicular glands of the Colon at the same time, in the same case, and under the same physical conditions, were most commonly found flaccid and empty, and with the dark central spot showing the aperture leading to the evacuated Follicle very clearly defined. If, then, these little Glands of the Colon really participate in the Choleraic lesion, it must be in its very earliest stages, and in a less permanent manner than those of the Small Intestine. It is not improbable that from the more superficial position and relations of the Follicles of the Colon, the evacuation of their contents takes place more easily, and therefore at a more early period, than that of the Glands of the Ileum.

In both the Solitary and Aggregate Glands, but much less distinctly in the latter, three periods or stages of the exudation could be defined; first, that in which the glands were visibly prominent, the mucous surface distinct and unbroken, and the exudation still in the white cream-like state. In the next condition, the evacuation of the contents of the vesicle had taken place, whether by rupture from distention, by absorption, or by actual ulceration. When the patient survived sufficiently long, these changes appeared to progress to a still more marked degree; thus in cases of death on the seventh day, we have found some of the lowermost of Peyer's Patches in a state of softening and ulceration, with considerable vascularity enveloping and passing through the Patch, while vascular rings surrounded others.

In the Glands of the Large Intestine it was very commonly noticed, as already stated, that complete evacuation of their contents had taken place, so that the recently distended cavity presented a flaccid state, and its still patent orifice was recognizable as a minute dark spot on the mucous surface. This is the only evidence of any marked participation in any of the Choleraic processes that we have noticed in the Large Intestine. We have not, in any case, found œdema of the mucous surfaces in any degree, however small, and we cannot, therefore, admit any such state as the cause of the prominence of the Solitary or Aggregate Follicles, as has sometimes been supposed to be the case. We may further note that we have not observed in the Liver, or any other organ, any such minute spherical bodies, resembling in size and general appearance the turgescent Solitary Follicles, as Virchow has in some instances described to exist in these situations.

What precise relation this remarkable glandular exudation, and the Enteric irritation which must necessarily be connected with its subsequent elimination, by either rupture or ulceration of the Intestinal Follicles, may have to the so-called "Cholera Typhoid," we are not in a position to determine; but we think that our own observations, combined with those of others, as to the very general, though not absolutely constant occurrence of this lesion in Cholera, points to some more than accidental connexion. Should such be found to be very commonly the case, a considerable resemblance would thus be manifested between the Typhoid and the Choleraic Dyscrasis, at least in one very essential point of their Pathological Anatomy.

It will be almost needless to call attention to the important practical indications which are furnished to us by the knowledge of this tendency to secondary Enteric lesions during the prevalence of Cholera Epidemics.

Solid Viscera. Liver.—Of the state of the Liver we have nothing characteristic to remark.

Spleen:—Enlargement of the Spleen to three, four, or more volumes has been found in some few cases, but by no means constantly.

Kidneys.—In most cases, extensive congestion of these organs has been found to exist, and sometimes with considerable increase of volume and density. For the most part, the cortical substance was found enlarged, its substance tumid, coarse, granular, and often friable. The tubes were very commonly loaded with desquamated epithelial secretion, fine cells and granules.

The appearances enumerated above are the most remarkable which have been observed in our post mortem examinations of Asiatic Cholera fatal in its early stages, and chiefly in cases which have terminated within twenty-four hours.

While we do not wish to be understood as insisting that all or any of them are to be regarded as necessarily connected with this disease, two at least of the appearances just described have been so constant that we cannot but consider them as to some extent essential phenomena, though by no means the exclusive or pathognomonic conditions of Cholera. We allude to the marked state of Vascular injection of the Small Intestine on both its Peritoneal and Mucous aspect, more especially the latter; secondly, the remarkable state of turgescence, and repletion of the minute Glandular Apparatus of this part of the Alimentary Tract, often, as we have reason to believe, produced within a remarkably short space of time, within, in fact, a few hours in some cases. While undoubtedly this condition has been observed in other cases than Cholera, it was never by any means to so marked a degree. We may also state that it was not nearly so well developed in any form of Cholera as in the true Asiatic.

Secondary Pathological Conditions observed in Cholera Cases.—What may be the usual mode of elimination of the creamy deposit in the Follicular Apparatus of the Intestines in Cholera cases, we have little means of ascertaining. The cases were usually fatal while the state of intumescence was at its height. Where, however, the patients have survived until the third or fourth day, both the Follicles and Patches have been still found tumid

with this exudation, and they have always presented well-marked vascular rings round their margins. In the early stages the "sago-grain" appearance existed independent of any special vascularity round the tumid Follicle. The presence of this vascular turgescence in the secondary stages undoubtedly indicated the approach of an ulcerative and eliminative process in the gland, which, at a still farther stage, was found actually established. We have seen it as early as the fourth day. In some instances, pretty extensive ulcerations of the lowermost of Peyer's Patches have been found, with vascular ramifications passing into the ulcerating gland tissue; this has been at a somewhat later period. It is by no means improbable that the irritative action, and the generally intense vascular congestion, with occasionally actual ulceration of these Intestinal Glands, has some connexion with the remarkable state presenting the Typhoid characters, above alluded to.

With regard to the second and third heads under which we have considered the pathological anatomy of Cholera, that of the European or Sporadic, and that of the combinations of Cholera with other diseased processes, it is exceedingly difficult to determine what part, if any, of the lesions found to exist post mortem in such cases is to be attributed to the Cholera state.

Of the European or Sporadic Cholera we shall take but little notice. Of its actual occurrence, we have had sufficient evidence. Its Pathological Anatomy embraces many of the conditions just described; some of them, however, especially those connected with the minute Glandular Apparatus of the Intestine, were less constant, and, when present, were much less marked in the European than in the Asiatic variety. As a general rule, the cases were more prolonged, the bilious secretion, if entirely or materially checked at any time, was usually re-established before death, and hence the egesta, both by the Mouth and Anus, exhibited no deficiency of the biliary colouring matter, but often the contrary; and the contents of the Intestines post mortem were usually fæcal.

It may be worthy of note, that in many of these cases it has been observed that, coincident with the re-establishment of the biliary secretion, a certain general amendment of the system seemed to take place; but this was only fallacious, for death in many cases ensued very soon after, without aggravation of any particular symptom whereby the fatal issue could be immediately anticipated, or accounted for when it occurred.

The question of the supervention of one disease upon another, during the full manifestation of the essential pathological condition of that first in order of time, is one of great interest, especially when, as in some of the cases we have observed, the two forms of diseased action took place in the same organs, and, it may be, actually engaged the same structures. Though the doctrine of the incompatibility and mutual exclusion from the system of certain diseases has, we believe, not many advocates at present, some additional proofs of its want of consistence with actual results of pathological observation may not be without value.

The combinations of Cholera with other diseased conditions which we have observed are the following:—

1. With Diarrhœa, the Diarrhœa *per se* as defined by us in a former section.
2. With Dysentery in one or other of its several forms.
3. With certain forms of Enteric disease, which were most probably to be regarded as the Sequelæ of Fever.
4. With miscellaneous and nondescript morbid conditions.

When Cholera was found to supervene on any of the forms of Diarrhœa, such as we have defined them, and this was very frequently the case, the Anatomico-Pathological appearances were chiefly confined to the minute Solitary Glands of the Small Intestine, the state already fully noticed; the prominence and cream-like appearance of the contents of these little organs were, it is probable from what has been already said, to be referred to the Choleraic state, and not to the pre-existent Diarrhœa.

In the second class of combination, Cholera has been found associated with:—(*a*) a sub-acute form of Dysentery; (*b*,) with certain more or less ill-defined anatomical changes, the results of antecedent Dysentery. (*c*,) It deserves to be noted that, in one case at least, we have known severe symptoms of Acute Dysentery to supervene upon Cholera.

Under the third head are included cases of Cholera supervening on Fever at a more or less distant date.

The fourth subdivision embraces those cases in which Cholera attacked patients suffering from diseases not having their seat in the Abdominal organs, as Pneumonia, &c.

The following propositions exhibit a résumé of our observations on Cholera:—

1. We recognized, properly speaking, two distinct forms of Cholera, corresponding (*a*) to the Sporadic or European Cholera, (*b*,) to the Cholera proper, Asiatic or Spasmodic.
2. The occurrence of Cholera in the Army of the East has been marked by sudden and violent outbursts of the disease, in all probability connected with meteorological changes; not very extensively invading many portions of the Forces simultaneously, but decidedly of a very severe, and fatal type, and exhibiting a high per-centage of mortality wherever it has occurred.
3. Certain Anatomico-Pathological conditions have been so generally observed by us in fatal cases of Cholera, that while we do not pretend to regard them as constituting the pathognomonic lesions of the disease, we think that some or all of them are essentially engaged in the production of its chief clinical phenomena.

4. The most remarkable of these Anatomico-Pathological conditions were as follows:—

   (*a.*) Congestions amounting in parts to active hyperæmic states of the various Abdominal Organs.

   (*b.*) Special and extensive vascular determinations to the Mucous Surface of the Small Intestines, amounting in some instances to bright pink coloration.

   (*c.*) A remarkable condition of intumescence and repletion with a creamy substance of the minute Glandular Apparatus of the whole Intestinal Tract, most marked in the Ileum, and constituting what we have called the "Sago-Grain Appearance."

5. In the cases not directly fatal at the outset, a very marked tendency was shown to the development of a secondary disease, exhibiting the characters of a well marked Typhoid Fever, but of short duration.
6. The development of this secondary Typhoid Fever in Cholera cases deserves a special attention in a clinical point of view, as there is some reason to believe that, if not dependent on, it is certainly often connected with a secondary Enteric lesion.
7. Lastly, we have observed the occurrence of Cholera in cases in which other diseased processes were in actual operation.

DYSENTERY.

Dysentery, otherwise formerly known as the "Bloody Flux," appears to have been at all times a severe scourge of Armies in the Field. The old Writers on Military Medicine have deemed it necessary to devote much of their attention to it, and many of them have given descriptions of more than one form of the disease, which even in the present day will be found most faithful pictures, and true in all essential details to what is still met with in the practice of the army Surgeon.

Next to Fever in its various kinds, the Bloody Flux will probably in most Campaigns be found to be the predominant, and certainly the most important disease. It has sometimes prevailed to such an extent that, in the number of cases affected, and in their fatality, it exceeded all other forms of disease in importance. This we believe to have been the case for a considerable period in the Crimean Campaigns.

Of the bowel affections, the prevalence of which in the Army of the East has been so constantly dwelt upon, we have reason to think that the Bloody Flux formed by far the greatest proportion. That Diarrhœa, limited in the strict sense which we have assigned to this term, was (if ever a very extensively prevalent disease) a largely fatal one, we have shown good grounds to doubt.

One of the terms very commonly employed to designate a form of Diarrhœa, namely the so-called "Dysenteric Diarrhœa," is to a certain extent evidence that some at least of the cases of Diarrhœa should in strict pathological language be referred to the same group as Dysentery. For, as we have before observed, Diarrhœa is often but a conventional term for ill-defined disease; and hence, when the Dysenteric or other symptoms are at all clearly pronounced, the disease should be at once referred accordingly to its proper category.

In our treatment of this subject we shall discard any such indefinite phraseology, and consider all such cases as those just alluded to, under the one common head of Dysentery; a term which, though in itself not in strict accordance with the requirements of pathological science, is too well known, and has received too extensive a recognition in medicine, to admit of change at present.

Dysentery appears to have prevailed from an early period of the history of the present Expedition, and it may be almost said to have been a constant attendant on the Armies in the East, raging at one time, and under conditions favourable to its production, with considerable violence and fatality. As the general condition of the Troops improved, this disease assumed a milder type, and became both less frequent and less fatal; but we believe, we shall be justified in saying that at no time had it entirely disappeared from the camp. What the precise conditions which determine its presence may be we are not in a position to define. Very favourable general hygienic conditions, with abundant, good, and varied food, and only moderate exposure and fatigues, seem not inconsistent with its production. With even all these requirements simultaneously realised in an army, the occasional occurrence of the Bloody Flux, and even to some considerable extent too, may be anticipated. In this respect its occurrence and persistence present some analogy, and it may be some connexion with Scurvy.

Under such circumstances, however, the disease is not often found to prove so fatal as when the general conditions are avowedly bad. Though we are not strenuous advocates of the doctrine of contagion in regard to Dysentery, it seems to us, nevertheless, that when its presence in an army is declared, the utmost possible precaution is necessary; and every attention on the part of medical officers and others in authority should be given to the investigation of any probable causes of its production or continuance. Perhaps it is hardly possible that in camp, and amongst large masses of men, brought together indiscriminately,

as soldiers are, what may be called the normal conditions of life, and all those most requisite to the due maintenance of health, can be fully realized; even in civil life they seldom, perhaps never, wholly are. The experienced eye of the scientific physician will generally, however, be able to detect and suggest the remedy for any active causes of this disease; and such, if properly understood, is one of the highest duties of the medical officer in the field. That such duties were well interpreted, and fully exercised by many of the able surgeons now on service in the Crimea, we have had many most marked and excellent proofs. And if the just and timely representations of this class of officers in all cases met with the consideration they deserved, we have reason to know that, in more instances than one, active causes of disease could have been removed.

Dysentery, as observed by us, admits of division; firstly and mainly, into the Acute and Chronic forms. Under these two heads, however, it will be necessary to make a more particular subdivision of the cases of this disease, many of which presented important special Clinical features and marked anatomico-pathological peculiarities, often of a complex kind.

Dysentery has likewise exhibited certain relations of association, in connexion with other diseased processes which will require notice; while also various Secondary Lesions attendant upon it must receive examination.

No detail, we trust, can be thought unimportant, or undeserving of the most careful consideration which can be given to it, if it be at all probable that its study will throw any light on the Pathology of a disease which has often so fatally and so extensively invaded masses of Troops.

The accompanying table exhibits a classified view of the several forms of Dysentery which have been presented to our observation

Summary Table V.—Forms of Dysentery.

I. Acute.

A.

Subacute.

(*a.*) Exudative.
(*b.*) Pustular Dysentery, or Follicular Colitis.

II. Simple Chronic.

III. Complex Cases.

A.

With Lesions of Small Intestines.

(*a.*) With Inflammatory Lesions of the Mucous Membrane.
(*b.*) With Ulcerative Lesions of the Minute Glandular Apparatus.
(*c.*) With Atrophic Lesions of the Mucous Membrane, and of the Glandular Apparatus of the Jejunum and Ileum.

B.

With various Secondary Lesions.

(*a.*) In certain Serous Membranes.
(*b.*) In certain Viscera of the Abdomen.
(*c.*) In certain Viscera of the Thorax.

C.

With certain Dyscrases.

(*a.*) Scorbutic.
(*b.*) Tuberculous.
(*c.*) Typhous.

Of Acute Dysentery, with severe, violent, and rapidly fatal symptons, scarcely any examples have come under our notice. The type of constitution prevalent amongst the Troops, and due to the operations of so many concurrent causes, has, as already remarked tended, in the production of diseased phenomena, to the manifestation only of those of a *sub*-Sthenic character.

Thus, with regard to the form of disease now under consideration, we have hardly ever known it to be manifested in that sudden, violent, and highly sthenic character, with full inflammatory pulse, intense abdominal pain and tenderness, distressing tormina and tenesmus, so frequently manifested in the forms of this disease found to prevail during Epidemics of Dysentery in these countries, especially in Ireland and in Scotland.

During the Epidemics last referred to, attacks of the disease were as sudden as violent; imflammatory fever ran high, and the patient, if unrelieved by the most active treatment, was soon prostrated by its effects. Death frequently took place within the first ten or twelve days, or if the violence of the disease were got under by treatment, an amelioration began to be manifested at this date, or very soon after. This form of Dysentery was essentially Sthenic and Acute in the highest sense of these terms.

Judged by such a standard, the forms of Dysentery presented to our observation amongst the Troops in the East, were, in the great majority of cases at least, of a decidedly *sub*-Sthenic and *sub*-Acute type. We have, however, seen some few examples of the true Acute Sthenic Dysentery, but, in our experience, this form was decidedly the exception, and not the rule.

Generally speaking, the disease commenced in an insidious way, it being often found, on questioning the patients, that Diarrhœa, in some form, had been previously present. It is to be stated, however, that we have known some few cases in which men on duty in the Trenches have been attacked with the Dysenteric symptoms. Usually, the invasion of the disease was gradual, its progress slow, and its symptoms comparatively mild. The pulse was moderate in frequency and fulness, the tongue coated; abdominal pains, sometimes definable over the tract of the Colon were pretty frequent; tormina and tenesmus were sometimes severe, but by no means constant. Stranguary, procidentia ani, and other of the occassional more severe attendants on the disease did not come under our notice. Bloody mucus and slime, with little flocculent masses, and the well known jelly-like appearances, have been constantly observed in the egesta. Matters resembling the so-called "corpora pinguia" we have seen, but they were very rarely found. The frequency of the stools was often a very distressing symptom, and much harassed and weakened the patient; especially when, as in the chronic forms of the disease, it was continued for months with but few hours' intermission, either by day or by night. In no case have intestinal hæmorrhages of any importance, or the ejection of any considerable tubular fragments of exudation been seen by us.

With these *sub*-Acute, and *sub*-Sthenic symptoms, a good deal varied, however, as to intensity in different cases, the disease was brought to a termination either gradually and spontaneously, or as the result of appropriate treatment, by the end of the third or fourth week. Too often, however unhappily, a marked and obstinate resistance to treatment was evinced; the disease progressed unchecked, the patient became gradually wasted and emaciated, till assuming its well-marked chronic characters, this form of Dysentery became one of the most hopeless and intractable diseases which have ever been brought under our notice. No care, no medical skill, no attention to diet, nor the most judicious exhibition of the most appropriate stimulants and nutriment seemed to avail anything, and the patient sank, sometimes at the expiration of several months, completely worn out by the malady.

In the progress of these cases, various intercurrent pathological conditions were presented, some more or less directly connected with the primary affection, and constituting Secondary Lesions proper to it. Others there were which seemed to take an independent origin, and were connected either with antecedent diseased forms, or with independent morbid actions set up in the system during the progress of the Dysentery. As these various Contingent Lesions of Dysentery present most importance in an anatomico-pathological point of view, we shall not consider them farther at present; they will be found detailed under their proper headings in the section devoted to the Pathological Anatomy of Dysentery which follows.

Having defined the Dysentery of the Camp, such as it was submitted to our observation as a *sub*-Acute and *sub*-Sthenic disease, previous to its assumption of the chronic form, we have little farther to add to what has been already given in reference to its clinical features. That such a form of disease should not have been more completely under the control of medicine, we can only attribute to its occurrence in a state of system in which the constitutional powers were far below par; such a state as we believe prevailed for a considerable time, and to a large extent, amongst the Troops in the East. How far the Scorbutic taint so long manifested may have conduced to this result, we shall afterwards inquire.

Of the clinical history of the chronic forms of Dysentery, we have nothing to observe of interest. Their course was slow, often extending over several months. Wasting of the system continued with a steady progression unaffected by medical treatment, stimulation, or generous nutrition. We have seen few such pictures of the living skeleton as in many cases of these forms of the malady. The skin very often acquired a dry, branny furfuraceous aspect, and the epithelium desquamated readily in scales and powdery particles. Sloughing of parts subjected to pressure at the nates was often produced, in some instances to a large extent. Œdema to a slight extent at the ankles was also observed in some cases, but dropsy (abdominal effusion) was not known by us to supervene. As will be afterwards considered, a tendency to association of Dysentery in the chronic form with other Lesions, and also with certain general Dyscrasic states has been very decidedly manifested, the pathological appearances in fatal cases presenting Lesions attributable to each of these morbid processes.

The accompanying abstract contains brief summaries of the most important pathological features presented in about fifty cases of Dysentery submitted by us to very careful and minute examination, and for this reason selected from a much larger body of examples of this disease observed by us.

TABLE III.—DYSENTERY.

I.—Acute Dysentry. Form A.

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Alfred Lock, aged 23 -	R. A.	- -	Ten days ill; post-mortem examination on day of death. Thermometer, 65°. Body robust; blood dark and fluid. *Large Intestine:—Dysenteric process* throughout the whole extent of the Colon: three stages obvious;—1, ulceration towards Rectal end;—2, exudation on mucous membrane in middle part;—3, commencing exudation seen in vesicular glands towards caput cœcum, consisting of deposits in different stages; engorgement of glands and softening of the exuded mass. Exudation poured out from sub-mucous blood-vessels. The ulceration and exudation were greatest between Sigmoid flexure and upper third of the Intestine. *Specific gravity* of the mucous membrane of the Colon varied from 1·039 to 1·042. *Small Intestines* healthy. *Spleen:*—Old deposit in Spleen, sp. gr. 1·055 to 1·044. *Meso-colic glands* alone enlarged.
Private James Smith, aged 18 -	L. T. C.	11	Thermometer, 65° at time of examination. Fair complexion, large size, robust; great development of muscles. Great congestion of peritoneal aspect of Small Intestines and Omentum; pus-like exudation in folds of transverse Meso-colon. *Colon:* upper half highly vascular, with tumid deposits distending the Solitary glands; diphtheritic exudation covers the mucous surface in irregular patches, surrounded by patches of vascularity. Fungating masses of exudation of a warty-like tuberculated appearance in the lower part of Intestine; these had commenced to soften, and exhibited bloody exudation in spots on their summits. *Small Intestines:*—Exudation of the diphtheritic form extended into the lower portion of the small gut; ulceration of the Solitary glands; general vascularity throughout this part of the Intestine. *Microscopically;* the exudation consisted of cellular and granular elements, with much blood and crystals. Sections with Valentin's knife shows the exudation resting on the mucous surface and filling the gland cavities. Fine blood vessels were seen to shoot up in loops through the molecular substance of the exudation above the mucous surface. *Reaction* of the contents of gut and of its mucous surface was neutral. *Spec. gravity* of mucous membrane of Colon 1·044; of apparently healthy part of Small Intestine 1·030. „ „ of Mesenteric glands 1·044. *Mesenteric glands* attached to meso-colon greatly enlarged—some firm, others (the largest) of pulpy consistence on section.
Sampson Strickland, aged 26 -	13th Lt. Dgs.	- -	Thermometer, 36°. Body robust; no emaciation. *Peritoneal effusion,* with vascularity throughout peritoneal surface of Intestine and Mesentery, more especially connected with the Small Intestine and most marked towards the Colon; Omentum generally vascular and adherent to pelvic wall on right side

				Colon :—Exudation excessive throughout the whole extent of the bowel; ulceration on the summits of large cauliflower-like masses of exudation, which gave a tuberculated appearance to the mucous surface in some parts; *Rectum* thickened. *Small Intestine :*—Exudation extended through a considerable portion of the Ileum; mucous membrane throughout highly vascular. *Mesenteric glands* enlarged. *Microscopic examination :*—Exudation consisted of granular fibre-like elements, with masses of crystals; the Follicular glands where visible loaded with exudation; excessive vascularity round them in the sub-mucous tissue. Specific gravity of mucous membrane where the exudation was not broken up 1·050; sp. gr. of Mesenteric glands 1·042.
Chaplain - - -	- -	- -		From on board ship from England with acute Dysentery; died suddenly while on night-stool. *Large Intestine :*—Excessive fungoid exudation and ulceration throughout Colon, sp. gr. 1,044. The gut was greatly thickened from the presence of exudation on the mucous membrane, and the fungoid masses existed at irregular intervals, appearing to be due to infiltration of the sub-mucous tissue beneath, which on section appeared more dense and swollen than the rest of the substance of the Intestine. The fungoid masses were elevated considerably above the rest of the exudation, which covered the mucous membrane throughout, and their summits were highly vascular, their surface soft and cauliflower-like. The exudation generally was of a green colour, with spots of intense vascularity here and there.
Private G. Fuller, aged 22 -	2d Bat. R. Brig.	4,228		Four to eight days ill; examined on day of death. Thermometer, 81°. Numerous points of congestion were found in the Small Intestines. *Large Intestine :*—The descending Colon was in a state of congestion also; ulcers existed in the Sigmoid flexure, with edges red and much thickened. *Rectum :*—In Rectum, larger and more numerous ulcers were found, but of the same character as those in Colon. Heart, Lungs, and Liver, healthy.
Private Geo. Wildsmith, aged 20	95th	3,39		Eight to ten days ill. Thermometer, 82° at the time of examination. Some congestion of the pia mater was found. *Great Intestine :*—Upper half of Colon covered with large ulcerations; in lower half the mucous membrane was entirely destroyed; the sub-mucous and muscular tissues being exposed, and the peritoneum laid bare in some places; edges of ulcers of a bright red colour with dark sloughs in centre; thickening of mucous membrane where it remained. *Mesenteric glands*, enlarged. *Liver :*—Enormous enlargement of left lobe; excessive decomposition and infiltration of air, so as to resemble the tissue of a lung.
Colour-Serjeant Sullivan, aged 39	48th	- -		Admitted to hospital on 5th June for "diarrhœa" contracted in camp. On the 15th June the stools became bloody, with considerable tenderness of abdomen; no remission of these symptons took place, but on 28th June he was attacked with well-marked symptoms of Cholera, and died after twenty-three and a half hours' illness. The body was a good deal emaciated. *Abdomen :*—The Stomach and Intestines were much distended with gas. There was a general pale pink vascularity of the Small Intestines; their contents like the rice-water fluid. The Solitary Follicles near the Ileo-

TABLE III.—DYSENTERY—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post mortem Appearances.
Colour-Serjeant Sullivan—*cont.*	48th	- -	colic valve were enlarged, but "not sago-grain-like;" Peyer's Patches were prominent, but not ulcerated. It was in the *Large Intestine*, however, that the condition most deserving of note was found. The surface of this part of the gut was clean, but had not the *washed* appearance so often noted in Cholera. Here and there on its surface were to be observed numerous dark prominent little masses from the size of a pea upwards. These little masses broke readily on pressure, giving exit to well-formed pus. In some parts, patches of the mucous membrane of a hand's breath were found, which exhibited a rich rose colour, and contained these little "pustules" in abundance. At several points excavations were to be observed corresponding to these little cavities, evacuated of their contents and ulcerated at their borders; in others the mucous membrane was, as it were, punched out in square or round holes down to the sub-mucous tissue. Throughout the large Intestine the Solitary Follicles could be seen in all stages of diseased action, from primary engorgement to the state of ulceration and complete destruction of their walls and of the adjacent mucous membrane, similar to that last described. So that no doubt could exist that the explanation of this morbid process was to be sought in the changes occurring in the Follicles of this Intestine. The morbid process constituted then a kind of Follicular Colitis, or Pustular Dysentery, a name justified by the appearance which the enlarged Follicles filled with pus presented, and their resemblance to a crop of pustules on the surface of the Colon. The Mesenteric Glands were enlarged, soft, and cream-coloured.

II.—SIMPLE CHRONIC DYSENTERY.

Private John Hall, aged 38 -	49th		Thermometer, 78°. Emaciation excessive; Brain bloodless, its substance firm; bloody serum in the ventricles. *Peritoneal* surface highly vascular in some parts at irregular intervals, and of a very dull hue over the Colon. *Mesenteric glands :*—Much enlarged throughout the whole extent of the meso-colon, and of a dark congested aspect. *Colon :*—Substance thickened to the extent of nearly one quarter of an inch. Entire mucous surface from Caput cœcum to Rectum showed a black and gurmous, carbonified-like mass of exudation; towards the upper part it had a clear bloody appearance; extensive gelatinous ramollissement existed in the middle part, with vascular points on the surface of the exudation, surrounded by a vascular halo of a dark lake colour. Towards Sigmoid flexure masses of the exudation had separated in lines across the gut, leaving a red, raw ulcerated surface beneath. General infiltration of tissues of the Intestine.
Private Patk. Panton, aged 28-	17th	3,751	Thermometer, 79°. Emaciation; brain firm, with slight congestion of the membranes. *Peritoneal* surface of the Intestine and Mesentery generally vascular. Contraction of the Colon throughout. *Mesenteric glands :* Enlargement and dark-coloured congestion throughout the whole of them. *Colon :*—Extensive ulceration throughout; mucous surface generally covered with black gelatinous exudation, with softening; melanic deposit in areolar tissue with general infiltration; towards the lower end of the Intestine in region of Sigmoid flexure and Rectum, the Dysenteric process was most marked and severe. *Kidneys :*—Irregular tumefaction; surface congested; cortical substance increased, and that unequally in relation to pyramidal portions.

A Russian - - -	- -	- -	Thermometer, 57° at time of examination. Excessive emaciation of the body, with dry and scurfy skin. *Colon* contracted throughout; exudation covered its entire mucous surface; diphtheritic exudation was abundant towards Caput Cœcum, with great vascularity; the mucous membrane was of various degrees of thickness lower down, with vascular diphtheritic patches and warty tuberculated masses alternating. Towards the lower part of this Bowel and also of the Rectum, numerous and extensive ulcers, with sharp and defined borders, had penetrated the mucous tissue. *Microscopically :*—The exudative substance showed much dark-coloured granular matter, with cells and crystals. *Small Intestine :*—Thin and worn; microscopic examination showed the mucous Follicles irregularly distended with dark melanotic-like granular and fatty matter; Follicles of very various size, and much fibroid tissue encroaching on the glands. *Mesenteric glands* enlarged and softened.
Private Jas. Nugent, aged 23 -	41st	2,691	This case was of about three months duration; body much emaciated; skin dark and dry. *Cœcum :*—Mucous membrane of a blueish black hue; soft pulpy exudation, with large and deep ulcers through the mucous membrane. *Colon :*—Mucous membrane black, soft, and pulpy; patches of ulceration extending throughout the entire Intestine into Rectum; ulcers from one to one and a half inches in size, deeply excavated, and with raised edges. *Rectum :* In the same state as Colon.
Private W. Callen, aged 18 -	77th	3,267	Thermometer, 83° at time of examination. *Colon :*—Mucous membrane of a greenish black colour; with numerous ulcerations towards Rectum. In some parts the mucous membrane was entirely removed by the ulcerated process. *Rectum :* Sloughy-like state of the mucous membrane from exudation, and a general black colour of it; numerous ulcers of a large size throughout its tract. *Liver* :—First stage of cirrhosis. *Mesenteric glands* enlarged.
Private Peter Denahy, aged 30	31st	2,045	Thermometer, 82°. *Large Intestines :*— Extensive ulceration of the mucous surface, laying bare in many places the submucous tissue; much thickening of texture from exuded material. *Rectum :* Entire tract covered with recent ulcers of a bright red colour; sloughy black (exudative) state of surrounding mucous surface; texture of the Rectum almost in a state of gangrene, tearing on the slightest tension. *Liver :*—The nutmeg state was found in this organ.
Private L. Quirke, aged 31 -	L. T. C.	- -	Thermometer, 83°. *Small Intestine* :—Isolated patches of congestion over site of Peyer's Glands. *Colon :*—Numerous large ulcers, with thickened edges and dark central sloughs; thickening of remaining mucous tissue. *Rectum :*—Entire mucous membrane obliterated by exudation and enormous ulcers.

TABLE III.—DYSENTERY—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private Geo. Hopkins, aged 27	17th Lan.	1,380	Thermometer, 50°. *Large Intestines :*—Entire mucous surface covered with large irregular ulcers; peritoneum laid bare in some places; remaining mucous membrane thickened, soft, and black with exudation. *Mesenteric glands* enlarged.
Private James Brown -	34th	3,674	*Colon :*—Exudation, with large ulcerations in Cœcum; whole of Colon and Rectum the seat of exudation and ulceration. *Mesenteric glands* enlarged.

III.—COMPLEX CASES OF DYSENTERY.

ORDERS A. B.—*Association with various Lesions of Small Intestines and Secondary Deposits.*

Peter Holden, aged 31 - -	62nd	2,765	Thermometer, 76°—80°. There was great emaciation; belly shrunken, skin dry. *Brain :*—Shrunken; meninges wrinkled; surface of the brain bloodless. Opacity of the Arachnoid, with deposit and fluid effusion. General softening on the surface of the fourth ventricle, also in the third and the lateral ventricles. Exudation of a granular appearance and pinkish hue over the ventricular aspect of the valve of Vieussens, and on the membranes. General softness and non-vascularity of the substance of the brain. *Lungs :*—Left pleural cavity filled with bloody serum containing upwards of 100 ounces, which coagulated after removal. Lung contracted to about a third of the capacity of the chest. Its substance was healthy. *Small Intestines :*—Contracted; Colon distended, black discoloration visible through peritoneal coat. *Mesenteric Glands :*—Enlarged, softened, and highly vascular. *Colon :*—Contained the remains of ulcerations, all of which were healed, and their site was marked with melanotic deposit; and there was great thickening of the Rectum. *Rectum :*—Lymphy exudation existed on the peritoneal coat.
Jas. Higgins, aged 26 - -	88th Foot	3,782	Thermometer, 80°. Emaciation to a marked degree. *Colon :*—Extensive ulceration was present throughout; the ulcers being generally clean and of a raw red appearance. Great amount of melanic deposit at irregular intervals throughout the Colon and towards the caput cœcum; congestion excessive, with commencing ulceration; the exudation commencing to soften. *Small Intestine :*—General vascularity; Follicles distended with secretion, of a granular fatty appearance. *Liver :*—Soft and fatty. *Kidneys :*—Fulness, vascularity, and bulging of cortical part at irregular intervals; tubes loaded with fatty deposit. *Lungs :*—Softened posteriorly. *Bronchial Membrane :*—Red, and exuding a watery secretion; air-cells distended in some parts with granular exudation, of a clear substance, (an epithelial exudation, the result of low inflammatory action.) *Mesenteric Glands :*—Enlarged; vascularity of the Intestine in its peritoneal aspect.

Jas. Gillings, aged 24 - -	1st Bat. Rifle Brig.	- -	Thermometer, 80°. Emaciation excessive. *Mesenteric Glands :*—Enlarged; general congestion of the Omentum and Mesentery. *Colon and Rectum :*—Extensive exudation, with ulceration throughout its mucous membrane. *Small Intestines :*—Vascular injection towards Jejunum. Peyer's Patches ulcerated throughout, with softening and breaking up of the exudation. *Kidneys :*—Large, round, and highly vascular; cortical substance tumid and swollen. *Lungs :*—Exudation, with hypostatic congestion of the pulmonary substance, which was dense and friable. The exudation was apparent on the pleural surface, with a bounding line of a livid hue, and opacity of the pleuræ. *Microscopically :*—The exudation consisted of broken down cells, granules, and epithelial secretion.
Michael Delaney, aged 23 -	48th	3,082	Thermometer, 81°. Congestion of *Pia Mater.* *Ileum:*—Congestion of mucous membrane; Peyer's patches infarcted with deposit. *Cæcum:*—Congestion of mucous membrane existed throughout. *Colon:*—Solitary glands infarcted; mucous membrane congested. *Sigmoid Flexure:*—Exudation and ulceration present. *Rectum:*—Mucous Membrane softened and pulpy, with exudation and deep ulcerations.
Jas. Davis, aged 20 - -	1st Drgs.	- -	Thermometer, 70°. *Brain:*—Sub-arachnoid and ventricular effusion; thickening and opacity of the Arachnoid. *Ileum:*—Large ulcers with raised edges at ileo-cœcal valve. *Colon:*—Ulceration throughout, with a thick coat of exudation, and a red vascular surface. Ulcers large, thickly set, and circular, involving all the tissues. *Rectum :*—In a similar condition to the Colon.
Private Alexander Duff, aged 21	L. T. C.	2,013	Thermometer, 50°. *Lung:*—Hepatization of posterior part of the left lung and inferior part of the right. *Spleen:*—Studded with small round masses of exudation, like tubercle. *Large Intestine :*—Entire tract of the mucous membrane covered with ulcers, varying in size from a small circular depression, with bright red edges to a large irregular sloughy ulcer, surrounded by great exudative thickening of the mucous membrane, to the extent of half an inch in some parts. *Mesenteric Glands* enlarged.
Driver Geo. Lines, aged 21 -	R. H. A. A. Troop.	- -	Thermometer, 65°. *Lungs :*—Capillary Bronchitis, with lobular Pneumonia. *Peritoneal Cavity :*—This Cavity was filled with straw-coloured exudation, with shreds of lymph floating in it. *Small Intestines :*—Ulcerations toward the ileo-cœcal valves. *Great Intestine :*—Extensive exudation and ulceration nearly throughout.
James Leister, aged 22 -	R. A. 3d Batt. 6th Com.	- -	*Lungs :*—Severe vesicular Bronchitis in both lungs. *Liver :*—Commencing cirrhosis present. *Small Intestine:*—Large patch of ulcerating gland substance close to ileo-cœcal valve; three inches of gut involved; ulcer of oblong shape, with raised edges and sloughy centre. *Colon and Rectum :*—The entire tract one long series of ulcers, laying bare the peritoneum in some places. Exudation of a blackish green colour. *Mesenteric Glands* enlarged.

TABLE III.—DYSENTERY—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private Solomon Scott, aged 37	97th	879	Thermometer, 82°. *Cranium :*—Pia Mater greatly congested. *Lungs :*—Extensive pneumonic exudation in both Lungs, in its second stage; no purulent deposits. *Large Intestine :*—Ulcerations of Cœcum extending towards Sigmoid flexure; extensive blackish green exudation throughout. *Mesenteric Glands* enlarged.
Private Joseph Chandlon, aged 24	1st. Ryls., 2nd Bat.	- -	Thermometer, 59°. Slight emaciation; surface pale. *Mesenteric Glands* greatly enlarged; their specific gravity, 1·050 to 1·052. *Colon :*—As high as the transverse part this viscus was the seat of a diphtheritic exudation, more marked towards the upper part of the Intestine, while in the exudation lower down the ulcerative process was completely established. In some places the mucous membrane was entirely gone, the ulcers presenting a clean chipped-out-like edge. At the lower part of the gut congestion was extreme, and the exudation presented itself in large ulcerating masses. *Small Intestine :*—Much congestion towards lower part of the bowel; intus-susceptions existed here and there. Thin-wasting of substance of the Intestine. *Microscopic* examination showed the Follicles loaded with secretion, and in many parts they were obviously vascular to the naked eye; the vascularity was seen to be among the looped vessels round the Follicles in the sub-mucous tissue. The exudation was chiefly granular, with large yellow masses. Thinness and wasting of the Ileum extending into the Jejunum. Sections showed the Follicles very irregularly filled. The secretion was composed of granular fatty-like and sometimes cellular particles. The cellular element predominated where the Follicles appeared distended (normal); granular, and in some places fatty-like matter was found, where the Follicles had become irregularly wasted. *Peyer's Patches* presented a reticulated and wasted aspect; no gland-cells were visible, fibroid tissue only remained with vascularity round the reticular spaces.
Private Bentham Fuller, aged 20	L. T. C.	1,470	Thermometer, 65°. Emaciation, with pale anæmic surface; had been only two days in hospital from the Crimea. *Mucous* membrane *of mouth*, thin, transparent, and bloodless; the *sub-mucous glands* of the Lips and Cheeks were especially obvious, shining through the wasted mucous membrane. They appeared to be small and firm, and contained much granular contents. *Colon :*—From the Sigmoid flexure downwards, excessive exudation existed in large protuberent tubercular masses. From softening and ulceration on the summits of these, a sloughy, gangrenous-like appearance was communicated to the mucous membrane. The rest of the Colon upwards to the Caput was the site of solitary vesicular deposits, irregularly scattered over the surface, with considerable congestion of the mucous membrane. In some of these softening and ulceration, with Follicular sloughs, had formed. *Small Intestine :*—Lowermost patches of Peyer were reticulated with fibrous tissue, no gland substance visible, but a large amount of melanotic deposit existed in the site of the gland tissue.

			General Mucous Membrane, thin, wasted, pale, and bloodless. *Microscopic Examination* :—Showed the glands in various stages of atrophy and degeneration, with granular fibroid replacement. *Mesenteric Glands throughout*, enlarged and vascular; softening had commenced in the centre of those connected with the meso-colon; specific gravity of denser glands 1·042; of larger and softened glands 1·040. *Specific gr.* of mucous membrane of Colon (in part loaded with exudation) 1·048; of Small Intestine (atrophic part) 1,037. *Kidneys* :—Flabby generally; cortical substance turgid, five and a half and five and three quarter oz. respectively; sp. gr. 1·047. *Lungs* :—General engorgement posteriorly.
Private Jas. O'Brien, aged 28 -	L. T. C.	1,861	Thermometer, 70°. Emaciation; wasted, pale, bloodless aspect of the mucous membrane of the mouth. *Muciparous glands* of the lips and cheeks showed through the wasted mucous membrane, as firm, small bodies, containing *microscopically* dry granular contents, of a sebaceous fatty-like aspect. *Colon* :—Of a leaden hue on its peritoneal aspect; internally it was almost black throughout, with a dark grumous exudation, commencing in some parts to soften and ulcerate. Ulceration completely established at the Rectum for about three inches from the anus. The whole of the Colon was in the exudative stage of the Dysenteric process, and the softening was most marked across the transverse part. Redness and congestion, with engorgement of the solitary vesicles, was most obvious towards the Caput Cœcum. *Small Intestine* :—The engorgement of the solitary vesicular glands extended up the small gut for about three or four feet, with extensive vascularity over the mucous membrane generally. *Microscopically* :—The Follicular gland tissue had undergone the fatty-like degeneration and wasting of substance. *Mesenteric glands* enlarged, especially those connected with the transverse meso-colon. Specific gravity of mesenteric glands, 1·042. „ „ mucous membrane of Colon, 1·046. „ „ „ „ thin part of Small gut, 1·036.
Serjeant Hugh M'Fall, aged 29	R. A. 5th Comp. 12th Bat.	- -	Excessive emaciation. *Colon* :—Studded with old ulcers, all tending to contract; much melanotic deposit surrounds them, and the orifices of the solitary glands are also surrounded by much of this pseudo-melanosis. *Small Gut* :—Peyer's glands healthy, and in various conditions as to fulness. Mucous membrane generally thin wasted, and bloodless. *Microscopically* :— Mucous membrane of the great gut thickened with fibroid deposit (granular). Atrophy of gland substance, with granular, fatty-like degeneration of the tubes; small gut similar, except as to thickening. *Mesenteric glands* enlarged. *Kidneys* :—Five and three quarters, and five ounces respectively; paleness of substance, with the cortical part increased; tunics thickened and adherent, tearing up of the cortical part on attempts at removal of tunics. Specific gravity, 1,060. *Specific gravity* :—Mucous membrane, *Colon*, 1·040. „ „ „ „ *Small Intestine*, 1·037. „ „ Peyer's Patches, 1·042.

TABLE III.—DYSENTERY—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Sergeant Jas. Smeath, aged 31	R. A. 4th Comp. 4th Bat.	- -	Thermometer, 65°. Surface pale; body emaciated. *Colon* throughout greatly thickened. On section near the Rectum the calibre of the gut remained patent, and showed the great comparative thickening of the walls of the tube. The thickening appeared confined to the sub-mucous areolar portion; and seemed a true hypertrophy of the areolar tissue part, a great portion of which was composed of granular fibroid matter. The Mucous Membrane of the Colon was covered with a warty, tuberculated exudation, especially at the lower third, and thence downwards. Ulcerations existed, so as to expose the muscular substance of the Intestine. *Small Intestine:*—Had a thin, worn-like appearance. Peyer's patches nearly removed throughout. No evidence of active disease, such as ulceration. Black deposit round margin of Patches; granular matter had replaced Peyer's gland tissue. *Lymphatics and Glands* connected with the lower part of the Colon and Rectum very much enlarged, the glands commencing to soften centrally. *On microscopic examination, the Dysenteric exudation* consisted of cellular and much dark granular matter, with crystals and elongated fibroid cells. A thick layer of similar exudation covered the mucous surface, which remained highly vascular below it. The gland Follicles were filled with this exudation, and the blood-vessels ramified in large and numerous masses close to the surface of the mucous tissue. The mucous membrane of the *Small Intestine* presented irregularly formed Follicles of unequal size, and loaded with dark granular fatty contents, surrounded by fibroid deposit. There was much melanotic-like deposit round the solitary vesicular pits, in granular masses.
Private Jas. Braham, aged 19 -	R.A.	- -	Thermometer, 61°. *Lung:*—Extensive Bronchial congestion. *Pericardium:*—Serous effusion within its cavity increased. *Small Intestine:*—Enlargement of Peyer's Glands close to Cœcum. *Colon and Rectum:*—Exudation upwards so far as to involve whole of transverse Colon, greatly increasing the thickness of the gut tissue; extensive ulceration throughout the entire tract.
Private —— - - -	14th	- -	The history of this case presented nothing of note. The disease was chronic, and obstinately resisted all treatment. On post-mortem examination the Ileum and Colon were found extensively engaged in the Dysenteric process. *Small Intestines:*—Intense congestion existed in the upper part of the Ileum; the two lower thirds of this part of the gut were thickly coated with a dense semi-organized and vascular exudation, which was in parts red, in parts of a dark-green colour, firm and consistent, capable of being raised in flakes, red on its under surface, and exhibiting points of broken vessels; the mucous surface beneath was rough and highly vascular. The Solitary Follicles and Peyer's Patches were scarcely discernible. *Large Intestines:*—The Colon presented one uniform coating of Dysenteric exudation, reddish in colour generally, but in no part of the usual dark olive green colour. Irregular excavations, with some ulcerative processes, could be observed in the exudation, and in the mucous surface beneath.

			Lungs :—A very extensive and well-marked form of lobular infarction of the lungs existed on both sides. The condensed masses gave the idea of distinct tumours scattered through the pulmonary structure. The Heart and other organs were normal.
Private Wm. Carter, aged 31 -	- - -	- -	Great emaciation. *Colon :*—The seat of the Dysenteric process in all its stages; mucous membrane greatly thickened towards the lower part, where there were ulcers tending to heal; towards the upper portion great vascularity existed, with exudation on the surface of the mucous membrane, not yet broken up. *Lungs :*—Right much larger than the left, both consolidated; vesicular masses visible on pleural surfaces, consisting of air cells distended with exudation; isolated deposits of the same kind were scattered through the substance of the pulmonary parenchyma, and some of these appeared to be passing into purulent softening; the finer Bronchial tubes were filled with pus-like exudation. *Kidneys :*—Soft and flabby; weight of each $4\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. *Spleen :*—Enlarged; adherent to parietes by a condensed white exudation of fine texture.
Corporal Wm. Bouskill, aged 19	17th	3,440	Thermometer, 76°. Emaciation considerable. *Pleuræ :*—Both cavities the site of sero-purulent exudation, the left side more especially. *Pericardium :*—Distended with sero-purulent fluid, its surfaces thickened by exudation; extensive adhesions seemed to have existed for some time, and these bands of false membrane appeared to be now in a state of suppuration by grdaual softening and degeneration into a pus-like fluid; substance of Pericardium thickened throughout. *Areolar Tissue* of mediastinal spaces infiltrated with sero-purulent fluid. *Colon :*—Had undergone the Dysenteric process; ulceration still remained at lower part of Rectum. *Liver :*—Capsule of Glisson much thickened; nutmeg appearance and some fatty degeneration of this organ. *Spleen :*—Enlarged, substance soft, of a dark mulberry hue; trabeculæ thickened here and there by a granular deposit.
Private Geo. Gunnay, aged 20	77th	2,025	Thermometer, 79°. Emaciation to a great extent. *Colon :*—Ulceration had existed from the descending portion downwards to the anus; active congestion was present in the upper portion of the Intestine towards the Cœcum. In the Rectum the ulcers had healed, and the tissue was free of vascularity. In the upper part of the descending Colon the ulcers were open and vascular, and so large as nearly to involve the whole calibre of the gut; in nearly all of them the tissues had ulcerated away as far as the peritoneum, and on this membrane a pyogenic layer of exudation appeared to lie, and formed the surface of the ulcer. The peritoneum corresponding to the ulcerated spots was opaque and thickened. *Kidneys :*—Enlargement of cortical part; white creamy exudation infiltrated in and among the tubes; section of the kidneys anæmic; great stellate congestion of the veins on the surface of the organs; the tunics were adherent, and granular degeneration appeared to be commencing. Microscopic examination showed fibrine in granules and hyaline masses enclosing the nucleated secreting cells of the tubules; fatty granular degeneration here and there of the exuded material and cells. *Liver :*—Enlarged generally; right lobe the seat of an abscess, which took the place of the substance of nearly all the lobe; the remaining substance enclosing the wall of the abscess was soft and friable, and the abscess itself was limited by a well-formed pyogenic membrane, with shreds of lymph and pus adherent to it.

TABLE III.—DYSENTERY—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private Geo. Gunnay—*cont.* -	77th	2,025	*Stomach.*—Great congestion towards the pylorus, the region of the lesser Omentum, and in the gastro-hepatic connexions generally; the mucous membrane towards the Pylorus was of a dark melanic-like appearance; no change of mucous substance otherwise; glands healthy.
Private Chas. Kenneth, aged 24	2 Bat. R. B.	3,325	Thermometer, 75°. Much emaciation. *Colon.*—Great vascularity about the region of the Caput Cœcum. Three or four large ulcers existed here. The mucous membrane, where it was not ulcerated, was very much worn and thinned. *Small Intestine.*—Mucous membrane extremely thin; glands and Follicles loaded with an abundant black deposit; increased vascularity on the edges or summits of the valvulæ conniventes. *Kidneys.*—Imbedded in a mass of areolar tissue, infiltrated with creamy purulent exudation, adherent to the capsules of the organs, and mixed up with more concrete yellow matter exuded upon and underneath the capsules. The right kidney was much broken up by the softening of this exudation, and was mixed up with shreds of vascular tufts. A section showed the membrane of the pelvis, thickened and opaque. Scattered abscesses occupied the pyramidal portions of the organ, and the cortical substance was greatly enlarged, and irregularly vascular, appearing as if dotted over with tufts of blood vessels and yellow deposit. *Microscopically*, this exudation consisted of granular fat-like matter, mixed up with pus cells. *Lungs.*—Anterior edge of right lung consolidated, and the site of several abscesses, varying in size from a pea to a large mass of broken down exudation. Some of these masses, as large as a walnut, were not limited by any margin or membrane of a pyogenic kind, but were broken up in the centre into a soft pulp, while the more consistent edges were friable, and gradually merged into the congested and healthy parenchyma. *Microscopically*, the exudation consisted of broken down cells and purulent exudation.

III. COMPLEX CASES OF DYSENTERY—*continued.*

ORDER C.—*Dysentery, with General Dyscrases.*

			Name not known; examined May 25th. There was great emaciation in this case. Shell wounds existed in the calves of both legs, presenting a form of phagadenic ulceration, with fatty degeneration of muscles underneath the ulcers. Some evidences of *Scorbutus* were presented during life. *Cavity of Peritoneum.*—Increased vascularity of the Intestines generally was shown through the Peritoneum and the walls of the Gut. There was opacity of Peritoneum in some parts, with effusion of straw-coloured serum. The vermicular appendix was adherent to the pelvic wall, and contained pus-like exudation in its vicinity. *Ileum.*—Throughout its whole surface exudation was apparent, in the form of a semi-transparent gelatinous deposit, irregularly scattered over the mucous membrane in form of minute particles. *Peyer's Patches* were atrophied and empty, probably from elimination of deposit at the expense of the gland substance. The general mucous surface was much congested; the vascularity running to the margins of Peyer's patches, where it ceased. There was no ulceration in Small Intestine, nor any softening of the

			Colon:—The lesions in this gut were advanced to the last stage of Chronic Dysentery. The mucous membrane was elevated slightly at different points, corresponding to small abscesses, which were indicated on the surface by a circle or patch of black melanotic deposit and slight elevation. These abscesses were not much larger than a pea, and appeared to occupy the sites of the Solitary Glands; their contents could always be emptied through the small orifice of the Follicle on the mucous surface, enlarged by ulceration, which leads in the natural state of parts through the mucous membrane to the Solitary vesicular gland below. The exudation being thrown out into the gland cavity, softened, and ulcerated the gland and surrounding submucous tissue, which, becoming condensed, formed the little abscesses described. *Mesenteric Glands:*—Enlarged. *Kidneys:*—Softened, with considerable enlargement of their cortical part. *Pleuræ:*—Cavity of left side filled with fluid exudation. *Lungs:*—Apex filled with tubercular exudation, and closely attached to thoracic wall; much congestion of pulmonary substance round the exudation.
Private John Clipps, aged 25 -	3rd	3,278	Thermometer, 69°. Scorbutic marks externally and much emaciation were observed. *Cavity of Peritoneum:*—Evidence of former tubercular peritonitis, with firm transparent adhesions; adhesion of viscera by peritoneal surfaces. *Mesenteric Glands:*—Much enlarged. *The Ileum*, in its lower part, was the seat of Diphtheritic exudation, which extended also to some of the ridges of the valvulæ conniventes. *Peyer's Patches* were worn away; melanotic deposit existed in their site. *Colon:*—Throughout, the seat of extensive exudation, in parts in a state of ulceration; Rectum thickened and ulcerated. *On Microscopic Examination*, this exudation was seen to fill the follicles of the Mucous Membrane, and each little white speck of exuded diphtheritic matter on the surface appeared to be associated with the destruction of a number of Follicles beneath, which had sloughed out. *Lungs:*—Extensive Tuberculosis; vomicæ existed in the right Lung. Miliary deposit throughout the parenchyma of the left.
Jas. Partridge, aged 27 - -	L. T. C.	- -	Great emaciation with Scorbutic discolouration of skin round ankles. *Mucous Membrane* of the mouth thin, wasted, and transparent. Labial and buccal glands, small, firm, and obvious through the mucous membrane. *Small Intestine:*—Thin and worn, with irregular congestion of mucous surface. *Stomach* in a similar condition, with much congestion towards Cardiac end. *Colon:*—The seat of an extensive Dysenteric process; ulceration established throughout The ulcers were surrounded with condensed mucous tissue; all the ulcers appeared contracting and healing, with clean surfaces; some still had raw edges. On microscopic examination, a section showed irregular size and atrophy of the tubular mucous glands, with granular degeneration of the tissues in the Large and Small Intestine. *The Kidneys* weighed five, and four and three-quarter ounces, respectively. There was enlargement with degeneration of the cortical substance, which was of a coarse granular appearance.

TABLE III.—DYSENTERY—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their post-mortem Appearances.
Richard Sully - -	23rd	- -	Excessive emaciation; abdominal walls very much drawn together. *Peritoneal Cavity:*—Viscera contracted, especially the Colon. Omentum drawn upwards upon the Liver; Viscera generally dark-coloured. *Mesenteric Glands* enlarged, especially those connected with Caput Cœcum and Ileum. A cretaceous mass occupied the site of one of these glands; others seemed in process of similar change, effected through the creamy exudation with which they were loaded. The Lymphatic vessels passing to and from the morbidly softened and enlarged glands were distended with a bloody-coloured lymph. *The Peritoneum* was infiltrated with a clear semi-transparent deposit of a granular form, imparting a sandy sensation to the touch. *Colon:*—Mucous surface greatly altered by diphtheritic exudation in patches. The solitary glands were distended here and there, and in some parts ulcerated patches occupied their site. *Kidneys:*—Both enlarged, and their tunics easily separable; surface of right highly congested, forming firm adhesion with ascending Colon. Its inferior end was the seat of small scrofulous-looking abscesses, with deposits here and there on its surface, of a creamy-yellow colour. A dark purple margin, with excessive vascular reaction surrounded these deposits; and the whole surface presented an irregularly tuberculated appearance. A section showed both kidneys extensively degenerated. Cortical substance enlarged, and of a coarse appearance from irregular distention of the tubes. *Microscopic Examination:*—The diphtheritic deposit on the mucous surface consisted of fine cells and nuclei, with elongated nuclear cells and exudation resembling in its general aspect that of the kidney. The exudation in the kidneys consisted of very large exudation cells of irregular form, combined with smaller cells resembling pus corpuscles, and in general appearance presenting the characters of tubercle. The tubes were here and there filled with similar exudation; they also contained solid moulds of a hyaline substance, holding together the fine epithelial cells of the tubes. In the Mesentery the deposit consisted of fine filamentous fibres, and from the physical properties of this exudation, the curling together of these fibres had doubtless given the granular appearance to the peritoneal membrane as visible to the naked eye, both on the surface of the viscera and in the parietal layer; naked nuclei were here and there scattered amongst the fibres. The contraction and curling of these exudative fibres may to some extent account for the drawing up (by a slow contractive process) of the Omentum over the transverse Colon. This case was of more than four months' duration.
Geo. Munroe, aged 28 -	5th Bat. 1st Comp. R. A.	- -	Thermometer, 75°. Much emaciation existed in this case also. *Mesenteric Glands:*—Variously enlarged. *Colon:*—A layer of lymphy exudation had been poured out on the mucous surface of the Colon, especially towards the Cœcum. Much tumefaction, injection, and reddening of the mucous membrane generally existed beneath the exuded matter. Circular ulcers, with a yellowish red base, were also found. Some of the ulcers were small, contracted, and as if tending to heal. Ulcerations were also found in the Vermiform Appendix.

			Small Intestines :—Some solitary ulcers existed in the lower part of the Ileum, surrounded by highly congested textures. The whole mucous surface was deeply injected. *Lungs:*—On both sides, and throughout their whole substance, the lungs were the seat of tubercular exudation in all its stages. A large loculated cavity existed on the left side, beneath the clavicle. On the right side, the tubercle was in a more crude state, and here and there exhibited a tendency to softening. *Pleuræ:*—Lymph of whiteish appearance in left cavity, forming a bounding wall to a smaller cavity between the base of the Lung and the diaphragm, which was filled with purulent fluid. *Kidneys:*—Swollen, turgid, and softened; pale from extensive yellow deposit in cortical parts; much congestion of pyramids: membrane of pelvis and calices highly injected. Coarse granular appearance of cortical portion; no softening or vascular reaction in these parts.
Sergeant John M'Lean, aged 28	9th Bat.	R. A.	Thermometer, 68°. Emaciated to a marked degree. *Mesenteric glands* enlarged throughout. Specific gravity, 1,035. *Colon* :—As far as Sigmoid flexure, it was the seat of the Dysenteric process. The substance of the Intestines was much thickened towards the Rectum, with ulcerations on the mucous surface, small in size, and covered with white exudation. Mucous surface irregularly vascular, with here and there the solitary Follicles enlarged. Some were commencing to soften and to separate as a slough. Small irregular masses of exudation on mucous tissue formed here and there diphtheritic patches. Colon comparatively healthy above, except from the distention of numerous solitary Follicles, vascularity existing in patches round clusters of them. Specific gravity of apparently healthy part 1·028. Ulcers of small circular and irregular forms on and about the mucous membrane of ileo-colic valve. *Small Intestine* :—For about two feet at the lower part, its solitary glands were much distended; some were empty and flaccid, with much surrounding vascularity and melanotic deposit on the mucous membran. Specific gravity of diphtheritic and dysenteric parts, 1·038; at ileo-colic valve, 1·040. One of Peyer's glands showed the remains of a healed ulcerated spot, the cicatrix distinct, circular, firm, white, and smooth. Gland substance normal round cicatrix, but worn away at upper part of Patch. Patches generally were atrophied, and the mucous membrane generally was thin, wasted, and bloodless. Specific gravity of a Peyer's patch (atrophic part), 1·032. Microscopically, sections showed tubular glands of irregular diameter, variable in size; their contents were composed of dark granular masses, or clear fine cells (normal), and granular fibroid deposit. *Kidneys* :—$5\frac{3}{4}$ and $7\frac{3}{4}$ ounces respectively; irregular congestion on surface in the stellate venous form. White granular exudation, most obvious in right. Turgid and coarse condition of cortical substance, which was tumid. Specific gravity, 1·038. *Lungs* :—Left large and emphysematous. Right condensed at its uppermost half, with crude tubercular deposit. Inflamed spots existed here and there throughout the condensed part. *Pleuræ* :—Old pleuritis, with firm adhesions. This patient had been ill more than four months.
Private Geo. Mullings, aged 24	Gr. Gds.	6,777	Thermometer, 70°. Excessive emaciation. *Mesenteric Glands* enlarged. *Colon* :—Congestion, with melanotic deposit, exudation softening. Thickening of substance of gut towards Rectum. Exudation infiltrating the Follicular and sub-mucous tissue.

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private Geo. Mullings—*continued*	Gr. Gds.	6,777	*Small Intestine :*—Remains of ulceration of Peyer's Patches. Ulcers confined to the ends of the Patch. Remainder of the mucous membrane thin, bare, and bloodless. *Lungs :*—Consolidation of upper lobe of left throughout. Red hepatization, friability, and a gangrenous condition of upper portion obvious through the pleuræ, and composed of dirty, fluid, fœtid débris of the pulmonary substance. Vomicæ in apex of right Lung.
May 24th. Name not known -	- - -	- -	Dysenteric symptoms of four months' duration. *Large Intestines :*—Remains of ulceration visible throughout Colon, but tending to heal; mucous membrane removed in many places; towards the Caput cœcum there was much blackening, with cicatrised and cicatrising ulcers still visible. *Small Intestines :*—Congestion of their mucous surface, with effusion of gelatinous exudation of a bloody appearance on the mucous surface of the Jejunum. *Pleuræ :*—On left side of chest filled with fluid effusion, limited by a deposit of lymph; Pulmonary tissue infiltrated throughout with a semi-transparent gelatinous exudation in the form of a miliary deposit, corresponding in general appearance to the distension of the ultimate pulmonary air cells, by the secretion from their lining membrane, or by new exudation. *Lungs :*—At two portions of the Lungs sloughs of the pulmonary texture had taken place, involving the pleural surface to the extent of a half-crown piece, and penetrating to nearly a corresponding depth. A line of demarcation, composed principally of a circle of enlarged and congested blood-vessels marked off the dead from the living parts, and a bronchus opened directly into the dead portion, which was traversed by membranes and vessels forming septa amongst the débris.
Private Wm. Hubbard, aged 26	33rd	- -	Thermometer, 72°. Body emaciated, with Scorbutic patches visible round the ankles. *Intestines :*—Mucous membrane of a dark colour, in some places approaching to blackness, with irregular patches of gelatinous-like exudation in the Ileum and Colon especially. *Rectum :*—Exudation thick, and firmly attached to the mucous surface, of a fibrinous nature, and composed microscopically of blood, fibrous masses, and cellular elements; no ulceration existed. The blackness was most marked at the Caput Cœcum and lower part of the Ileum. Peyer's patches free of deposit. *Small Gut :*—Mucous membrane throughout appeared thin and worn; follicles irregular, and abounding in dark granular matter here and there. *Stomach :*—Contracted; the mucous membrane congested with venous blood, its colour dark. *Kidneys :*—Soft and swollen, with cortical part highly vascular. *Lungs :*—The seat of extensive lesion; blood-like masses visible on the pleural surface of both; towards the upper and lateral parts they presented, on section, pneumonic exudations, composed of granular matter, commencing to soften, and giving a dirty grey purulent-like appearance to the lung.
Rich. Owen - - - -	L. T. C.	159	Excessive emaciation. *Colon :*—Seat of extensive deposit, partly as exudation of usual form and partly diphtheritic; with ulceration here and there in the ordinary exuded material. *Small Intestine:*—Excessive congestion towards lower part, with ulceration of Peyer's patches.

			Lungs :—Infiltrated with miliary Tubercle throughout; in some places calcareous. *Kidneys :*—Commencing to undergo the granular degeneration.
Robert Johnston, aged 25 -	R. A. 11th Bat.	- -	Thermometer, 63°. *Brain :*—Congestion of its membranes. *Lungs :*—Its tissue infiltrated throughout with tubercular masses, some of which were softening centrally. A cavity of about half an inch diameter was found in the apex of the left lung. A few masses of crude tubercle were scattered throughout the right lung. *Spleen :*—About double the usual size; substance normal. *Small Intestine :*—Ulcerations of five of Peyer's Patches, the last being close to the ileo-cœcal valve, of an oblong shape, about one quarter of an inch long and one eighth of an inch in breadth, thick at the edges, and covered with a tawny-coloured slough. *Large Gut :*—From cœcum to anus, one mass of exudation; numerous ulcerations likewise were present. The exudation was of a dark green colour. The ulcers were deep, involving all the tissues down to the peritoneum, of a deep red colour, and irritable looking. Walls of the gut thickened, and hard under the knife.
Private Edward Pratt, aged 25	L. T. C.	- -	Thermometer, 63°. *Lungs :*—Congestion, with capillary Bronchitis, and masses of crude tubercle existed throughout; some of these were hard and gritty to a degree, surrounded by condensed pulmonary tissue, some were encysted. *Large Intestine :*—Numerous small circular ulcers throughout the whole tract of mucous membrane; its surface pale, and free from exudation; the ulcers were colourless, with clean, sharp, punched-out-like, well-defined edges. *Kidneys :*—Weight, right, 6 ounces 7 drams; left, 6 ounces 10 drams. *Mesenteric Glands :*—Enlarged.
Private Robert Robshaw, aged 21	19th	3,529	Thermometer, 65°. *Cranium :*—Membranes congested, with sub-arachnoid and ventricular effusion. *Lungs :*—Extensive capillary Bronchitis, with patches of lobular Pneumonia in Left; crude tubercle at the apex of the same lung. *Colon :*—Ulcers throughout, of a large size, with sharp edges; free from congestion and great thickening of the tissue of the Intestine. *Mesenteric Glands :*—Enlarged.
Private John Gregory, aged 20	6th Dragoons	- -	Thermometer, 58°. *Cranium :*—Large quantity of semi-opaque serum underneath arachnoid and in the ventricles, with congestion of the membranes. *Lungs :*—Some Pleural adhesions. Deposit of crude tubercle in both lungs. Pulmonic tissue greatly congested. *Small Intestine :*—Several circular patches of a bright scarlet colour; general congestion. Peyer's glands congested. *Great Intestine :*—Patches of exudation, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter throughout; congestion at Sigmoid flexure.
Private Thomas Cooney, aged 19	19th	3,228	Thermometer, 82°. *Brain :*—Healthy. *Lungs :*—General infiltration, with tubercular deposit; cavity at apex of the left. *Small Intestine :*—Mucous surface studded with grain-like deposit, probably of tubercle. *Colon :*—Scattered ulcers in upper portion,—some new, some old,—exposing the peritoneum in some cases. *Mesenteric Glands :*—Enlarged.

Pathological Anatomy of Dysentery.

We shall now consider in some detail the anatomico-pathological states observed by us in the several forms of Dysentery enumerated in Summary Table No. V., page 28.

As the result of our investigations, the immediate Anatomico-Pathological conditions of Dysentery resolved themselves into;—

1. Various forms of exudation from the Mucous Surface of the Colon and Rectum.
2. Certain conditions of the Mucous Surface itself of these parts, in which a true ulcerative process was set up in the mucous tissues, and sometimes in the exuded and partly organized material.
3. To certain changes in the exuded material, whereby it assumed the condition of an independent false membrane, and then became liable to ulceration of its own structure, which sometimes involved the mucous membrane, and occasionally extended nearly to the Peritoneal surface of the Intestine.
4. Certain changes observable in the Minute Glandular Apparatus of the Great Intestine.
5. In the Complex Cases, various changes in the Mucous Membrane and the Glandular Apparatus of the Small Intestine, together with lesions of an inflammatory type, involving the structures of the Intestinal coats, the valvulæ, and their villi.
6. Various Secondary Lesions.
7. Conditions more or less directly connected with co-existent Dyscrases.

Pathological Anatomy of Acute Forms of Dysentery.

In the Sub-Acute forms of Dysentery, the exudative process has been found to extend in some cases through a very considerable portion of both the Colon and Rectum; in other instances, and those not few, engaging not only the whole tract of the Large Intestine, but involving likewise the lower portion of the Ileum. Most commonly, however, it has been confined to the Descending Colon, the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Rectum. The exuded material formed a layer, varying in thickness, of a homogeneous substance, sometimes jelly-like, at others tolerably consistent, and capable of being readily detached and raised in flakes from the subjacent Mucous Membrane; which, at least during the earlier stages of the disease, was to be found unchanged beneath, except as regards increase of vascularity, which was often considerable. The colour of the exudation varied, being sometimes,—probably in all cases when recent,—red, or pink and white, in patches. It was soon, however, discoloured by the intestinal gases and secretions, and also by the admixture of blood elements. Its most common colour was a very dark olive green, occasionally passing into a blueish black. Not infrequently the Vermiform Appendix was found to participate to a marked extent in the Dysenteric process. Perforation of it has, however, never occurred in our experience.

In some instances the exudation assumed a very peculiar appearance. In place of a uniform surface, it presented an irregular mammillated aspect, with fungating wart-like masses. These masses were surrounded by dark-coloured fissures, and their surfaces were soft towards the centre, with numerous red vascular points scattered here and there. On section, the textures beneath these fungating masses appeared thickened and firm; to this thickening and increase of substance, especially in the submucous tissue, the prominence of the fungated masses was in all probability due.

Considerable thickening of the mucous membrane was generally to be observed in these cases, but never to the same extent in the Acute as in the Chronic forms of the disease. It was by no means common, however, to find the post mortem appearances in the Colon confined to one order of changes. The Dysenteric process had usually advanced farther in one part of Intestine than in another, which could be recognized by tolerably well-defined states of the exuded material.

Thus, in some very well marked cases, the entire mucous surface, from the Caput Cœcum to the Rectum, exhibited almost all the possible states of the Dysenteric process. Towards the upper part, the exudation was tolerably consistent and firm, but coloured from admixture with blood. In the middle of the Intestine, there was often extensive gelatinous ramollissement, with numerous vascular points on the surface of the exudation, these points being surrounded by a vascular halo of a dark red colour. About the Sigmoid flexure of the Colon, masses of the exudation had separated in lines around this part of the gut, leaving a red raw ulcerated surface beneath. There was besides a general infiltration of the tissues of the mucous membrane in these cases.

In other instances we have been able to define very clearly three stages, namely,—1, Ulceration more or less advanced at the Rectal end; 2, Exudation in various forms at about the middle of the Colon; 3, Exudative processes exhibited in the Vesicular and Tubular glands towards the Caput Cœcum.

In some cases we have found the exudation excessive throughout the whole gut, forming at numerous points large projecting cauliflower-like masses, in other places producing the tuberculous appearance, with distinct ulcerations on the summits of some of these masses.

Examined microscopically, this exudation was found to consist of cellular epithelial elements and granular matter, with masses of crystals and blood discs. The exudation not only rested on the mucous surface, but was found also to pass into the gland cavities, which were filled by it.—(For more minute details of the Pathological Histology of Dysentery, *see* the Anatomico-Pathological Section of this Report.)

Pathological Anatomy of the Chronic Forms of Dysentery.

As the disease assumed the true Chronic form, the Dysenteric exudation underwent various changes; in parts, it appeared to be thrown off altogether, leaving the mucous surface bare and raw, and giving the false appearance of ulceration, often mistaken for the result of this process. In other parts, it seemed to undergo a considerable amount of organization; and then appeared capable of originating, within itself, a true ulcerative action. In this stage we have known the ulcerative process to extend through the substance of the exudation, and engage the structures of the Intestine, which it destroyed close down to the peritoneal coat. It may be remarked, however, that neither in this nor any other form of the ulcerative process in Dysentery, have we known actual perforation of the Peritoneum produced.

As proofs of the organization of the exuded product, we may state that in microscopic examination of vertical sections made through the exudation down to, and through the mucous membrane, fine blood-vessels were to be seen shooting upwards in loops above the mucous surface, and through the molecular substance of the exuded matter. It may be also noticed that when the exudation was removed from off the mucous surface, the membrane beneath appeared highly vascular, and showed numerous points of ruptured vessels, distinguishable by minute spots of exuding blood.

In some chronic cases we have found the mucous membrane of the Colon thickened to the extent of one quarter of an inch.

Another form in which ulceration took place was that in which it commenced in some part of the mucous surface itself; very probably, in the majority of cases, originating in the Follicular glands. These little organs have been constantly found filled with matter similar to that of the exudation on the general mucous surface. The presence of this foreign matter within the cavities of the Follicles must be a source of irritation. No such exudation can long exist without undergoing certain internal, either organic or hystolitic, changes. These changes are in themselves sufficient to set up an abnormal action within the Follicle, leading finally to ulcerative absorption in its parietes, and then, in a secondary way, engaging the adjacent mucous surface. Ulcerative action set up in the mucous membrane will have the result of either detaching and finally throwing off the superjacent exudation; or if that material be sufficiently organized, of involving it in the same morbid process.

Follicular Colitis.—As illustrative of the way in which the Minute Glandular Apparatus is concerned in the ulcerative process, we may here adduce some remarkable cases, presenting the usual clinical Dysenteric phenomena during life, but in which, on post mortem examination, the essential lesion was found to be confined to the Follicles of the Large Intestine, and to circumscribed adjacent portions of the mucous membrane.

This class of cases, in a clinical point of view, may be grouped with the Sub-Acute forms of Dysentery; but as regards its morbid anatomy, we think it deserves to be considered as a separate variety of the disease; and from certain characters which it presents in a marked manner, we venture to assign to it the distinctive term of "Pustular" Dysentery, or, from its chief anatomical character, "Follicular Colitis."

As we have observed it, the surface of the Large Intestine, devoid of the ordinary Dysenteric exudation, has been its seat. The Colon presented here and there small dark rounded prominent little masses, generally about the size of a pea. These little bodies broke readily on pressure, and gave exit to a small quantity of well formed pus. In some parts of the Intestine, patches of the mucous membrane were to be observed, some three or four inches in length, which presented a rich rose colour, and contained these little pustule-like bodies in great abundance. In several parts, without, as well as within these red patches, a number of holes, some square, some round, was to be observed as it were punched out of the mucous membrane. The borders of some of these little excavations were jagged, irregular, and apparently in the actual process of undergoing ulceration. The little masses themselves varied a good deal in size, and were to be found in different stages of development. They seemed to originate in the Solitary Follicles of the mucous membrane, into which some form of exudation probably at first took place, subsequently undergoing a purulent transformation, and bursting when the pus came to maturity. The square punched-out holes on the mucous membrane are to be considered as the result of ulceration set up in these little glandular cavities after their purulent contents have been evacuated. In other cases we have seen this condition of the vesicular glands associated with the ordinary Dysenteric exudation in a more or less advanced degree of change, the contents of the vesicles in such cases not being in so advanced a stage of purulent transformation, but for the most part being tolerably firm and consistent.

That the vesicular glandular Apparatus of the Large Intestine often participates immediately in the Dysenteric process is not only very probable, but we think that such participation is more common than is usually supposed. We think that there can be little doubt that the condition of intumescence of these glands, which we have just described, well illustrates and explains the nature of the so-called "Tubercles," to which attention was first directed by Hewson and Pringle; and that they are not to be confounded, as would seem to be done by some Authors, with the mammillated appearance already noticed, which has quite another origin. Rokitansky notices a very similar state of the Follicles of the Colon as occurring in some kinds of Intestinal Catarrh. The minute abscesses, in connexion with Dysentery, described by this Author as opening *through* the Follicles, we think it most probable will often, if not *generally*, be found to originate within them in the

manner we have explained. That some such appearance as that which has led us to give the name of "Pustular" to this form of disease was presented in the cases seen by Hewson and Pringle, may be deduced from the statement of these distinguished observers, that they "had never seen anything so nearly resembling small-pox, of a flat sort, at the height of the disease," a similarity obvious in the cases described by us.

That this form of affection may be attended with symptoms during life very similar to those of Dysentery of the usual kind, with pain, bloody stools, &c., seems sufficiently established, from consideration of the cases we have given. If it is to be regarded as an independent form of disease, it may be perhaps not inaptly styled Pustular Dysentery, or, from its chief anatomical character, Follicular Colitis.

Melanic Deposit.—A marked evidence of the chronicity of the Dysenteric process was frequently found in the more or less extensive occurrence of Melanic deposit in various parts throughout the Large Intestine. This appearance is probably to be generally regarded as the result of excessive vascular action with deposit, and subsequent change in extravasated blood elements at the site of each melanic spot.

The process of healing in the Intestine affected by the Dysenteric exudation and ulceration has been well exemplified in some of our cases. The process of reparation was best marked in the Rectum, which, as before observed, has been constantly the seat of the earliest, most advanced, and most destructive ulcerations. In old cases tending to a favourable issue we have found the ulcerated excavations partly filled in, their borders ceasing to be well marked, and no longer raw or jagged; all extra vascularity in the neighbourhood of these spots had disappeared, often, however, leaving traces behind, long visible in the melanic spots and patches already alluded to. In no instances have we met with any forms of constriction of the gut in this situation as the result of textural contractions in the seat of old ulcers, or of the union of contiguous folds by the fusion of adjacent and subsequently organized deposits of exudation.

Mesenteric Glands.—Various conditions of these glands, from extreme congestion to simple enlargement, and the formation of purulent deposit, and finally to the state of calcareous transformation, have been found.

Pathological Anatomy of Complex Cases of Dysentery.

A. Lesions of Small Intestines.

We have now to consider the various lesions found in connexion with the Dysenteric process in the class of cases which we have called Complex.

The first we shall notice are those connected with the Small Intestines.

As already stated, three varieties of Lesion in the Small Intestine have been observed.

In one form, associated with the Acute or Sub-Acute Dysentery, the inflammatory action which gave origin to the Dysenteric exudation seemed to extend beyond the Ileo-cœcal valve, and induced a similar action in the mucous membrane of the Small Intestine. In some instances the process had involved a considerable extent of the Ileum, sometimes as much as its two lower thirds. The commencement of this Intestine has been found, in such cases, intensely congested. Passing downwards, a thick coat of exudation, commencing sometimes at the middle third of the gut, invested its mucous surface. The colour of this exuded matter has been seen to vary from a deep red to a dark olive green. It has been found pretty dense, granular, and giving to the touch the "cat's tongue feel." The deposit was firm and consistent, could be removed in flakes, and when scraped off exhibited the mucous surface beneath, rough, intensely red, and vascular. The under surface of the exudation itself was also of an intense red colour in many instances.

This description corresponds with an extreme case; but similar appearances in a less degree and extent were noticed in others. The exudation was similar to that seen in the Large Intestine, and also to what, under other circumstances, was found limited to the Small Intestine in some marked cases of pure Diphtho-Enterite. It may be well to notice that in the most marked case of this Entero-Colitis observed by us, neither the Solitary Follicular Glands of the Small Intestine nor Peyer's Patches seemed in any way to participate in the diseased process; so far from being tumid with exudation, though carefully looked for, they were scarcely discernible, not excepting even the last large Patch. On the analogy of the condition presented in the Solitary Follicular Glands of the Large Intestine a similar state might be expected in those of the Small Gut, when this part of the Alimentary Tract is engaged in the Dysenteric process. It has not, however, been observed by us that any such state of these Follicles occurred. In the two next forms, however, of association of the Dysenteric process with lesion of the Small Intestine, it was in the Follicular Glandular Apparatus of the Ileum more particularly, though not exclusively, that the morbid action was manifested.

These two forms, as seen by us, have been found in combination with cases of Chronic Dysentery only. Whether they were the result of a morbid action, propagated to the structures of the Small Intestine, and in any way necessarily connected with the Dysenteric process, or whether they are rather to be considered as the effect of some antecedent or co-existent independent diseased action, the changes of which in the Small Intestine advance *pari passu* with those of the Dysenteric process in the Large, we shall not pretend to determine. Perhaps in the absence of careful clinical histories of such cases, extending over long periods, it is not possible to determine this question in an absolutely positive manner.

The observations bearing on this subject which we have to communicate are the following:—In cases of Chronic Dysentery, on examining the mucous surface of the Small Intestines, its Follicular Glandular Apparatus has been found in various stages of morbid action. Thus Peyer's Patches have been sometimes found full and prominent. In other cases large Ulcers, with well-defined raised edges, have been met with close to the Ileo-cœcal Valve. In very well marked cases there was general dark coloured congestion of the Ileum, and towards the Ileo-cœcal Valve ulcerated Patches of Glands involving some three inches of the Gut were to be seen. These ulcers presented raised edges, with a brown central slough. The states here indicated were usually associated with very extensive Dysenteric changes in the Colon and Rectum. Though not common by any means, they have occurred sufficiently often in our examinations to induce us to regard them as deserving of particular attention.

Atrophic States.—The next state of the Small Intestine, to which we would direct attention in connexion with Dysentery, has been more commonly found than that last described. It seems to be essentially a process of Atrophy, and as such may not, perhaps, improperly be associated with the general Marasmic processes taking place throughout the system in Chronic Dysentery. In this form the Mucous Membrane of the Small Intestine has been found pale, thin, and worn. A similar state has been seen in some cases to prevail through a large part of the Alimentary Tract, especially obvious in the mucous membrane of the Mouth, by the prominence of the glands, which could be seen distinctly projecting through the thin pale labial and buccal membrane. Two conditions of the minute Follicular Glands of the Intestine have been noticed. In one both the Solitary Follicles and Peyer's Patches were wasted; their structure degenerated, and but an imperfect fibroid tissue remaining in their place. Peyer's Patches often presented a reticulated and wasted aspect; no Gland Cells were visible on microscopic examination, and the fibroid tissue alone remained, with some vascular injection round the empty reticulated spaces. In other instances a marked deposit of black pigment has been observed round the margins of these glands, which may so far be taken as evidence of a long continued process of irritation with vascular injection in their vicinity. Another apparently opposite state was that in which the Solitary Follicles and Follicular Patches were irregularly distended and engorged. Their contents on examination were found to be undergoing a molecular, melanotic, and generally fatty degeneration, probably preparatory to their complete evacuation, and the final destruction and disappearance of the proper gland element. These two states, that, namely, of complete atrophy of the Solitary Vesicles and Peyer's Patches, and that of greater or less distention of these little glands, often existed together in the same case; and though apparently distinct forms of morbid action, it is highly probable that the one is but the antecedent of the other; the atrophy and degeneration of these little structures being the last result of the series of morbid processes.

In connexion with this subject, it may be interesting to contrast the physical state of the Mucous Membrane of the Large and Small Intestine, which in some cases exhibited the very opposite conditions of extreme hypertrophy and extreme wasting. Thus in one case, the Mucous Membrane of the Colon was found to have a specific gravity of 1·046, while that of a thinned and wasted part of the Small Intestine was only 1·036.

B. Secondary Lesions associated with Dysentery.

In coming to deal with this part of our subject, it would seem well to premise that we in no way wish to be understood as indicating or supposing any necessary pathological dependence one upon the other, or relation in the manner of cause and effect between the Dysenteric process, which forms the main feature in these cases, and the various Lesions which we have found to co-exist with it; and this statement will apply in a great measure to what precedes as well as to what follows in this section.

The more or less frequent occurrence of certain so-called Metastatic or Secondary diseased processes in connexion with Dysentery, under certain climatic and other conditions, has led to a pretty generally received opinion as to the existence of some immediate and direct connexion between the Primary and the Secondary affection.

This supposed connexion has, in the case of Dysentery, been most usually confined to the explanation of the occurrence of a certain morbid action in the Liver, leading to the formation of abscesses in that organ. That some such connexion has been shown by tolerably well-established proofs to exist, we do not deny; but if it is to be hence assumed, that the formation of abscess in the Liver constitutes the exclusive expression of the tendency to secondary pathological engagements of parts or organs in Dysentery, we should deem it necessary to withhold our assent from any such conclusion.

We think it is extremely probable, and by no means inconsistent with the results of pathological inquiry to believe, that Dysentery, like many other morbid states, especially when operating on the system for a protracted period, produces not only a general low physiological tone, but actually predisposes many, if not all organs to the invasion of disease; so far only, perhaps, is it to be strictly considered as operating in the production of Secondary Affections; some special causes, either of internal or external origin, being, it may be supposed, requisite to call into play a definite morbid process in any particular organ or part. It is in such connexion, and in such connexion only, that we are inclined to view the several Secondary Affections in Dysentery observed by us.

This mode of considering the subject has at least one advantage, and in so far it is true to the less restricted doctrines of Pathology as now interpreted. It enables us to understand how, in diseases producing general systemic impressions, we may have under one set

of climatic and other conditions, a certain preponderance of one kind of Secondary or associated Lesions, and in another kind of climatic or constitutional states, a group of Secondary Affections in quite other organs and parts.

(*a.*) *Lesions of Serous Cavities.*—Of lesions connected with the Great Serous Cavities in Dysenteric cases we have observed morbid action in the cavities of the Arachnoid, the Pleuræ, the Pericardium, and the Peritoneum.

In the Arachnoid, the changes have been confined to opacity, associated with fluid effusion over the convolutions and in the ventricles of the Brain. Congestion of the Pia Mater has been also observed to a morbid degree.

In the Cavities of the Pleuræ, the Pericardium, and also in the Mediastinal Spaces, we have found extensive sero-purulent effusions.

In the Peritoneal cavity we have on some occasions found evidence of extensive inflammation.

As before observed, in no instance, however marked, of Dysenteric ulceration, have we ever seen actual perforation of the visceral Peritoneum, though it is by no means improbable that it has sometimes occurred. Actual perforation does not, however, appear to be absolutely essential to the production of serous inflammation. The ulcerative process extending through the exuded material invades the textures of the mucous membrane until the subserous tissues are reached. Irritation is sometimes in these cases set up in the contiguous serous surface, which may finally spread so as to engage the whole Peritoneal cavity in intense inflammatory action. But this seems not to be a common accident, for though we have repeatedly found Ulcers of greater or less extent, deeply invading the Mucous Textures, and in some instances giving the appearance as if all but the peritoneal coat were punched out, we have rarely found Peritonitis as an attendant result in Dysentery. Some marked cases have, however, occurred. In one we have found general inflammatory action through the whole Peritoneal Cavity, with extensive sero-purulent effusion, free lymph-flakes, and agglutination of the viscera. In other cases we have noticed thickening and opacity of the serous membrane at points corresponding to deeply excavating ulcers on its mucous aspect, but in these cases the irritation seemed not to have been sufficient to induce actual inflammation of the general Peritoneal Membrane.

Pleuræ and Pericardium.—In connexion with Dysentery, we have met with some cases in which lesions of these Serous Cavities occurred independently of other affections of the Thoracic Viscera. They have been found, however, associated with extensive engorgement, or actual exudation into the Pulmonary structure.

In one well marked case, both Pleural Cavities were the seat of abundant sero-purulent exudation, more especially that of the left side; both Lungs were compressed. The areolar tissue of the Mediastinal spaces was infiltrated with Serum. The Pericardium was distended with sero purulent fluid, similar to that in the Pleural Cavities; the serous surface was covered with deposit of a denser kind, and extensive adhesions seemed to have existed for some time, which appeared to be gradually softening down, and degenerating into a pus-like matter; the Serous Membrane was thickened throughout, in both the parietal and cardiac layers.

(*b.*) *Viscera of the Abdomen.*—Secondary engagements of the Liver, the Spleen, and the Kidneys have been met with.

Liver.—In one example, an abscess of enormous dimensions was found to occupy the substance of nearly the whole of the right lobe of this organ. On section, it gave exit to more than a pint of well-formed pus, mixed with numerous flakes; but there was not observed any débris of hepatic tissue, which was in all probability not present, as the abscess was limited on every side by a well-developed pyogenic membrane. The hepatic substance surrounding the abscess was soft and friable; considerable congestion was observed towards the Pylorus, and of the vessels of the gastro-hepatic omentum generally. The mucous membrane of the Stomach, towards the pyloric end, was of a dark melanotic appearance, but the gastric surface was otherwise healthy.

We shall here only incidentally notice a very singular state of the Liver in one Dysenteric case of the Sub-Acute variety, in which rapid and extensive decomposition, marked by general gaseous development within its structures, was observed. No other organ presented any evidences of similar early decomposition. We pretend to indicate no relation whatever between this state of the Liver and Dysentery, but simply notice its existence. At another time, in dealing with the general question of hystolitic changes, we shall again consider it.

Kidneys.—In the same case as that in which abscess of the Liver was present, there was marked enlargement of the cortical portion of both kidneys, which on section exhibited a white creamy exudation infiltrated in and amongst the tubules. The renal substance generally was anæmic, but great stellate congestion of the veins existed on the surface, and the capsules were adherent. Granular degeneration appeared to be commencing throughout the organs.

Microscopic examination showed deposit of fibrine in granules and hyaline masses, enclosing nucleated secreting cells of the tubules, with here and there granular fatty degeneration of the exuded material and of the cells.

In another well-marked example, the kidneys were found diseased, in combination with extensive lesions of the Thoracic Organs. The kidneys were imbedded in a mass of areolar tissue, infiltrated with creamy purulent exudation, in actual contact with the capsules of these glands. A more dense yellow matter was exuded upon and underneath the capsules. The right Kidney was much broken up by the softening of this exuded matter,

which was mixed up with shreds of vascular tufts. Section through the organ showed the membrane of the pelvis thickened and opaque. Scattered abscesses occupied the pyramidal parts, and the cortical substance was greatly enlarged, and irregularly vascular, appearing as if dotted over with tufts of blood-vessels and little masses of yellow deposit; this exudation consisted of granular fatty matter, mixed up with pus-cells.

The state of the Dysenteric lesions was investigated with great care in this case. It will be as well to cite here the details given in the account of the *post mortem* examination, though we confess it does not throw much light on the connexion between the condition of the Colon and the states of both Liver and Kidneys.

Ulceration had existed from the descending portion of the Colon downwards to the Anus; active Congestion of the Mucous surface was presented in the Cœcal end of the Intestine. In the Rectum the Ulcers had healed, and the tissues of this part of the gut were free of vascularity. In the upper part of the descending Colon the ulcers were still open and vascular, and so large as nearly to involve the whole calibre of the gut. In almost all of them, the tissues had ulcerated to within a short distance of the peritoneal surface, and on this membrane a pyogenic layer of exudation rested, which appeared to form the base of the ulcers; at the corresponding serous surface were found considerable opacity and thickening.

(*c.*) *Thoracic Viscera.*—The Lungs have been the organs which, in accordance with the results of our investigations, appear to have exhibited the greatest tendency to Secondary engagements in Dysenteric cases. And this, be it observed, is all the more remarkable that the experience of the past Campaigns showed a very marked and considerable immunity from Pulmonic Lesions amongst the Forces in the Crimea; an immunity which, as already observed, has been found to prevail not less in the camps of the Allies than in the English.

Two forms of engagement of the Pulmonary organs have been observed in the present order of morbid associations; (1,) more or less extensive Lesions of the Bronchial Membrane; (2,) engorgements or actual exudations into the Pulmonary Parenchyma. These conditions have, however, been rarely found to exist alone.

In the first form, the Bronchi in their finer ramifications have been found filled with frothy mucous and pus like exudation; extensive vesicular Bronchitis has also been observed. Usually accompanying these conditions there existed well-marked spots of Lobular Pneumonia.

In some cases both Lungs were extensively consolidated; the right in some instances was much more voluminous than the left. Solid little masses, the result of vesicular infiltration, formed distinct elevations, and were found scattered on the Pleural surfaces. They were doubtless terminal air cells distended with exudation. Similar isolated deposits were disseminated throughout the substance of both Lungs, and some of these masses appeared to be passing into purulent softening; the finer Bronchial tubes being filled with a pus-like exudation. In another example, the Lungs were intensely congested throughout, and exhibited scattered globular masses of considerable density disseminated through their substance. When felt through the Lung tissue, these masses gave the idea of so many distinct globular tumours invading the organs, and in this respect resembled somewhat the disseminated form of cancerous deposit in the Lung (of course only so far as the idea of *tumor* is concerned). This condition was most remarkable in the left Lung, in which some of the masses were a couple of inches in diameter. In colour they were of a dark red, and on section exhibited a spotted appearance, the result of cut vessels. A small quantity of purulent-like matter mixed with blood could be scraped from their surface on section. They appeared limited all round by a line of pulmonary areolar tissue. These masses are in all probability to be regarded as an extreme form of isolated and much condensed Lobular infarction.

The last case we shall notice may be considered as a somewhat more advanced stage of Pulmonary Lesions similar to those just described. The anterior edge of the right Lung was consolidated, and this Lung was the seat of numerous small false abscesses, varying in size from a pea to a walnut. The false abscesses consisted of masses of broken down exudation, and did not seem limited by any definite margin, or by any form of pyogenic membrane. They were broken up in the centre into a soft pulp, while at the circumference they exhibited greater consistence, and were here friable, merging gradually into the contiguous highly congested parenchyma.

On Microscopic Examination, these masses of exudation were found to consist of broken-down cells, granular matter, and pus elements. It may be observed that it was in this case the kidneys presented the somewhat similar condition as to deposit in their structure already noticed under its appropriate heading.

The state of the Colon in these cases of Secondary or Associated Pulmonic engagement was carefully inquired into. It can only be stated, however, that the cases were in general very chronic, and the Ulcers which remained in the great Intestine were few, and exhibited a tendency to heal; in other parts the mucous membrane appeared thin and worn, but nothing characteristic or specially deserving of notice was found. The Ulcers in all essential characters were precisely similar to what we have repeatedly found in other chronic cases of Dysentery not presenting secondary lesions.

Before leaving the subject of the Secondary engagements of the Lung in this order of morbid associations, it may be necessary to notice that we have also met with certain cases

of intercurrent pulmonary disease, which may be considered, to some extent at least, as constituting independent morbid processes. They presented the characters of simple pneumonic exudation, much as it occurs in the idiopathic form of the disease. Such affections invading an already weakened system, were much marked by an insidious commencement, a very obscure expression of the usual physical signs and symptoms, and they constantly proved fatal at an early period after their invasion.

C. Pathological Anatomy of Dysentery with Dyscrases.

It will be worth observing here, that while, as a general rule, at least during the primary stages of disease amongst the patients of the hospitals in camp, unity of morbid processes, and the confinement of diseased action to one organ primarily and essentially engaged, were commonly to be noticed, the opposite seemed to prevail amongst the sick at Scutari, where plurality of diseased states, and various complex associations of morbid actions in different parts and organs, were almost invariably found in fatal cases. And this, perhaps, may be considered as the most constant and also the most differential character between the pathology of disease, as observed in the Secondary Hospitals of the Bosphorus, and in the Primary Hospitals of the camp. It is needless to remark that when cases remained in hospital in camp till they acquired all the essentials of chronic disease, the appearances found post mortem much resembled those ascertained to prevail at Scutari.*

The observations just made will be found to be especially well exemplified in the forms of Dysentery we are now about to consider; and also in the complicated cases of Fever, many of which will be noticed in a subsequent section.

Dysentery as observed in the camp, except when it assumed its most chronic forms, was not often attended by marked secondary changes; nor, with one exception, was any disposition shown by this disease to ally itself with the Dyscrasic constitutional states. The exception we allude to is that of the Scorbutic Dyscrasis, which, to some extent, modified the characters of all prevailing diseases.

The third order of our complex cases of Dysentery, embracing those associated with general Dyscrases, has in general been found fully illustrated only in those instances in which the disease has proved fatal in the Secondary Hospitals on the Bosphorus. These cases were generally of very protracted duration. The associated morbid lesions which they presented, were not only complex as to the number of morbid processes developed, and the organs invaded in any particular case, but the most marked variations were exhibited as to the degree and extent of these co-existent affections. In some of these cases we have found the complexity of lesion to amount to a quadruple, and in even rare instances to a quintuple, alliance of diseased processes. Dysentery, Scorbutus, Tuberculosis, and evidences of the Typhoid process, have co-existed in more than one instance. Again, Dysentery, Scorbutus, Tubercle, the Typhoid process, and a Gangrenous action in the pulmonary textures have been associated in another case. In an anatomical point of view the complexity was still greater, when we take into account the co-existence, in the same case, of the exudative and the ulcerative stages of the Dysenteric process, the affections of Peyer's Patches, and of the Follicular apparatus of the Small Intestine, the affection of the Peritoneum, Kidneys,

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* These statements are of interest in connexion with, and are not without support from the observations of some very able investigators of disease amongst the physicians of the French Army. Observations on the differential characters of disease presented by the soldier were made by some of these gentlemen. Classification of the sick was carried out by them to a far greater extent than we have had opportunities of observing elsewhere in the East. Separate *salles* were maintained in some of the French hospitals at Constantinople for the sick arriving from the front, and for those of the troops encamped as reserve in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus, or arriving sick *in transitu* to the seat of war; and, as might be expected, very marked differences were noticed in the diseased phenomena presented in these two classes of cases. Our attention was more especially directed to this subject by our distinguished friend M. Casselas, already alluded to.

The type and characters of disease amongst the sick of the troops recently arrived from France, or of those in reserve at the various camps on the Bosphorus, were in general Acute and Sthenic; while in those who had undergone the wearing effects of the fatigues and exposure of the camp, and the labours and hardships of the operations of the siege, a low and Asthenic tone of diseased action declared itself. In further corroboration of these observations, it may be added that amongst the Sardinian troops, who had undergone but a moderate share of the exhausting effects of the Crimean Campaign, a much more Sthenic Type of constitution prevailed than amongst either the French or English troops in camp. And the characters of the diseases which they presented partook also of a more sthenic nature; though after a residence in the Crimea of some few months (four to five) the accomplished Medical Officers of the Sardinian Army (Signors Nicholais, Sclaverani, and Ravelli more especially) had already begun to notice a sensible depreciation of the constitutional tone of the Sardinian soldier; and these acute observers had further satisfied themselves that neither was the type of disease so decidedly sthenic amongst the Sardinian troops in the Crimea, as it was known to be in Piedmont or Savoy; nor, on the other hand, were depletory measures as much or as fully called for, or borne to the same extent, as when the patients had been under the influences of disease in their native land.

occasionally the Spleen, and very commonly of the Lungs, and sometimes the Pleuræ. The variations of these lesions in extent and degree have not been less remarkable; thus tubercle has been presented in its crude state; and again actual sphacelus of the pulonary tissue has been produced.

Scorbutus.—That at a period previous to the commencement of our investigations, Dysentery was often modified by the Scorbutic Dyscrasis, there is great reason to believe. But in our inquiries, marked Anatomico-Pathological evidences of Scorbutus were not very commonly found in Dysenteric cases. It is highly probable that the peritoneal effusions found in some of our cases were attributable to this cause. Hæmorrhagic patches not readily referable to any other cause were also not infrequently observed.

Tubercle.—The development of Tubercle has been frequently observed in chronic Dysenteric cases. In some instances its dissemination through the system was pretty general. Thus we have found, associated with a condition of extensive diphtheritic exudation, and ulceration in the Colon and Rectum, miliary deposit disseminated through the parenchyma of one Lung, and the formation of complete vomicæ in the other. An imperfect semi-transparent gelatinous deposit, scattered over the Ileum in other cases has, probably, been of a tubercular nature also. Tubercle has likewise been pretty often found in the Kidneys. In the Mesenteric glands tubercular deposit also was found infiltrating their texture.

The clinical and pathological relations of Dysentery and Tubercle were obscure in the highest degree. From the great chronicity which the Dysenteric process assumed in the cases presented to our observation, marked constitutional effects were induced. It is not improbable that the cachectic state thus brought about was highly favourable to the development of Tubercle, in systems naturally predisposed to it. Some of the cases were undoubtedly of a Scrofulous type of constitution, and perhaps only required the stimulus of a chronic disease like Dysentery to call the latent process into action.

Typhoid process.—In some cases it is not certain, in the association of Dysentery with this process, which had actual precedence in point of time. Extensive changes, attributable to both, have been found to co-exist post mortem; allied, in some instances, with even further morbid states, originating either in the Scorbutic or the Tubercular Dyscrasis. It is highly probable that, in the majority of instances, Dysentery was the first disease established, and that during convalescence from this affection, the patient was attacked with the Typhoid Fever, which subsequently produced its own characteristic lesions. Well marked diphtheritic and ulcerative Dysenteric processes have been found associated with the Follicular intumescence and ulceration of Peyer's Patches, and also of the solitary glands both in the Small Intestine and in the Colon.

The Mesenteric glands and the solid Abdominal viscera, likewise presented characteristic Typhoid changes. But it was in the Lungs that the most advanced states of this exudation were found. In one remarkable instance both the pleural cavities and the lungs were engaged. One side of the chest was filled with fluid effusion, partly limited by the deposit of lymph. The pulmonary tissue presented throughout a semi-transparent gelatinous exudation in the form of a miliary deposit, which consisted of an exudation into the ultimate pulmonary air cells. At two portions of the same lung a gangrenous condition existed, the pulmonary substance being converted into a semi-fluid dirty fœtid débris. In another case a similar state of the lung was presented.

It is not to be doubted that in several of such cases death was directly attributable to the Typhoid process, and some one or other of its secondary lesions, rather than to any immediate effect of the Dysenteric disease. One case bearing on this point will be found worthy of observation. The Dysenteric symptoms had been of four months' duration; remains of the ulcerative process were visible throughout the Colon, but they were evidently tending to heal; the mucous membrane was removed in many places, and towards the Caput cœcum there was evidence of a process of cicatrization in some of the ulcers. But a sloughing process became established in the secondary Typhoid exudation in the Lungs, and the pulmonic complication was obviously that to which death was directly attributable. Similar, but less marked conditions, have been found in other cases.

It will be seen that this class of affections, in which the Typhoid and Dysenteric processes are extensively associated, admit of their pathology being discussed under a twofold aspect, and we shall have to revert to them again when we come to treat of the morbid processes found to complicate the Typhoid state. To this section, therefore, we must refer for further observations on this important subject.

DISEASES OF THE SMALL INTESTINES.

Under this, as a distinct heading of Disease, we shall have but few observations to communicate. Though, as already so frequently noticed, lesions of the Small Intestines formed such a prominent feature in the Pathology of the Diseases of the Army in the East, it was in but very rare and exceptional cases that independent primary affections of the Jejunum and Ileum were found to exist.

Enteritis.—Of true Idiopathic Enteritis we have not met one perfectly well defined case. Under the Complex Forms of Dysentery we have placed several examples of both Acute and

Chronic Exudative Lesions of the Ileum; in some of which this process existed to a marked degree, and engaged a large portion of this Intestine. In many instances the exudation was of a dense, firm, diphtheritic character, tending to organization, and with evidences of intense inflammatory action in the subjacent mucous membrane.

In connexion with Surgical cases, we have met with some well marked examples, in which death appeared to be immediately owing to the surpervention of an intense inflammatory process established, as it ultimately proved, exclusively in the Small Intestine. Profuse suppuration, with the formation of a large pyogenic sore, took place in one instance in the stump of a knee-amputation case, which much wasted the patient. Towards the end of the second month, he was attacked with symptoms somewhat resembling those of Dysentery; pain in the abdomen, frequent calls to stool, with evacuation of blood in considerable quantity, and occasionally of fibrinous shreds and flakes. On post mortem examination, the Ileum, throughout a large part of its course, was found coated thickly with a firm diphtheritic exudation, of a deep brownish red colour, dense, and removable in flakes.

Follicular Enteritis, so called.—Marked forms of diseased action in the Glandular Apparatus of the Small Intestine have been constantly found by us associated with other morbid affections, chiefly Fever and Dysentery, but of the independent existence of any such lesion as that supposed to occur as a distinct disease, and recognized by some writers under the head of "Follicular Enteritis," we have no proof whatever. No case properly referable to this category has been met with in our investigations.

Infarction, Ulceration, and Atrophic Changes in Follicular Apparatus.—Of the numerous forms of Follicular Lesion of the Small Intestine, including tumefaction by various exudations, ulceration, discharge of their contents, and, in some cases, final atrophy and degeneration of these structures, descriptions will be found under the heads of Cholera, Fever, and Dysentery. To the two last sections likewise we must refer for full information as to the remarkable atrophic changes in the mucous membrane of this part of the alimentary canal.

FEVER.

Fever in its various forms was the disease which most extensively invaded the Armies of the East. With its various complications, the diseased processes associated with it, and the important, often fatal Lesions arising more or less directly out of it, Fever embraced some of the most grave questions in Pathology and Practice.

We shall now proceed to consider the several varieties of Fever which have come under our observation. They may be classed thus:—

Summary Table No. VI.—Forms of Fever.

I. Intermittent Fever.
II. Remittent Fever.
III. Simple Continued Fever.
IV. Relapsing Fever.
V. The Typhous Fever Proper.
VI. The Typhoid Fever.

Intermittent Fever.

In one respect the Forces in the Crimea were particularly favoured, owing no doubt, in a great measure, to the physical peculiarities of the country they occupied. That class of Fevers called "Intermittent," and which has so often committed extensive ravages amongst Armies, was all but unknown.

In the English camp, but very few examples of Intermittent were to be found. Within one part of the lines occupied by the French and Sardinian Troops, the conditions requisite for its development seemed to exist. The site of the Allied Camps was remarkable. The tents of the chief divisions of the besieging Forces were pitched on a series of irregular heights, deeply intersected by ravines, which were grooved by numerous water channels. The formation of these heights was worthy of note. On a basis of igneous formation a pretty uniform stratum of oolitic limestone had been deposited, which was covered by a ragged and scanty coat of soil, through which the limestone cropped up at intervals. The vegetation on such soil was necessarily poor and scanty.

In the valley watered by the Tchernaya there were to be found some low flat meadow lands, parts of which were marshy and unwholesome.

Amongst the French Troops guarding the lines of the Tchernaya, especially those posted in ambuscade on the southern banks of the river, and thus, particularly at night, much exposed to the damp exhalations of the meadows which surrounded them, Intermittent

Fever was not uncommon. But in no other part of either Camp did it, so far as we are aware, prevail to any extent, though some few isolated cases have come under our observation. It may be stated that we have not ourselves known more than two or three cases in which the disease seemed to be of undoubtedly Crimean origin.

In general the agencies of climate and soil which prevailed throughout the Allied Camps, with the above exception, appeared incapable of originating, to any extent at least, a true Intermittent Fever. But we have witnessed, in the case of both officers and men who had been victims of the disease in other countries, a re-awakening, as it were, of the latent affection. This applies to men who had served either, a short time previously, in Bulgaria, or, at a more remote period, in China and other places, where malaria is known to prevail.

In the few cases which actually came under our observation, the type of the disease which presented itself was the Tertian. The same type was that which prevailed amongst the French and Sardinian troops. Having no observations worthy of record to make on this subject, we shall pass it over, merely stating that the results above given were confirmed by the experience of many medical officers, as well in the French and Sardinian, as in the English Camps.

Remittent Fever.

Remittent Fevers cannot be said to have been common, or, even when they did occur, well marked; but a tendency to a remittent type of disease modifying the action of other abnormal states was sufficiently often to be observed.

It is to the type of Remittent Fever that we must refer that nondescript class of cases which became popularly known by the name of "Crimean" Fever.

That no uniform, well-defined, or generally acknowledged diseased process was recognized under this name we have had very convincing evidence.

In cases which were called "'Crimean' *par excellence*," we have found, on post mortem examination, extensive ulceration of Peyer's Patches, and general intumescence of the Follicles of the Ileum, and other appearances which left little doubt that the disease could only be properly referred to the Typhoid type of Fever so commonly found to prevail.

Occurring as a distinct affection, the form of Remittent Fever observed in the Crimea was usually attended with great nervous disturbance and general irritability; it frequently also presented much and long continued Gastric irritation. Vomiting of bilious matter, varying much in colour,—sometimes yellow, sometimes green,—was a constant and most distressing symptom. We have known it to continue for more than a week, with scarcely any intermission by day or night, being induced at every moment that the patient attempted to swallow the simplest fluid, while it resisted every possible means of treatment. Gastric pain or tenderness was not necessarily present in such cases.

Diarrhœa was not uncommon, but seemed to have no necessary connexion with the disease, as, though a troublesome symptom in some cases, it was absent in others.

The symptom from which the disease derives its name, that of remission, was, in few cases, very distinctly or decidedly marked.

In some instances there seemed to be two pretty well-marked periods of exacerbation and two of remission of the chief and most urgent phenomena of the disease, during the day of twenty-four hours. Thus, a morning exacerbation, lasting till near mid-day, was followed by a more or less perfect remission till evening, when restlessness, feverish excitement, and renewal of the chief symptoms, sometimes with delirium, supervened. At or about midnight another remission of the more urgent symptoms took place, when the patient obtained rest and sometimes sleep till morning.

The course of the disease was extremely irregular; it was often much protracted, and, after apparent convalescence, relapse was not infrequent. Great debility generally resulted, and perfect convalescence was not accomplished till after the lapse of a considerable period, in some cases extending over months. It was in this respect chiefly that it was to be considered as a serious malady. It was seldom directly fatal; but it was important and worthy of attention for the reason that it was usually intractable to treatment, and seemed most influenced by change of climate.

As this disease affected considerable numbers of men, the observations already made as to the advantage of largely extending the system of sick and convalescent leave, here again apply with considerable force.

It may be well to notice that the testimony of medical officers with regard to the prevalence of this form of Fever was by no means uniform. Some had no experience of it in the Crimea. Others, again, have been able to appreciate, very constantly, modifications in other diseases and diseased processes attributable to its influence.

It is highly probable that in no Division of the Army in the Crimea has any form of Remittent Fever of a very decided type extensively prevailed at any time.

It is certain, at all events, that in the past Campaigns this disease has not by any means played so important a part as it has been known to do on former occasions. No fatal cases came under our observation, and consequently we can contribute nothing to its pathological anatomy.

Of any class of cases properly deserving the name of Bilious Remittent we have seen but few well-marked examples.

Simple Continued Fever.

We use this term to indicate a class of simple Essential Fevers unattended by any special Anatomico-Pathological Lesions.

Of this class of Fevers, one form, presenting varieties only as to intensity and duration, has been observed by us. It had generally a brief but determinate course, not marked by any great severity of febrile symptoms, seldom presenting Visceral complications of any importance, and most generally issuing favorably in the second or third week. Little material constitutional injury seemed to be incurred by the patient; and convalescence, though not rapid, was ultimately complete.

The general type of this Fever may be said to have been *sub*-acute and *sub*-sthenic. Depletory measures were seldom called for, and a very mild treatment seemed all that was requisite to conduct the patient safely through the attack.

Relapsing Fever.

The next variety of Fever we have to notice, is that which may be called Relapsing. During the summer months, this form of disease was pretty common. The primary attack commenced with or without diarrhœa, often with pretty sharp symptoms, so that by the second or third day the febrile state was very well established. Headache was very general, and often severe; the pulse was full and quick, and "calor mordax" of the skin was constant. The tongue was loaded, some gastric irritation and also diarrhœa were often present through the course of the disease.

Sometimes, so early as the fifth or sixth day, these symptoms had entirely subsided, a more or less perfect crisis, usually by sweating, taking place. The patient felt well, was soon able to get up, and in a few days convalescence was apparently complete; so much so, in some instances, that the men returned to duty, often, at their own request. But after a variable period, a new invasion of febrile symptoms took place, often with increased severity. The patient again sought admission into hospital, and soon presented a much more fully developed febrile state than in the first attack.

Two, three, four, or more days, sometimes a much longer period, intervened between the first and second attacks. No definite period of intermission was, however, observed. In some cases the patients had convalesced for but a day or two, when the second attack began to show itself. In others, as we have said, the intermission was such that they were able to return to their duty. It did not appear that there was anything definite as to the *times* of occurrence of remission and relapse, and we have failed to notice anything that would warrant the idea of actual *periodicity* throughout the course of these Fevers.

The type of Fever which was established in this relapse varied very much in different cases, and there did not seem to be any constancy, either in the characters or in the duration of this Second Fever.

In general the Fever of relapse assumed a sufficiently grave type. Pyrexia, expressed by more or less nervous excitement, high pulse, hot skin, loaded tongue, and often diarrhœa, became well established; and in some instances the disease lasted for a full period of twenty-one days; in rare cases, still longer. We have, however, known very many cases in which the second Fever was of a slight character and of brief duration, terminating in from seven to ten days; but the febrile state never seemed to be thus completely thrown off, and in cases of this kind we have seen a third and even a fourth relapse.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this class of Fevers was the almost total absence of any constant or very definite characters. Neither in the pyrexial phenomena, the duration, or the modes of termination of the first attack, was there anything of a very fixed nature. The short primary attack not infrequently terminated with a pretty well-marked crisis by sweating. But in the second attacks it was exceptional to find any approach to a definite crisis of any kind. The period of intermission was inconstant, varying from two to many days. The characters of the second, or, when it occurred, of the third attack had, in many instances no necessary relation or similarity whatever to those of the first. In many instances, they differed most widely, so much so that it seems fair to assume that, in some cases at least, the first disease stood only in the relation of an accidental not a cognate antecedent to the second.

It will be well to observe here, that during a period embracing the months of July and August it was a very common character of the Fevers which prevailed, that in the great majority of instances, a patient, instead of being attacked with one defined Fever, progressing in a uniform way from its invasion to its final issue, exhibited usually one short first febrile state, from which he convalesced more or less completely, but was soon again the victim of a second, perhaps graver attack.

Within the period here assigned, this mode of invasion of febrile disease was the general one; before and after it, unity of attack was the rule.

Of the Fever occurring within this order of association, be it accidental or otherwise, within the time above specified, we have known both the Typhus and Typhoid types to have been well exemplified. In some fatal cases, the characteristic Enteric lesions of the Typhoid Fever were seen to be fully developed. In a clinical point of view, as a possible antecedent to fatal forms of disease, this relation of the short primary Fever deserves to be borne in mind.

As to the other clinical characters of the Simple Continued, and the Relapsing variety of Fevers, just noted, they differed in no important respect from those elsewhere presented in similar forms of disease. No fatal cases came under our observation, and we can, therefore, contribute nothing to illustrate their Pathological Anatomy.

During the period now under consideration (the months of July and August), we have reason to believe that the types of Fever which prevailed amongst the French and Sardinian Troops corresponded in all essential features to those presented in the English Hospitals. Petechial eruptions were uncommon in this period, and remission was pretty often observed. Death was comparatively rare in Fever cases.

It may be interesting here to draw attention to some forms of Fever found to prevail amongst the mixed class of Turks and Hindoos of the Land Transport Corps. The Fever observed in those people was of the Continued Type, but generally of short duration. It was, in some instances, attended by a biliary derangement. The pyrexial state was generally well established, and exhibited a decided sthenic character. Stimulation seemed quite contra-indicated, as in these abstemious people the use of wine appeared to increase the febrile symptoms, and was even by some thought to dispose to local inflammations. Mild evacuants were generally found sufficient to conduct the case to a favourable termination. In not a few instances, a febrile state, often accompanied by maniacal excitement, seemed directly traceable to the irritation produced by worms, on the expulsion of which almost immediate relief was procured.

In the Turkish Military Hospitals at Scutari, Miliary Fever was for a time very common. It was characterised by an eruption on the chest and abdomen of innumerable minute elevations with white shining summits, on a more or less reddened base. Rank fœtid sweats attended the course of the disease; there was also considerable respiratory oppression. The cases generally ran a course of about three weeks, terminating after successive crops of the eruption, which continued evident for from three to seven days each. In bad forms of the disease, a tendency to ulceration at the angles of the mouth was observed.

As far we are aware, no similar disease prevailed at any time amongst the French, Sardinian, or English Troops.

Fevers of Typhous Type.

In entering here on the immediate consideration of the great class of disease embraced under the Typhous Type, we beg to refer, for our more general views on this subject, to what has been already stated in the Introduction.

As fatal forms of disease, the Typhus and the Typhoid Fevers have been those most particularly deserving of attention, though, for a time at least, they have been numerically inferior to the milder types of disease last noticed.

Of both the Typhus and the Typhoid we have, however, determined the existence to a large extent; and from the opportunities which we have had for the examination of fatal cases, little doubt can exist as to the precise nature of the forms of these Fevers which prevailed in the Army of the East.

Typhous Fever Proper.

The occurrence of the Maculated, Petechial Fever, or Typhus Proper, has been determined by the clinical and post-mortem examination of well-marked cases, both in the Camp and at Scutari. Within our experience, however, it has not been either so common or so fatal as the Typhoid. In general the disease was not of a malignant character. Cases, however, of great severity have occasionally occurred, of a low type, and presenting many of the great secondary affections common to this disease.

In some well-marked examples of Typhus which we have observed, the following were the most marked phenomena which they presented:—That general aspect of the face, partial injection of the conjunctiva and suffusion of the eyes, sordes on the lips and teeth,

and the dark mottled appearance of the skin, the low, nervous, and half-insensible state of the patient, all of which symptoms may, for brevity sake, be grouped under the head of the Typhous condition, were well expressed. The cutaneous eruption varied much, being sometimes confined to a light efflorescent rash, which, though characteristic, is only appreciable to the well-practised eye. In some cases, however, much more marked, both petechial and maculated eruptions existed. Occasionally minute irregularly-shaped hæmorrhagic patches, probably the result of a Scorbutic Dyscrasis, obscured the characteristic eruption of the Fever, which was, however, not the less constantly present. Cerebral symptoms not infrequently occurred, but never so as to indicate profound lesion of the brain, and they were generally rather of a functional character.

The phenomena connected with the Circulating system were a quick, soft, and compressible pulse, various in volume, usually large, but weak at the outset. The cardiac action was rapid, but feeble, and the impulse sensible over a large surface, but often much weakened. Failing power of the heart was indicated in many cases by decrease in the tone and strength of the first sound, but we have not known the heart's action diminished to such an extent as to give to the cardiac signs the fœtal character which is presented so well in the severer forms of the disease.

The Respiratory organs seemed prone to engorgement; and this was the more remarkable that, as we have already noticed, a certain immunity from Thoracic lesions generally, prevailed. Bronchial congestion and engorgement of the Lungs have, however, frequently occurred in connexion with this form of Fever, and we have known death to be directly attributable to this cause. These affections were, however, much masked in their symptoms during life in many instances. How far the associated nervous lesions already noticed may have influenced the production of these thoracic affections, we shall not stop to inquire.

The Abdominal organs were, as a rule, not largely or prominently engaged; diarrhœa sometimes preceded, and was sometimes present as an intercurrent symptom throughout the attack. Distention of the Abdomen and occasionally Tympanitis were met with, but it was only in very exceptional cases that any well-marked or important Lesion of the Abdominal Viscera occurred.

We have treated these several points only in a passing manner, and chiefly with the view of presenting such of the characters of this Fever as will allow of its recognition, and of a ready comparison with those elsewhere presented.

With regard to the severity of the type of this disease, though decidedly low in our experience of it, it has not been of that very formidable and fatal nature which we have been familiar with under other circumstances. Its clinical characters, and especially those deduced from a study of the cardiac phenomena, gave unquestionable indications of the necessity for the free exhibition of stimulants. No point in the pathological characters of the disease was more fully appreciated, or more successfully acted upon by the medical officers of Her Majesty's Forces than this. That their views on this subject were in accordance with the clearest dictates of Pathology and the best results of experience, we have already given it as our opinion; while we have not hesitated to express our conviction of the incorrectness of other views, urgently insisted on, and the acceptance of which would have required an opposite, and in our minds, to say the least of it, a highly dangerous system of treatment.

Typhoid Fever.

Of the Fevers prevalent in the Army of the East during the period of our investigations, the Typhoid was undoubtedly the most important, and the most fatal.

Not only has this form of Fever been immediately and directly fatal in several cases, but even after an apparent convalescence, formidable Secondary Lesions were very frequently developed as a consequence of it. After a more or less protracted course, and often with great suffering to the patient, these Lesions not infrequently brought about a fatal issue.

It was from this tendency to the development of Secondary Lesions, and also from their very frequently latent character, that this variety of Fever derived its chief importance. It was not uncommon for the febrile symptoms entirely to disappear, a certain amount of convalescence to take place, and the patient in many instances to return to duty, while, as the issue showed, a diseased action was slowly but steadily progressing in his system; the course of such secondary disease being, perhaps, not uninfluenced by the exposures and irregularities of the soldier's life. At a period more or less remote from the primary attack, a fresh invasion of symptoms took place, liable to be mistaken for a new attack of disease, when due attention was not paid to the previous history of the case. In many instances, however, no such period of intermission was observable, and the patient, with imperfect attempts at convalescence, followed by almost immediate relapse, passed from the primary to the secondary or tertiary stages of the disease. Such attacks we have known to be extended in some instances even over a period of some three or four months, before a fatal issue took place.

It is obvious that when such a form of disease is ascertained to prevail, the utmost precautions are necessary, not only during the primary attacks, but also during periods of apparent convalescence. Whether or not medical or other means are capable of much influencing the course and issue of these cases, we are not quite prepared to say, but there

can be little doubt that exposure, irregularities of diet, and excess in the use of intoxicating drink, during such fallacious periods of convalescence, when they occurred, largely deprived the patient of his best chances of a permanent restoration to health.

It cannot be said that the Typhoid Fever was at any time absent from the Camp. The general tendency of all serious febrile states was decidedly more to the assumption of the Typhoid type than to that of the Typhous proper. Thus we have known very fatal forms of the Typhoid disease with profound Intestinal Lesion to occur as the second attack in the group of so-called Relapsing Fevers, already noticed. In other instances, the Typhoid has been the third, and even the fourth in the group of febrile attacks. On no occasion, however, within our experience, has there been any extensive or epidemic invasion of the disease. At one or two periods (end of October and commencement of November), we have known it to present itself in a very severe and rapidly fatal form, but happily it ceased to spread before it had engaged any large numbers of men.

Cases of this disease, such as we have seen them, admit of division into two broad and practically useful classes; namely, *first:*—those which were immediately fatal, and *second:*—those in which longer or shorter periods elapsed between the first attack and the final issue.

Of the first class of cases, we have met some well-marked examples, presenting the most full development of the characteristic Abdominal Lesion. These cases on admission presented the usual characters of the pyrexial state. The face was flushed, the skin hot, and the pulse frequent. The complete "Typhous" aspect was soon assumed; sordes formed on the lips and teeth; the skin presented a general dusky aspect, with indistinct mottling of the surface. It was also, as in other cases, often closely covered with minute hæmorrhagic and often Scorbutic spots, which appearances doubtless served much to mask any characteristic eruption. Be it from this, or whatever other cause, we have but very rarely been able to determine the presence of a well-marked or characteristic eruption in cases subsequently fatal by the Abdominal Lesion. We cannot state that any such eruption was positively absent; but, when present, it was obscure, very difficult of recognition, and frequently, in consequence, overlooked. On the whole, we think we are warranted in saying that the Typhoid eruption was much less marked and much less characteristic in the disease as presented in the Crimea, than we have been accustomed to find it under other circumstances; and we think it is not impossible that this may have been to some extent a differential character of the form of the disease which prevailed in the Army of the East.

Much variety was observable in the other clinical characters of the disease. With regard to those referable to the Abdominal Organs, very opposite conditions seem to have been presented. Thus, in a case, fatal within from ten to twelve days, with a most profound Lesion in the Small Intestine, proceeding in some points to actual perforation, complete sphacelus of several of the Patches of Peyer, and extensive general peritonitis, it is stated in the clinical history furnished to us that during the greater part of the patient's illness, the bowels were regular, and he complained of no pain the abdomen till a short time before death. Such a case, however, is decidedly to be regarded as exceptional; but it well exemplifies the necessity for the utmost care in diagnosis, and the most scrupulous precautions in treatment; where such a type of disease is suspected to prevail, it is needless to observe that drastic purgatives are wholly inadmissible. Gastric symptoms were not uncommon in this Fever. In some cases irritability of the stomach, with frequent vomiting, was an obstinate and troublesome symptom. Diarrhœa, more or less abdominal tension and pain, have been very commonly present. Evacuations of blood per anum have also occurred in the early stage in some cases; in the later stages of the chronic forms of the disease, tarry evacuations have occasionally been present, but these have been by no means constant or even general characters. When perforation occurred, a new set of symptoms was of course developed, of a character which could seldom be mistaken; and they usually preceded the fatal issue by only a short period.

Thoracic complications occurred pretty often, more especially in the chronic forms of this Fever, but during the primary Fever we have not observed Pulmonic lesion so commonly or to so important an extent, as when it occurred in connexion with the Typhus Proper; in the Typhoid, in its early stage, we have not known more than two or three cases which proved fatal directly by the Thoracic complications.

Symptoms referable to the Nervous system have presented themselves in the Typhoid to a less extent than in cases of Typhus proper. In very low forms of the disease, while in its acute stage, we have known bed sores to be formed; these affections were more common, however, during the secondary periods; considerable, and even sometimes excessive, emaciation was likewise often presented in these latter cases.

The general character of this disease, with the early prostration of the patient's strength and his long continuance in a low state, bring it clearly under the great Typhous type, the chief features of which we have already delineated; and the general observations we before made, as to the Therapeutic indications furnished by a consideration of its Pathology, apply here again.

The following Table exhibits the chief Pathological characters of some of the most marked forms of Typhoid Fever which have come under observation. The cases are selected from a much larger body of examples with a view to illustrate the several conditions of the Enteric Lesions, and also the various morbid processes associated with this Fever in its advanced stages.

TABLE IV.—TYPHOID FEVER, 1 AND 2, WITH FOLLICULAR INTUMESCENCE AND ENTERIC ULCERS.

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private John Stockton -	20th	- -	This patient presented Diarrhœa at the commencement and throughout the course of his illness. There was also some gastric irritation, and vomiting occurred from time to time. Pain on pressure and gurgling were observable in the ileo-cœcal region. There was much nervous irritability, attended, towards the close of the case, with violent and almost constant subsultus tendinum. Bed sores became established, and death took place on the fourteenth day after admission. This case was reported as "Crimean" Fever. The chief morbid appearances were confined to the Small Intestine. *Ileum.*—Enlargement and prominence of the Solitary Follicles existed at the upper part; in the lower, the glands were ulcerated. Very extensive ulceration of Peyer's Patches existed throughout. *Mesenteric Glands.*—These glands were much enlarged and greatly congested. *Kidneys.*—The glands were enlarged by about one volume. No other morbid appearances were found.
Private James Jones, aged 20	28th	4,258	This patient, aged twenty, was an English labourer of unhealthy aspect. On admission the symptoms were pains in the limbs, flushed face, and hot skin. The tongue is, however, stated to have been clean, and the bowels regular. Much thirst was complained of. The pulse gradually became more rapid and feeble; there was great restlessness and delirium, especially at night. The bowels continued regular, and it is said that no pain in the abdomen was complained of. Three days before his death slight mucous diarrhœa supervened. The weakness increased till the tenth day after admission, when vomiting set in, and death supervened. The disease was returned as Common Continued Fever. The morbid appearances were chiefly confined to the Abdominal Cavity. *Abdomen.*—Extensive Peritonitis, with effusion of recent lymph and serum, and a general agglutination of all the viscera was found on opening the cavity. *Ileum.*—The whole of this Intestine was most intensely congested, and of a deep bluish black colour. On opening it, similar appearances presented themselves. The whole of the minute Glandular Apparatus was in a state of extreme and extensive ulceration. Several of the Patches of Peyer were in the last stage of sphacelus, destruction of the intestinal tissues down to and inclusive of the Peritoneum having taken place; in some parts the sloughs dropped out, leaving large oval holes, on an attempt being made to hold up the Intestine. Perforation had occurred at several points.
,, ,,	14th	- -	This patient had had Short Fever, from which he convalesced imperfectly. A second attack supervened within a short period, and was attended by a fatal issue on the eighth or ninth day. The chief morbid appearances were confined to the Small Intestines, which were deeply congested, and together with the Mesentery presented a bluish red tint. *Ileum.*—This portion of the Intestine was most engaged, and chiefly in its lower half. Some of the upper Patches of Peyer were a little prominent, red, and swollen; these characters became gradually developed towards the termination of the Ileum. In the lower third the Solitary Follicles were immensely enlarged;

			they were conical, greatly elevated above the surface, and some of them as large as the biggest peas. They were of a mixed reddish and yellowish colour, and presented the same appearance on section. They were of considerable consistence, and presented no evidence of any tendency to softening. The lower sets of Peyer's Patches were from one-eighth to one-quarter inch prominent, of a deep brownish red colour, and their individual glandulæ were much swollen. *Colon.*—Some of the Follicles of the large Intestine were similarly filled with deposit, but in no instance were they ulcerated. *The Mesenteric Glands* were universally enlarged, some to the size of large kidney beans, and deeply congested within.
Private Cusack, aged 19 -	49th	- -	This patient, aged about nineteen, arrived in the Crimea only a couple of months previous to the illness which proved fatal to him. He was of a strumous aspect, with sandy hair. He got a short Fever, which lasted about seven days, when he convalesced sufficiently to be able to leave hospital. He was obliged to seek admission again in two or three days, when a continued Fever of low adynamic type developed itself. No maculæ were observable. It was stated that he had bloody stools on admission: he had diarrhœa for a couple of days in the mid period of the disease, but this symptom was not constant or troublesome afterwards. On the thirteenth day of his second illness he was very low, with sordes on the teeth; the pulse was 140, large, but very soft and compressible. The face was highly congested, and much Bronchitis was found over both lungs posteriorly. Bed sores formed soon after, but death did not take place till the twenty-fourth day of the disease. Sectio Cadaveris was made five hours post mortem. Thermometer about 80°. *Abdomen.*—Considerable congestion of the Abdominal Viscera was found. The Small Intestines were contracted, at numerous points, to one fourth of their normal calibre; in parts they assumed the cubical or quadrilateral form. *Ileum.*—This Intestine was deeply congested on its mucous surface, and presented numerous deeply eroded ulcerations, chiefly corresponding to Peyer's Patches, which were completely eaten away down to the muscular coat. This state of erosion was most extreme in the last three or four Patches near the ileo-colic valve; the muscular coat lay bare, red, and dry at the base of these ulcers. The borders were thick and elevated, but exceedingly irregular and angular. There were several minor erosions, corresponding to the site of the Solitary Follicles. The intervening mucous membrane was thick, and of a dark bluish red. *Colon.*—More regular oval-shaped ulcers existed in this Intestine, the mucous surface running level to the edge of the ulcer. The lower parts of this gut showed some Dysenteric change. *Lungs.*—Extensive bronchitic congestion existed; the terminal tubes were filled with a viscid glary fluid.
Private Josh. Wilton - -	82nd	3,438	Arrived at Scutari from Cephalonia with a draft of troops on the 30th of August, in a low, prostrate, and nearly comatose condition. The pulse was rapid and feeble. There was no eruption of any kind visible. He remained in this low typhoid state throughout, and gradually sunk, without any well-marked local complication other than oppression of the Thoracic Viscera and the vital functions generally. This case was returned as Common Continued Fever. Examination was made on 7th September. Thermometer, 79°. The body was soft and flabby, the flesh dry and of a dark red colour.

TABLE IV.—TYPHOID FEVER, 1 and 2, with Follicular Intumescence and Enteric Ulcers—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private Josh. Wilton—*cont.*	82nd	3,438	*Cranium.*—The cortical portion of the brain appeared somewhat softened, and the pia mater was in a highly congested state. *Thorax.*—The lungs were engorged throughout, and more especially in the posterior and lateral parts; their substance generally was soft and friable; there was no definite condensation; the friable condition was more remarkable in some places than in others. *Abdomen.*—The mucous membrane of the Small Intestines in the upper part generally appeared in a healthy condition, but towards the lower part of the Ileum it was remarkably thin and wasted. Throughout the lower portion of this Intestine the Patches of Peyer were in a state of active turgescence, partly from exudation into the gland Follicles, and partly from greatly increased vascularity in and around the individual Patches. The exudation, though soft, had not commenced to break up or to ulcerate. *Colon.*—The mucous surface of this Intestine was dotted over in a very marked manner, with the dark minute orifices leading to the Solitary vesicular Glands. For the most part, these glands were in a state of intumescence, and felt hard under the finger. They were filled with an exudation consisting chiefly of very fine minute cells and granular matter. *The Spleen* was much enlarged, softened, and friable, exhibiting on section a pulpy consistence, and a deep mulberry hue. *The Kidneys* were highly congested and swollen; this state was especially remarkable in the comparative increase of the cortical substance and its coarse fibrous appearance. Mesenteric glands greatly enlarged throughout.
Col.-Serg. Joseph McGill, aged 32	33rd	2,263	No history accompanied this case, it was returned as Febris C. C. Examination on July 12th. Thermometer, 80°. Petechial spots were visible (post mortem) over the iliac regions, the feet, the legs, and the arms; no papular eruption existed; the superficial veins appeared to contain decomposing blood. *Thorax.*—The Heart was flabby and soft, with fluid blood in its cavities and in the large vessels. In the *Lungs* hypostatic congestion existed in the lower lobes. The pulmonary substance was softened and friable throughout; an exudation of a dirty—half gelatinous, half grumous—material, was confined to lobar masses. The Bronchial glands were enlarged, particularly those at the roots of the lungs. *Abdomen.*—The Intestines throughout were distended with fœtid gas, developed more especially in the Colon. The mucous membrane of the Small Intestine was livid, intensely congested and coated with mucus. Peyer's Patches were extensively infiltrated with a dirty white exudation, and were surrounded with zones of excessively congested blood-vessels. This condition of the glands extended throughout the lower third of the Ileum; and in the Colon, the solitary glands appeared to be in a similar state of intumescence. The Mesenteric Glands were enlarged throughout, and some of them were commencing to soften in the centre.

			On *Microscopic* examination, the deposit presented the usual appearances of the imperfectly developed exudation in the Typhoid condition, large clear irregular cells, with a greater preponderance of granular and molecular débris.
Private Jas. Vahez, aged 27 -	88th Gren. Com.	- -	This case was returned as Febris C. C. Inspection was made on July 8th. Thermometer, 78°. *Thorax.*—The lungs on both sides were much enlarged; the amount of blood contained in them was excessive. Posteriorly they were softened, and much engorged with a bloody serum, and their texture throughout was very friable, with entire absence of air in the posterior parts. The Heart was flabby, and the blood dark and fluid in its cavities and in the large vessels. *Abdomen; Intestines.*—Congestion of a dark livid character existed throughout the mucous membrane of the Ileum. Peyer's Patches and the solitary glands were filled with a whitish tawny exudation, which raised the Patches considerably above the mucous surface. Neither softening nor ulceration had commenced, but circles of intense vascularity surrounded both the Patches and the solitary glands. *Kidneys.*—Both of these organs had a tumid appearance; their tunics separated with ease, exposing a granular and highly congested surface. On section, the cortical substance was comparatively increased in bulk, its appearance coarse, fibrous, and granular. *Spleen* large, with deposits visible over its surface, of a dark purple colour. On section, its substance appeared granular but firm, and of a dark mulberry hue. The Mesenteric Glands were enlarged, with surrounding vascularity, and in some places were commencing to soften.
Private Geo. Symes - -	19th	3,420	In this case the only account to be obtained showed the chief characteristic features of the Typhous state; but the patient had been only four days at Scutari from the Crimea before his death. This case was returned as Febris C. C. Post-mortem examination on July 9th. Thermometer, 76°. *Thorax.*—The pleural cavity on the left side of the chest was filled with purulent effusion, so as to compress the lung to about two-thirds of its bulk. Both lungs were gorged posteriorly with dark-coloured blood, and the pulmonary texture throughout was in a softened and friable condition. On the anterior aspect of both lungs, on section, there were deposits of exudation marked on the surface of the pleuræ by considerable opacity of that membrane. Small pus-like exudations were here and there diffused throughout its substance. *Abdomen.*—The mucous surface throughout the Small Intestine was in a highly congested state, and the Patches of Peyer were intumescent from exudation, but not ulcerated.
Sergeant-Major Thos. Madden, aged 28.	L. T. C.	990	This patient arrived from the Crimea on the 28th October, with Fever of two months' date; no farther account being obtainable of his condition. Examined the day after his arrival; his pulse was small, weak, and wavering; well expressed maculæ were observable over the chest, back, and arms. The tongue was dry, leathery, brown, and excessively furred. Three days after admission his condition seemed to improve, his tongue and mouth becoming naturally moist, and some sleep was obtained. On the following day, however, sudden and violent purging commenced, with rice-water evacuations, but no cramps, coldness, nor sinking, and urine was passed in small quantity. The purging continued more or less during the two following nights and days, and he died on the 4th November, having been seven days in Hospital at Scutari. This case was returned as Common Continued Fever.

TABLE IV.—TYPHOID FEVER, 1 and 2, with Follicular Intumescence and Enteric Ulcers—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Sergeant-Major Thos. Madden, aged 28—*cont.*	L. T. C.	990	The body was much emaciated; the muscles were of a dark red. *Thorax.*—The lungs were bloodless generally, although congested behind. Fluid and dark blood was found in the heart and great vessels. *Abdomen; Intestines.*—There was excessive congestion throughout the mucous membrane of the Ileum. Peyer's Patches were highly congested and turgid with exudation, so also were the solitary glands; but neither ulceration nor softening was yet established. The specific gravity of one of Peyer's Patches was ascertained to be 1·035. The contents of this part of the Intestine were of a dark tar-like aspect. The Colon contained evidence of old ulceration from the Dysenteric process, its substance towards the lower part and in the rectum being greatly thickened and condensed. Small punched-out Ulcers remained with sharp edges and pale base, irregularly disposed on the mucous surface near the Sigmoid flexure. Vascular patches existed here and there throughout the rest of the mucous membrane, more especially expressed at the caput cœcum, where numerous solitary glands were found filled with exudation. The specific gravity of the mucous membrane of the Rectum was 1·044. Spleen weighed $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; its specific gravity was 1·058; three masses of condensed dark-coloured exudation existed along the anterior border of this viscus, the exudation consisting of granular matter and changed blood. The Kidneys were large, tumid, and friable, with comparative increase of the cortical substance. Weight, respectively, right $5\frac{3}{4}$, and left $5\frac{1}{2}$.
Private Hugh Love, aged 25 -	L. T. C.	1,301	This patient arrived on the 28th October from the Crimea; it was ascertained that he had been in hospital since the 4th of June. The febrile condition, with considerable thoracic oppression, was well marked on his arrival at Scutari. He died three days subsequently. The case was returned as Febris C. C. There was considerable emaciation of the body. *Thorax.*—The left Lung was condensed throughout, and was of a bright red colour on section, and non-crepitant, except a small portion of the apex. The lower and posterior parts of the inferior lobe were in a similar condition, and the texture of both was friable. The Bronchial mucous membrane was highly vascular; its secretion tenacious, and in some parts purulent. The pulmonary artery contained a coagulum ramifying to its third and fourth divisions through both Lungs. The Bronchial Glands were much enlarged. *Abdomen.*—The mucous membrane of the Small Intestine was of a moist, velvety, not unhealthy appearance, but with considerable congestion here and there round Peyer's Patches. These were firm and prominent, but not unnaturally loaded. The specific gravity of a full firm Patch was ascertained to be 1·040. That of the mucous membrane of the Ileum, 1·036. The Jejunum was pale and bloodless; its specific gravity was 1·030. The mucous membrane

			of the Colon and Rectum was universally red, but there was no ulceration, except in the Rectum near the anus, where there were remains of a Dysentric process of old standing. The ulcers appeared to be in a contracting healing state. The mucous membrane of the Colon had a specific gravity of 1·037, that of the Rectum 1·038. The Mesentric glands were highly vascular. Their specific gravity was 1·037; that of a pale bloodless one, 1·033. The Parotid gland was in a state of suppuration, with excessive congestion amongst the interstitial tissue of the lobules; its specific gravity was 1·040. The Spleen was of very large dimensions, weighing 20 ounces. On section a softened exudation enclosed in a cavity with condensed walls was shown, extending over about two inches of surface. This exudation was of a yellow colour, and consisted of small cells and granular elements, chiefly of broken down exudative material. The rest of the substance of this viscus was firm in consistence, and of a mulberry aspect, with here and there little deposits of exudation in the crude state, similar to more crude portions of the large yellow softened mass. The capsule was smooth, opaque, and firm. The specific gravity of the organ was 1·046. *The Liver* was of a large size; weight, 96 ounces, of flabby œdematous fatty consistence, with congestion of the hepatic veins, which gave it a mottled appearance: its specific gravity was 1·043. *Kidneys.*— The left weighed 9½ ounces, the right 7 ounces; their tunics peeled off readily, leaving a mottled surface beneath from the stellate patches of venous congestion irregularly distributed over it, the intervals being extremely pale. Sections showed white fat-like deposition here and there in the cortical substance, which was greatly tumified. A piece much infiltrated with exudation had a specific gravity of 1·034; a piece less so was 1·036. Microscopically, this exudation was made up of epithelial cells, and of a large quantity of dark granular matter, with crystals of phosphates. The cells appeared to be the proper secreting cells of the gland altered by condensation and granular degeneration.
Private John Gregory, aged 20	6th Dragoons	- -	This case was admitted on the 6th, and died on the 28th of December. It was returned as Febris C. C. Examination on the day of death. Thermometer, 58°. *Cranium.*—The Arachnoid was opaque, with effusion underneath; the lateral ventricles were filled with serum, and the choroid plexuses much congested. *Thorax.*—Crude tubercle was deposited in both lungs to a limited extent. There was besides much congestion of the pulmonary tissues. *Abdomen.—Intestines:*—Irregular congestion of the mucous membrane existed. Peyer's glands were congested and intumescent, but there were no ulcerations. The entire mucous surface was speckled over with small spots of a vivid scarlet colour; some of the aggregate patches exhibited similar spots. The Sigmoid flexure of the Colon was much congested; there were no ulcerations, but in the upper part of the Rectum there was a called large isolated patch of lymphy exudation. This case was one in which, probably, the Scorbutic and Tubercular Dyscrases co-existed, the latter, probably, into operation by the influence of the Fever.
Private George Nicholas, aged 21	7th	3,735	Admitted on the 8th of July from the Crimea, and died on the 12th August, having been 34 days in hospital. This case was returned under the head of "Diarrhœa." The examination was made on the 12th August, the Thermometer being 70°.

TABLE IV.—TYPHOID FEVER, 1 and 2, with Follicular Intumescence and Enteric Ulcers—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private George Nicholas, aged 21 —*cont.*	7th	3,735	*Cranium.*—There was slight congestion of the membranes of the Brain. *Thorax.*—Th eungs were healthy, but their pleuræ exhibited old adhesions. *Abdomen.*—The Intestinal mucous surface generally was congested, and of a dark red colour. Peyer's Patches were deeply ulcerated, especially in the lower part of Ileum. These ulcers had greatly thickened edges with sloughy centres. The Spleen was greatly enlarged, hard, but easily broken up. Mesenteric glands were enormously enlarged.
Geo. Gray, aged 20 - -	2nd Bat. R.B.	4,457	Admitted to Hospital on 23d July, and died three days afterwards. This case was reported as one of "Common Continued Fever." Post-mortem examination, July 24th. Thermometer, 83° in dead house. *Cranium.*—Great congestion of the Pia Mater existed. *Thorax.*—Old adhesions of the pleuræ on the right side were found, with emphysema of the left lung. *Abdomen.*—Peyer's Patches throughout Jejunum and Ileum were in a state of softening and ulceration. In the Ileum, the softening and ulcerations were most extensive; in many of the ulcers, a brown slough in the centre, and well-marked raised edges were observed. The Mesenteric glands were much enlarged.
Driver James Corry, aged 21 -	R. H. A. C. Troop.	- -	Admitted to the Hospital on the 7th, and died on the 11th December. This case was returned as "Diarrhœa." Examination on day of death. Thermometer, 56°. *Thorax.*—Hypostatic congestion of both lungs. *Abdomen.*—The Small Intestines were most prominently the seat of disease. At the lower end of the Jejunum Peyer's Patches were very prominent, and surrounded with a well-marked ring of congested vessels. Throughout the Ileum the Patches of Peyer were largely ulcerated; these ulcers, in the majority of cases, being nearly an inch in diameter, with raised edges and brown central sloughs, and close to the cœcum the ulcerative action had laid bare the Peritoneum. The Solitary glands were prominent throughout the great Intestine, with some circular ulcers near the Cœcum. The Mesenteric glands were much enlarged.
Farrier John Eaton, aged 32 -	1st Dragoons	1,136	This patient was admitted to Hospital on 1st December, and died on 3d January 1856. The case was reported as one of Common Continued Fever. *Thorax.*—On Sectio Cadaveris there was found hepatization of the upper and posterior part of the right lung, the texture of which was generally congested and friable. The Bronchial tubes were filled with bloody frothy mucus. *Abdomen.*—Prominence and congestion of the Aggregate and Solitary glands were observable throughout the Small Intestine, and at lower portions of gut half the glands were ulcerated.

			The Colon and Rectum contained ulcers, and other remains of an old Dysenteric process. The Spleen was large and soft, and of a dark red colour, and its substance pulpy. Weight, 7½ oz. The Kidneys were of a dark red colour, with great congestion of their substance generally, and of the membranes of the calyces, pelvis and ureter especially. Weight, right, 5½ oz.; left, 6 oz.
Private William Foot, aged 28	13th L. Dgs.	133	Death and examination on 7th December. Thermometer, 56°. This case was returned as "Dysenteria Chronica." *Cranium.*—Nothing of note. *Thorax.*—Extensive vesicular Bronchitis pervaded both lungs, with scattered spots of lobular Pneumonia principally situated at the base of the left. *Abdomen.*—The Mucous Membrane throughout the upper portion of the Small Intestine was generally pale, with a few isolated patches of bright red congestion. In the lower portion prominent ulcers prevailed in the site of Peyer's Patches, covered with a tawny slough. Towards the Cœcum they increased both in number and size, varying from 1 inch to 1½ inches in diameter. No ulceration was found in the Large Intestine; its mucous surface was pale. Spleen, soft and dark-coloured, with friable tissue. Mesenteric glands enlarged.
Private David Prior, aged 20 -	17th Lancers	1,205	Admitted to Hospital on 21st July, and died three days subsequently. Reported as a case of "Common Continued Fever." *Cranium.*—Nothing of note; parts comparatively healthy. *Thorax.*—There was considerable Lobular Pneumonia of the right lung, and also some old pleural adhesions on the left side. *Abdomen.*—Peyer's Patches in some parts of the Jejunum, and throughout the whole of the Ileum exhibited various stages of softening and ulceration. The Mesenteric glands were much enlarged.
Private James Lindsay, aged 19	93rd	3,583	Contracted Fever in the Crimea about the latter end of August; he was admitted to Hospital at Scutari on 7th October, and died five days after; Thoracic oppression being the most urgent feature of the case. The disease was returned as "Pneumonia." The body was considerably emaciated. The mucous membrane of the lips presented a livid aspect. Within the mouth it was soft and turgid, the submucous glands being obscure, of soft consistence, and cellular in contents. *Thorax.*—The Lungs were adherent at both sides, collapsed unequally and insufficiently, the right remaining about double the volume of the left. Towards the lower part of the left lung the texture was œdematous, with excessive congestion of the Bronchial membrane, and frothy mucus filling the tubes. The right lung was consolidated throughout, and friable. The exudation appeared on section to be very uniformly infiltrated throughout its substance, consisting, microscopically, of granular and fibrinous elements, with abundance of exudative corpuscles, breaking up into molecular matter. A thin layer of yellow lymph covered the serous surfaces, and glued the lobes together. The specific gravity of the condensed and friable lung was 1·042.

TABLE IV.—TYPHOID FEVER, 1 and 2, with Follicular Intumescence and Enteric Ulcers—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private James Lindsay, aged 19 —*cont.*	93rd	3,583	The Heart appeared normal; its specific gravity was 1·042. *Abdomen.*—The Mesenteric glands were enlarged, but not softened, except those connected with the Rectum. Their specific gravity was 1·040. *Small Intestines.*—In this part of the gut there were several ecchymosed spots and masses of gelatinous-like exudation, in patches scattered here and there over the mucous surface. Peyer's Patches were more or less loaded with exudation, the two lowermost being extensively ulcerated. The Solitary glands of the Ileum, also those in the vicinity of the Ileo-colic valves, were the seat of exudation, and some of them were in a state of slough, the mucous membrane throughout being generally thin and wasted. *The Colon* was the seat of numerous small ulcers arranged in regular lines throughout the sacculi of the gut. An extensive deposition of black matter existed throughout the mucous membrane, and was especially remarkable round the Solitary glands. The ulcers appeared in a healing state, the mucous membrane around them being soft and free from vascularity. No Dysenteric exudation existed. Towards the Rectum there was much thickening of texture with some exudation and ulceration, the result of a Dysenteric process. On Microscopic examination, the gelatinous exudation was found to be composed of hyaloid elements, enclosing numerous blood discs, while the exudation in the glands was, for the most part, made up of granular amorphous matter, no cellular elements being visible. The specific gravity of the mucous membrane not affected with exudation, both in the Colon and in the Small Intestine, was 1·038. *Kidneys.*—They were large, turgid, and soft, the cortical portion comparatively enlarged, and of a coarse granular appearance. Weight respectively, right, 6 oz.; left, 5½. Specific gravity, 1·040. *Spleen,* weigt, 5 oz., condensed with irregular masses of exudation, of a bloody appearance. Specific gravity, 1·052 to 1·059.
Private Robert Irvine, aged 19	93rd	3,560	Admitted under the head of Febris C. C. Death and examination on the 9th December 1855. Thermometer, 56°. *Cranium.*—Much congestion of the Cranial Sinuses was found to exist. *Thorax.*— Extensive vesicular Bronchitis of both Lungs throughout. *Abdomen.*—The mucous surface of the Small Intestine was covered with patches of bright red congestion; Peyer's Patches were prominent in the upper portion of the gut, and extensively ulcerated towards the Cœcum. These ulcers were large, with dark edges, and many of them covered in the centre with a tawny slough. A few small ulcers existed in the Rectum.
Corporal Fred. Sargent, aged 25	13th	1,746	Admitted on the 1st December, and died on the 10th of same month, having been nine days in hospital. Reported under the head of Common Continued Fever. Examination on day of death. Thermometer, 56°. *Cranium.*—Nothing of note; Brain and membranes healthy.

			Thorax.—Scattered spots of lobular Pneumonia existed in both Lungs. The Pulmonary tissue generally was affected with vesicular Bronchitis. *Abdomen.*—The mucous membrane of the Intestines, from the lower third of the Jejunum down, was highly congested, with marked prominence of Peyer's Patches. Throughout the lower third of the Ileum these Patches were all ulcerated, with great congestion of the mucous membrane surrounding them. The Mesenteric glands were much enlarged. Spleen much enlarged, soft, and easily broken down.
Trumpet-Major Thos. Johnston, aged 34.	12th Lancers	1,458	Was admitted to Hospital on the 30th November 1855, and died on the 22d of December. The case was reported as Common Continued Fever. The body was examined on the day of death, the Thermometer being 52°. *Cranium.*—There was much congestion of all the Sinuses of the Cranium, opacity and thickening of the Arachnoid, with considerable effusion of serum underneath it; congestion of the vessels of the pia mater, and some fluid in the lateral ventricles. *Thorax.*—A few old adhesions existed in the pleuræ of the left side. The mucous membrane of the Bronchial tubes was greatly congested. *Abdomen.*—General livid congestion of the Intestinal mucous membrane generally. Peyer's glands were prominent, but no ulceration was found. The Mesenteric glands were enlarged.
Private Luigi Calaptesta, aged 25.	L. T. C.	- -	Admitted on the 12th, and died on the 27th of December. Examination of the body on the same day. Thermometer, 58° in shade. *Cranium.*—A cyst like cavity existed in the anterior lobe of right cerebral hemisphere, about an inch cube, and filled with a yellow gelatinous fluid, some dense ligamentous bands running across it. The surrounding cerebral structure was healthy, and there was no affection of the contiguous bone. The Arachnoid was opaque, with effusion underneath. Pia mater congested; excess of serum in the ventricles, and congestion of the choroid plexuses. *Thorax: Lungs.*—Extensive sero-purulent effusion into the cavity of the left pleura; left lung bound down by partially organized lymph. Patches of lobular pneumonia throughout right lung. *Abdomen.*—General congestion of the Intestinal Mucous Membrane existed. Peyer's Patches were extremely ulcerated, the ulcers being large and circular, with dark coloured bases and raised edges.
Private Nicholas Flint, aged 28	13th Lt. Dgs.	1,758	This case arrived at Scutari from the Crimea on 16th September. On admission Diarrhœa was the most urgent symptom, combined with great Thoracic oppression. The marked features of Typhous Fever, with a papular eruption over the abdomen, chest, and thighs, rapidly expressed themselves; and delirium, with extreme prostration, preceded death, which took place suddenly five days after admission. The case was returned as "Catarrh." Examination on 21st September. Thermometer, 63°. The body was not much emaciated; but the sub-cutaneous veins were very marked throughout their course, from the changed and decomposing blood which they contained. *Cranium.*—The Brain and its membranes were highly vascular. Weight of Brain, 51 ounces. The specific gravity of the cerebellum and pons Varolii was 1·040, of central ganglia 1·035.

TABLE IV.—TYPHOID FEVER, 1 and 2, with Follicular Intumescence and Enteric Ulcers—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private Nicholas Flint, aged 28 —*cont.*	13th Lt. Dgs.	1,758	*Thorax.*—The lungs were œdematous, and did not collapse to the usual extent; they were crepitant throughout, but irregularly congested through their substance; in some places the congestion amounted to actual engorgement, accompanied with softening and great friability of the tissues. The Bronchial membrane, through its whole course, was red and moist from the larynx to the ultimate ramifications, and the mucous glands of the larynx and trachea were loaded with exudation. The Tonsils were greatly enlarged, their follicles being distended with an exudation in all respects similar, in general and microscopic appearance, to that in the glands of Peyer, consisting of granular and cellular elements of very irregular forms and variable size. Their specific gravity was 1·047. *Abdomen.*—The mucous membrane of the Small Intestine exhibited a highly livid congestion throughout. *Peyer's Patches* were the seat of the most extensive morbid processes. They were loaded and even distended with exudation, throughout their whole extent. Their follicles were prominent with soft exudation, and loaded blood-vessels were seen ramifying through the substance of the Patches. The exudation consisted of very fine granular matter, with coarse cells of irregular shape and size. *The Spleen* appeared of the usual volume. but was soft; its section showed the parenchyma of a pulpy consistence and dark mulberry hue. *The Kidneys* were enlarged, and weighed respectively, the right 4¾, the left 5 ounces. Their surfaces were congested, and the cortical part appeared tumid and coarse. The pyramids were compressed, and had a bloodless whitish appearance towards the calyces, while the mutual margin of the tubular and cortical portions was highly congested. A granular fatty exudation was seen, on microscopic examination, to fill the tubes, which were irregularly varicose. The specific gravity of the cortical portion was 1·053, of the pyramidal, 1·051. The Mesenteric glands were enlarged and softened within their capsules. Their microscopic elements consisted of granules, cells, and softened molecular matter. Their specific gravity was 1·050.
Private Peter Skinner, aged 28	71st	3,375	This patient arrived with a number of invalids from the Crimea on 4th July; died on 7th. This case was returned as Febris C. C. Examination on 7th. Considerable emaciation existed, with marked change in the blood of the superficial veins. *Cranium.*—The parts were normal. *Thorax.*—The Lungs were highly congested posteriorly, and the pulmonary substance friable throughout, no limited exudation being apparent. The blood in the Heart and great vessels was fluid, and dark in colour; and the heart itself was soft and flabby. The *Bronchial glands* were enlarged, and the Bronchial mucous membrane of a red hue, and coated with viscid frothy mucus. *Abdomen.*—General enlargement of the Mesenteric glands, with livid congestion of the Mesentery and Intestines. The glands were surrounded with an increased quantity of blood-vessels tending towards them in a highly injected state.

			The Small Intestines appeared contracted, and of a dark hue. There was general vascularity over the mucous surface, and all of Peyer's Patches were in a state of intumescence with exuded material. In three of the Patches the exudation had softened, and ulceration was established. The Kidneys were congested, and the cortical substance enlarged.
Col.-Serg. Wm. Warrens, aged 31	77th	1,806	This patient had arrived some time previously from the Crimea, where he was said to have had Fever. Death took place suddenly. The case was returned as Febris C. C. Examination on June 18th. The Body was comparatively robust. The course of the superficial veins was marked on the skin by the fluid and dark-coloured blood which they contained, and which had undergone change. *Cranium.*—The Arachnoid membrane was much thickened, it was also opaque, and there was considerable increase in the subarachnoid fluid, both among the convolutions and at the anterior and posterior subarachnoid spaces. The substance of the Brain was firm and healthy. *Thorax.*—The areolar tissue throughout the mediastinal spaces, and especially that surrounding the great vessels passing to and from the heart, was infiltrated with an abundant sero-purulent exudation. *Lungs.*—The right lung was adherent to the parietes, more especially towards the apex. The pulmonic substance was in parts condensed, and in parts softened; the posterior portions were greatly congested. A section through the pulmonary substance showed granular exudation of a dull grey appearance, which in some parts seemed to be purulent. The left lung was healthy in texture, but much compressed upwards and inwards, towards the dorsal vertebræ and angles of the ribs. A cavity, circumscribed by new formations, extended across from the pericardial reflection at the root of the lung to the opposite costal wall of the left side, containing a large quantity of purulent fluid. Purulent and lymphy exudation coated the pleural surface of the lung. *Heart.*— This organ was healthy, and contained firm decolorized clots of fibrine. *Abdomen.*—In the Small Intestine remains of ulceration were visible throughout most of Peyer's Patches; a few of them were surrounded with a highly vascular ring of congested blood-vessels. Where ulceration had not destroyed the texture of the gland Patch, its surface was marked with distinct rings of black deposit, giving the appearance of a number of black dots, corresponding to the follicular apertures to the gland vesicles. A lens of low power rendered this opening visible. The mucous membrane of the gut appeared otherwise healthy. *Kidneys.*—The tunics were easily separable from the surfaces of these organs, exposing a soft, flabby, granular surface, marked with stellate congestion. The Kidneys were not increased in size, but relatively the cortical substance was much swollen, and had a coarse granular texture, with here and there a deposit of yellowish substance in the tubes.
Samuel Tannahill, aged 26 -	5th D. Gds.	1,285	This patient arrived from the Crimea in a very weak and emaciated state on the 20th of September. He continued in a low feverish condition for some time after admission, and suffered much from vomiting of an almost purely bilious fluid. For the most part he lay on his face, and appeared not to be sensible to pain on pressing any part of the abdomen. A Scorbutic-like eruption was visible on the legs. He remained much in the same state, the vomiting being the most troublesome symptom, till the 7th of October, when severe Diarrhœa set in, with aggravation of the febrile condition, and he gradually sank. Death took place on the 12th of October, twenty-two days after his arrival at Scutari. The case was returned as Febris C. C.

TABLE IV.—TYPHOID FEVER, 1 and 2, with Follicular Intumescence and Enteric Ulcers—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Sameul Tannahill, aged 26—*cont.*	5th D. Gds.	1,285	Examination on day of death. Thermometer, 63°. The body was greatly emaciated. Scorbutic marks and blood stains appeared on the skin in the course of the superficial veins. *Thorax.*—The Lungs were nearly crepitant throughout. The right was engorged posteriorly and friable. The Heart was small; the blood, fluid and dark, both in its cavity and in the great vessels. *Abdomen.*—The Mesenteric glands were enlarged throughout the whole extent of the mesentery; their specific gravity was 1·043. Intus-susceptions existed at three different places throughout the course of the Small Intestines, but no lesion of an inflammatory type was to be seen, either on the peritoneum or in the substance of the Intestine at these parts. These appearances, probably, came on at the moment of death, or immediately after it, and they have always been seen in those cases in which there has been great pain during life, and ulcerations in the bowel have been found post mortem. The Intestinal mucous membrane throughout was thin and wasted, congestion with ecchymosis being visible at different parts on its surface; its specific gravity was 1·037. The Stomach also was similarly congested, thin, and worn. *Peyer's Patches* looked as if abraded, showing ecchymosed spots on the site of the gland substance, with melanotic deposit and ulceration. The specific gravity of Peyer's Patches, when congested and turgid, was 1·044. *The Colon* throughout was studded with small ulcers, confined chiefly to solitary gland spots, while the general substance of the mucous membrane was thin and worn. No evidence of the Dysenteric process existed. The specific gravity of the mucous membrane of this Intestine was 1·039. On *Microscopical Examination,* the mucous membrane of the Small and Large Intestines was in a state of atrophy from wasting of the follicular glands, whose contents appeared granular; there was also general granular and fibroid degeneration of the mucous tissue. Kidneys, weight respectively, right $5\frac{1}{2}$ and left $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. Venous congestion on the surface. The capsule peeled off easily at some points, and there was also congestion of the general parenchyma. The cortical part was tumid, but without any definite deposit.
Private Jos. Cutts, aged 22 -	38th	3,583	This case was received into hospital at Scutari on the 26th September 1855; having been three weeks in hospital in the Crimea, where he is stated to have had diarrhœa. After admission he had occasional epistaxis, with much fever and hurried respiration. On admission increased heat was appreciable over the abdomen, with tympanitic distention. About three days after admission pneumonic symptoms were manifested, the sputa presenting the "rusty" appearance for one day. The thoracic oppression became more severe, and during four or five days before death the fæcal discharges were of a black and tar-like nature. His pulse became tremulous, rapid, and thready; the abdomen continued hot, but the patient was unconscious of pain. He replied to questions by short, abrupt answers. His countenance became pale, pinched, and anxious, and he died on the 14th October. Post-mortem examination about six hours after death. Thermometer 65°.

				There was great emaciation, with rapidly advancing decomposition of the body, the blood being greatly changed in the superficial veins; air or gas was already present in the areolar tissue. *Thorax.*—The pericardium contained an increased quantity of bloody serum. *Lungs.*—Extravasation of blood had taken place into the pulmonic tissue of the right side to a very marked degree. On the left side the lung was adherent, and the substance of both was greatly gorged, especially on the posterior aspect. They were soft and friable throughout. A dark clot of blood was found in the heart; decomposition of the blood had rapidly advanced, and the tunics of the large arteries were dyed from ts colouring matter. *Abdomen.*—The Mucous Membrane of the small Intestine was thin and wasted, the lowermost Patches of Peyer being ulcerated to a great extent, while the remainder throughout the Ileum and Jejunum were in various states of infiltration and softening, with great injection of the blood-vessels round the margins of the Patches. The specific gavity of three was taken; they were respectively 1·032, 1·036, 1·039. *The Liver* was soft, with marks of degeneration irregularly scattered over the greater lobe. The weight was 43 ounces; its specific gravity, 1·020. Spleen large; specific gravity, 1·048, with extensive subcapsular deposit, of a yellow, soft texture, and granular. The Kidneys were in the state of cortical engorgement, and weighed respectively, the left 5½ ounces, the right 5¼ ounces.
Corporal Richard Toogood, aged 28.	4th L. Drgs.	-	-	Only nine months service, sent sick from the Crimea, and admitted to hospital on 2nd Sept. 1855. The case was entered as one of "Diarrhœa." The day after his admission he voided five or six thin but fæculent stools, without blood or mucus. There was great general weakness and emaciation. By a medical board of the 16th September, he was invalided and ordered to be sent to England, but on the 21st feverish symptoms were again established with marked severity; frontal headache, delirium, and rapid pulse were the most marked features; Coma supervened, and death took place on the 24th, three days after this febrile accession. Examination was made on the 25th. Thermometer 65°. The body was greatly emaciated. *Thorax.*—Extensive pleural adhesion existed at the right side. There was much general engorgement of the pulmonary tissue, its substance being friable. The Lung was crepitant throughout, a small portion towards the apex and anterior edge alone excepted. *Heart.*—Healthy; blood fluid and dark in the heart and great vessels. *Abdomen.*—The Spleen was enlarged, soft, and of mulberry-like hue. The Kidneys were congested, and presented great relative enlargement of the cortical substance. They weighed respectively, the right 4¾, and the left 5 ounces. Excessive enlargement of the Mesentric glands, with softening in some of them, was observed. An intus-susception existed in the small gut, without any inflammatory action. The general surface of the Mucous Membrane was highly vascular. Peyer's Patches throughout were in various stages of morbid action. Towards the lower part of the Ileum more especially, ulceration had advanced in the Glands to a considerable extent, leaving in some parts a clear reticulated appearance, like what remains after the apthous sloughs of follicles have separated. Towards the upper portion of the Intestine the Patches were gorged with exudation, but had not yet commenced to break up or ulcerate.

TABLE IV.—TYPHOID FEVER, 1 and 2, with Follicular Intumescence and Enteric Ulcers—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Lance Corporal Geo. Euston, aged 26.	90th	2,587	This patient was said to have had Dysentery after Fever in the Crimea; died at Scutari, October 16th; case entered as Common Continued Fever. Examination on day of death. Thermometer, 68°. *Thorax.*—Pleural adhesions on the right side; the posterior half of this lung was consolidated, and the bronchial tubes were filled with fluid exudation. In the left lung the ultimate air-cells appeared to be distended so as to form lobular nodules, filled with exuded matter, throughout the substance of the lung tissue. The pulmonary artery contained a fibrinous coagulum, extending to the finer ramifications of the vessel. *Abdomen.*—The omentum was adherent by extensive old vascular connexions. The stomach was highly vascular on its peritoneal surface. The mesenteric glands throughout were excessively enlarged, and some of them softened: their specific gravity was 1·039 to 1·042. *Small Intestine.*— Peyer's patches were universally implicated, and had commenced to ulcerate at the lower part of the gut. The specific gravity of these patches was ascertained to be 1·038 to 1·042. Partial peritonitis had existed, corresponding to one of Peyer's patches in the Jejunum, where perforation had almost taken place. A thin and worn condition of the mucous membrane, both in the Colon and Small Intestine, was found associated with a general atrophy of the Follicular glands. The specific gravity of the thinned portion was 1·037. *Colon.*—There existed extensive ulceration, the remains of an old dysenteric process, in this intestine. Its mucous surface was sprinkled over with a considerable amount of melanotic deposit. *The Spleen* was soft and flabby, weighing 8 ounces. Its specific gravity was 1·058. *The Liver,* was of large size, was soft and flabby, and weighed 60½ ounces. Its specific gravity was 1·054. *Kidneys.*—The right weighed 5¼ ounces, the left 5½ ounces. There was a great enlargement of the cortical substance, and much congestion around the pyramids, with venous congestion on the surface, and softening and adhesion of the tunics. Their specific gravity was about 1·037.
Private Joseph Hewins, aged 30	10th Hussars	1,168	Admitted to hospital on the 2nd August, and died on the 24th of the same month. He was reported as a case of Common Continued Fever. The examination was made on the day of death. Thermometer, 81°. *Cranium.*—The brain and membranes healthy. *Thorax.*—Heart and lungs healthy. The lesions were chiefly intestinal. *Abdomen.*—The Mucous Membrane of the Small Intestines, and especially the Ileum, exhibited numerous scattered points of depressed ulceration, about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter; on the outside of these ulcers a deep ring of congestion, of a blackish red colour, was observable. Towards the Cœcum these ulcers increased in size and frequency. Posterior to the cœcum there was a large abscess filled with fœtid grumous pus, which extended from the Vermiform process (which itself adhered to the Cœcum) to the middle of the ascending Colon, being imbedded in the sub-peritoneal tissue.

Private Moses Ewens, aged 23	44th	2,929	This patient had but recently arrived from the Crimea, where he had been long sick. The case was returned as "Diarrhœa." Death and examination on September 14th. Thermometer 69°. There was general yellowness of the skin and viscera. *Thorax.*—The Pulmonary tissue was œdematous, but presented the usual collapse of the lungs on opening the cavity of the Pleuræ. There was also much congestion towards the posterior part of the lungs, which presented here and there blue livid patches over the suface of the Pleuræ. Exudation of blood has occurred here and there into the tissue, and constituted large so-called Apoplectic clots. The Heart was soft and flabby. *Abdomen.*—The peritoneal surface of the Ileum was of a dark purple colour, especially remarkable towards the Cœcum. Peyer's Patches throughout were for the most part bare and worn away. In one a small circular mark, with a smooth skin-like surface, showed the remains of a perfectly healed ulcer. Extensive congestion existed round the margins of all the Patches, and the mucous membrane generally exhibited on section a good deal of follicular wasting. Patches of ecchymoses also covered the surface of the stomach, which was thin and worn, and much contracted. The Colon was thin, its solitary follicles distended with exudation, which consisted of fine clear nucleated cellular elements, surrounded with great vascularity. *Kidneys.*—The left increased to nearly twice its volume, weight 10 ounces; the left less, but weighed $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The enlargement was considerable, but irregular in both, the cortical substance being excessively swollen, with a coarse granular appearance and great congestion of the pyramids. The Mesenteric glands throughout were enlarged.

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—TYPHOID FEVER, 3, ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER DISEASED PROCESSES.

Private Frank Osborne, aged 24	13th L. Drgs.	- -	Admitted 4th September, and died 27th of same month, having been 23 days in hospital; case reported as Common Continued Fever. The body was examined on the day of death. Thermometer, 63°. *Cranium.*—Some serum was found effused under the Arachnoid; the vessels of the pia mater were greatly congested. The Lateral and third ventricles were distended with serum. *Thorax.*—Capillary Bronchitis prevailed throughout both lungs, with spots of lobular Pneumonia, and a few miliary tubercles in the apex of the left. *Abdomen.*—Ulcerations of Peyer's glands were common throughout the gut, involving all the tissues, and extending close to the peritoneum; the ulcers increased in size and number as they approached the Cœcum. In the Large Intestine, small ulcers with dark red edges were dotted through the entire tract of the mucous membrane.
Private William Revil, aged 19	3rd Bu s	3,017	Admitted on 10th September, and died on 3rd October, having been 22 days in hospital; reported to have Common Continued Fever. Examination on the day of death. Thermometer, 62°.

TABLE IV.—TYPHOID FEVER, 3, associated with other Diseased Processes—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private William Revil, aged 19 —*cont.*	3rd Buffs	3,017	*Cranium.*—Much serum was effused under the Arachnoid; and the vessels of the pia mater greatly congested. The ventricles were also found greatly distended with serum, about 6 ounces. There was considerable congestion of the choroid plexus. *Thorax.*—The anterior and superior portions of both lungs were affected with vesicular Bronchitis, the posterior and inferior parts being in a state of hepatization, the exudation extending to the centre of either organ. *Abdomen.*—Throughout the upper half of the Small Intestine, Peyer's Patches were greatly congested, and of a dark red colour; in the lower half, these glands were converted into large ulcers, with thickened edges of a brown colour, depressed centres, and reddish sloughs at the base, the tissues being destroyed in some instances down to the peritoneum. Some old Dysenteric ulcers existed in the Colon.
Gunner James Leister, aged 22	R.A. 3rd Bat. 6th Company.	- -	Admitted to hospital December 10, and died December 29. This case was returned as "Dysenteria Chronica." Sectio Cadaveris on the day of death. *Thorax.*—The Lungs showed extensive vesicular Bronchitis, with general hypostatic congestion. *Abdomen.*—The lower fourth of the Ileum exhibited a state of very livid congestion, and close to the ileo cœcal valve there was one large patch of ulcerated glands, involving at least three inches of the gut. These ulcers had raised edges, with a brown slough in the centre, and were of an oblong shape. Throughout the Colon and Rectum the entire mucous tract was studded with numerous ulcers, laying bare in some places the peritoneum. The Mesenteric glands were much enlarged.
Driver James Cooke, aged 25 -	R. H. A. A. Troop.	- -	Admitted to hospital on July 28th, and died three days after admission. The case was reported as "Febris Remittens." The body was examined August 1st. Thermometer, 81° *Cranium.*—Parts healthy. *Thorax.*—Parts normal. *Abdomen.*—In the Small Intestines the upper portions of the Jejunum and Ileum appeared healthy, but the mucous surface of the rest of the Ileum was congested, especially in the vicinity of Peyer's Patches which were in a state of extreme ulceration, and of a dark red colour. The ulcers varied from one quarter to two-thirds of an inch in diameter, had greatly thickened edges, and in many places had destroyed the muscular coat, and on the peritoneal aspect of the gut yellow lymphy exudation was effused. *Colon.*—Ulcers, the remains of an old Dysenteric process, were visible in the lower part of this Intestine. The Mesenteric glands were considerably enlarged.
Private Edward Booley, aged 20	19th	3,303	Admitted on the 28th August, and died on the 12th September, fifteen days after admission; case reported as Common Continued Fever. The body was inspected on the day of death. Thermometer 81°. *Cranium.*—Parts healthy.

			Thorax.—At the posterior part of the upper lobe of the right lung the pulmonary tissue was extremely hepatized, numerous spots of lobular Pneumonia being also here and there scattered through the substance of the organ; much congestion, with frothy serum, pervaded the lung generally. *Abdomen.*—Throughout the Ileum there were numerous and extensive ulcerations of Peyer's glands, very various in dimensions, pale in colour, and with thickened edges. They were covered with a yellow tenacious slough. In the Colon large ulcers existed throughout its whole tract; they were of old standing, pale, and as if punched out of the mucous membrane. The Mesenteric glands were enlarged, and of a blueish red colour.
Private James Walton, aged 26	18th	3,372	Was brought to Scutari from the Crimea, a convalescent from Typhoid Fever. At that time his stools contained a great deal of blood and mucus, were frequent, copious, of a liquid nature and brown colour, "pea-soup" coloured. This condition was partially checked, but, returning with more or less violence at irregular intervals, he at last sunk, about four months after his arrival from the camp. The case was returned as Febris C. C. Sectio Cadaveris was made on the 19th July. Thermometer, 74°. The body was excessively emaciated, and large bed sores existed over both trochanters. *Cranium.*—The Brain appeared somewhat shrunken under its coverings, which were wrinkled over the convolutions, notwithstanding an extensive sub-arachnoid effusion of clear serum. The pia mater was injected to a great extent, and not easily separable from the cerebral surface. *Thorax.*—The lungs were healthy, but the heart was small and atrophic. *Abdomen.*—The Patches of Peyer throughout the Small Intestine were the chief seat of morbid action. The upper sets bare and atrophied, those in the middle part still tumid with exudation, while those lower down in the Ileum, especially towards the Colon, were in various stages of ulceration, and surrounded with rings of great vascular injection. *The Colon* throughout was very much contracted. Extensive ulceration prevailed at the lower part of the Sigmoid flexure, combined with diphtheritic exudation towards the Caput cœcum. There was also great thinness and wasting of the mucous membrane of the Large Intestine, with intumescence of the Solitary Glands, surrounded by a highly vascular circle of congested vessels. The Mesenteric glands throughout were greatly enlarged, with much congestion of those in the region of the Ileo-colic valve and head of the cœcum.
Private James Gillings, aged 24	1st Batt. R.B.	- -	Arrived from the Crimea on the 27th July; this patient died nine days after admission into hospital. This case was returned as "Diarrhœa." Examination on day of death. Thermometer, 80°. The body was much emaciated. *Thorax.*—The Blood in the heart and large vessels was fluid and dark. The heart was flabby and soft. *The Lungs* were marked throughout with much congestion, more or less hypostatic. The pulmonary substance was generally friable. Exudation of large and dense masses was scattered here and there throughout the substance of the right lung, and some of these masses were apparent on the pleural surface by a bounding line of irregular shape and livid hue, and by opacity of the pleura. Microscopically, this exudation consisted of large irregular, broken-down cells and granules, with granular epithelial-like secretion. *Abdomen.*—There was much congestion of the Omentum and Mesentery, with general enlargement of the mesenteric glands.

TABLE IV.—TYPHOID FEVER, 3, associated with other Diseased Processes—*continued.*

Name of Patient.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Summary of the History of the Cases and of their chief post-mortem Appearances.
Private James Gillings, aged 24 —*cont.*	1st Batt. R.B.	- -	The mucous membrane of the Small Intestine was highly injected, especially throughout the Ileum; Peyer's Patches were ulcerated throughout, those of the upper part of the Intestine being more in the softening than in the ulcerating stage, while in the lower part the process of ulceration was completely and extensively established. The Large Intestine also was the seat of ulceration in its whole extent, which seemed to be more or less the result of an old Dysenteric state. The Kidneys were enlarged, and highly vascular; their cortical substance was soft and swollen.
Private Fred. Pike, aged 22	L. T. C.	2,997	Admitted on the 11th December and died on the 16th, having been only five days in hospital, the most urgent symptoms being Dysenteric. Examined on day of death. Thermometer, in shade, 39°. *Cranium.*—There was much congestion of the membranes of the Brain, with effusion into the ventricles. *Abdomen.*—Peyer's Patches were prominent throughout with exudation, but ulceration was only established in those of the lower half of the Ileum. In this part all the ulcers were extensive, surrounded with greatly congested vessels. They were generally large, circular, and shallow; of a brown colour, with elevated margins. They were most numerous close to the Colon. The entire tract of the mucous membrane of the Large Intestine was covered thickly with large deeply evcavated ulcers, of a greenish black hue, and with a red centre. The mucous membrane generally appeared to peel off without any difficulty. In the Rectum extensive large black ulcers were found; but little trace of the mucous membrane was left. The Mesenteric Glands were much enlarged.
Sergeant Wm. Jeaffrey, aged 22	72nd	2,766	Admitted on the 2nd December 1855, and died on the 22nd of the same month, having been twenty days in hospital. The case was reported as Common Continued Fever. Post-mortem examination on the day of death. Thermometer 52° in shade. *Cranium.*—There was great congestion of the vessels of the Pia Mater, of the Sinuses, and of the Choroid Plexuses. The lateral ventricles were distended with serum. *Thorax.*—A few old adhesions of the pleuræ existed on the left side. The posterior part of the right lung was hepatized, and the left was affected extensively with vesicular Bronchitis, the tubes being filled with frothy serum. *The Heart* was large, pale, and flabby. *Abdomen.*—Peyer's Patches were in various states of morbid action. They were prominent above and towards the lower portion of the Ileum; they were extensively ulcerated, the ulcers being of circular form, and of a glossy red hue, with now and then an ash-coloured slough at bottom. The Colon and Rectum were the seat of numerous long fusiform dark-coloured ulcers. *Kidneys* greatly enlarged; weight of right 10½ ounces, of left 13 ounces. They were soft, mottled on the surface, of a mixed red and yellow hue, the capsule easily detached; cortical portion, coarse, granular, and enlarged; tubular part deeply congested. The spleen was large, soft, and easily broken down.

Pathological Anatomy of Typhoid Fever.

In considering the evidences which have been presented to us in regard to the Pathological Anatomy of Typhoid Fever, the following subdivisions of the subject seem proper :—

1. The Pathological Anatomy of Typhoid Fever fatal in the earlier periods.
2. The Pathological Anatomy of Typhoid Fever fatal in the more advanced periods.
3. The Pathological Anatomy of Typhoid Fever complicated with other diseased processes.

Pathological Anatomy of Typhoid Fever fatal in the early Stages.

The earliest period at which we have known characteristic changes to be presented in the Abdominal Organs was about the 8th or 9th day. One case occurred during the period at which the Relapsing Fever was prevalent. The patient had had a short Fever. This was succeeded by a second attack which terminated fatally by the 8th or 9th day. The Intestines were found deeply congested, and together with the Mesentery, presented a general blueish red colour. The Ileum was chiefly engaged, and more especially in its lower half. Some of the upper Patches of Peyer were a little prominent and swollen. These characters became gradually more developed towards the termination of the Ileum. In the lower third, the solitary glands were immensely enlarged, conical, and prominent, some of them being as large as the biggest peas; they were of a mixed reddish and yellowish colour. The lower Patches of Peyer were from an eighth to a quarter of an inch prominent, of a deep brown red colour, and their individual glandulæ were much swollen. Some of the glands of the Colon likewise were enlarged. On section the intumescent Follicles of the Ileum still presented the mixed reddish and yellowish colour; their contents were of pretty firm consistence, and nowhere presented any indication of commencing softening. The Mesenteric glands were greatly enlarged, some to the size of kidney-beans, and deeply congested with lymph. This may be looked upon as perhaps an extreme case of glandular infarction with the secondary deposit, proving fatal before any attempt at elimination and consequent ulcerative action could take place.

In the next case the still more advanced condition will be found, in which the eliminative and ulcerative process had proceeded to the entire destruction, and even sphacelus of the glandular textures.

The most marked case of fatal result at an early period is that already partially alluded to. Death took place on the tenth day after admission into hospital, and in all probability within twelve or fourteen days from the first invasion of the disease ; the great effects of the morbid process were found in the Abdominal cavity. Throughout the Ileum the most extensive ulceration of Peyer's Patches existed, in some with total destruction of all the tissues of the Intestine. In two or three of the lowest of the Patches the sphacelus of the tissues was so complete, that after opening the Intestine the ash-coloured sloughs corresponding to the site of the glands became detached, large oval apertures being left. Perforation had occurred, (probably two or three days before death,) and extensive peritonitis existed, the viscera being glued together by recent lymph. It may be worth while to recall here again the statement furnished in the clinical history of this case, to the effect that the bowels were regular, and that there was no complaint of pain in the abdomen till within two or three days before death. In some few other cases we have met with this intense destructive process in the tissues of the Aggregate Glands, but it was as the result of a much more chronic process of disease. Of the very low type of the disease, a good example was presented in a case which occurred during the month of August. The patient was admitted on the 2nd and died on the 16th. Diarrhœa was present from the first, and continued throughout; there was also some vomiting. Much nervous irritability, attended towards the close with violent and almost constant subsultus tendinum; pain and gurgling were observed in the Ileo-cœcal region, and bed sores were already established. On post-mortem examination, general enlargement, prominence, and frequent ulceration of the Solitary Glands of the Intestine were found. There was very extensive ulceration of Peyer's Patches. The Mesentric Glands were enlarged, and much congested. The other viscera of the Abdomen were not characteristically affected.

The particulars of another case are worthy of being specified. The patient had short Fever of seven or eight days' duration, from which he convalesced sufficiently to enable him to leave hospital and return to duty, but he was re-admitted on the third or fourth day, when Fever of low form became developed. It is stated that he had bloody stools on admission, and about the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of his illness he was affected with diarrhœa, but without the least attempt at crisis. Henceforward in the disease, this symptom, though present, was not constant or marked, nor were there any particular symptoms to draw attention to the abdomen. A very extensive bronchitic affection became developed subsequently, assumed a very formidable character, and was probably the more direct cause of death, which occurred about the 25th day from the date of the second admission. Bed sores had formed sometime previous to death.

On post-mortem examination, circumscribed Pleuritis, with recent lymphy exudation, was found in both Pleural Cavities. The Bronchial tubes were filled with copious viscid secretion, extending throughout their minutest branches. Intense congestion was found in the abdominal cavity, both in the omentum and in the serous surface of the Alimentary Canal. The Small Intestines were deeply injected, in several places greatly contracted,

presenting a quadrangular form, and in some points diminished to fully one-fourth of their natural calibre.

The Ileum was much congested, and presented numerous deeply eroded ulcerations, chiefly corresponding to Peyer's Patches, which were completely eaten away down to the muscular coat. This was most remarkably the case in the last three or four Patches; the erosion being complete down to the muscular structures, which lay bare, red, and dry; the borders of these ulcerations were thick, and in some parts elevated, generally exceedingly angular and irregular. There were besides several minor erosions, corresponding to the site of the Solitary glands; the intervening Mucous Membrane was thickened, and of a dark bluish red. In the Colon, numerous but more regular oval-shaped ulcerations were found, the mucous surface remaining flush to the edge of the ulcer. Towards the Sigmoid flexure there was some evidence of a Dysenteric process. The Mesenteric glands were much enlarged, and many of them had undergone a process of cheesey softening. The Kidneys, Spleen, and Liver were somewhat enlarged and congested, but presented no characteristic change.

These cases, few, but well marked as they were, will serve as a type of those which have been observed by us; but it must be stated that there were but few in which changes of so advanced a character were found at such an early stage.

The first case is, perhaps, that which illustrates best, though in a very exaggerated degree, the primary character of the special Lesion which accompanied this form of Fever. In few examples of the disease, under any circumstances, have we seen the secondary Enteric affection developed to so marked an extent within so short a time; while the next case showed the rapid and profound character of the ulcerative action connected with the elimination of the deposit, presented occasionally in others. Perhaps few more marked examples than these could be readily adduced.

It was not commonly, however, that the changes connected with the Secondary Lesion of Typhoid Fever were observed to take place with such rapidity. It is probable that the deposit in the Follicular Apparatus of the Intestines chiefly occurred, as seems usual under other circumstances, during the primary stages of the disease; but that the changes connected with its elimination and the consequent processes of ulceration were not set up till a subsequent period. The occurrence of these changes was more or less distinctly separated by an interval of time, and of partial convalescence, from the primary attack. A distinct re-establishment of febrile symptoms, with or without diarrhœa, and occasionally with abdominal pain or tenderness, seemed to indicate and to be connected with the immediate occurrence of this ulcerative process.

We now proceed to consider the—

Pathological Anatomy of Typhoid Fever fatal in its more Advanced Periods.

Death has not infrequently occurred at advanced but variable periods after the primary Fever, in cases which, on post mortem examination, showed a still comparatively early and immature condition of the secondary deposit in the Intestines. In these cases the morbid appearances were chiefly confined to the Ileum, and most commonly the lower part of this Intestine only was engaged; more or less extensive congestion of a dark livid character existed throughout the mucous membrane of this Intestine, visible both on the peritoneal and the mucous surfaces. The solitary Follicles and the Patches of Peyer were found in a state of active turgescence, partly from exudation into the Follicles, and partly from much increased vascularity in and around individual Follicles and Patches.

The infiltration into the Follicles varied a good deal in appearance; it was sometimes of a creamy white colour, while in other instances it was much darker. In this stage it was generally pretty consistent, and showed no disposition to soften or break up; consequently no traces of ulceration were visible. It was found on microscopic examination to consist of imperfect cells and granular matter.

We have met with some instances in which the Follicular Glands of the Colon participated in the condition presented by those of the Ileum. The mucous surface of this Intestine has been found dotted over in a very remarkable manner with the minute dark orifices leading to the solitary vesicular glands. For the most part these little organs were in a state of intumescence, felt hard under the finger, and on microscopic examination were found to be filled with an exudation consisting chiefly of very fine minute cells and granular matter.

There is reason to believe that in many of these cases the Typhoid action had been pretty generally diffused in the system, though it had not advanced in what may be termed its seat of election, namely the Follicular Glandular Apparatus of the Small Intestine, to a very marked degree. Thus, though the deposit in the solitary and aggregate glands had not proceeded beyond the conditions of intumescence and infarction just noticed, we have found in many such cases affections of the Mesenteric Glands, the Spleen, the Kidneys, and in some instances the Lungs.

Mesenteric Glands.—Enlargement of the Mesenteric Glands, as has been more than once before observed, was so commonly found as a post-mortem condition, that it is deprived of at least some portion of the interest which it might otherwise have in these cases. In Typhoid cases the glands have been invariably enlarged, sometimes to the extent of three

or four times their ordinary volume. They were usually deeply injected, highly vascular on section, and occasionally softened within.

Spleen.—In some few instances of the class of cases now under consideration (infarction of the Follicular Intestinal Glands, but without ulceration), deposit has been found in the Spleen. More commonly in this stage the changes in this viscus have been confined to enlargement and increased vascularity, with a deep mulberry tint, and pulpy consistence of its texture.

Kidneys.—In the Kidneys, increase in size and vascularity, with friability of the textures, have been commonly produced, even thus early.

Lungs.—In the Thorax, engorgement, with friability of the substance of the lungs, extensive Bronchial affections, and sometimes actual exudation into the pulmonary texture, have accompanied the intumescent state of the Solitary and Aggregate Glands of the Intestine.

In these cases, the exudation into the Lung has been very different in character from that of ordinary inflammatory origin. It has been soft, sometimes of a dirty, half gelatinous, half grumous, material. There has been no uniform condensation of any of the lobes. The pulmonic texture exhibited in some places a sanguineous engorgement, with general infiltration of a bloody serum. In other cases the anterior aspect of both lungs on section exhibited deposits of exudation, the site of which was indicated on the surface of the pleuræ by considerable opacity of the membrane. In the neighbouring tissue, in such instances, portions of the exuded material seemed passing into a gangrenous state; in other parts pus-like exudations were here and there diffused throughout the substance of the Lung. In similar cases considerable pleuritic effusion existed on one or both sides. In other parts, imperfect exudations, as already noticed, were to be found; but, neither in any one case, nor in a series of cases, did the pulmonary complication present in either or both Lungs, or even in contiguous parts of the same Lung, any uniformity of character, or anything well defined either in its nature or extent. Ill-defined pleural exudations of low type have likewise been found, usually connected with some of the forms of pulmonic engorgement just mentioned. So far the absence of special character lends support to the view which associates the pulmonic lesion in these cases with the other secondary diseased processes due to the Typhoid Dyscrasis.

Pathological Anatomy of Typhoid Cases with Enteric Ulcerations.

State of the Follicles and Patches.—It would be difficult, if not impossible, to define the periods during which the state of intumescence and infarction of the Minute Glandular Apparatus of the Intestines existed without proceeding to ulceration. Very remarkable cases will be found in the accompanying Table (Table IV.), in which complex processes of disease, and amongst them the deposit in question, seemed to have extended over several months. In one instance, in which sudden death took place from rupture of an aneurism, towards the end of the second month from the first attack of Fever, Peyer's Patches were found remarkably tumified; but the deposit was not uniformly disseminated in the individual gland Patches. Thus, towards its extremities, and in irregular little masses in its centre, a Patch would be found to present groups of its vesicles excessively distended with milky contents. Other portions of the same Patch were found completely bare, the numerous little vesicular cavities seemed as if evacuated and collapsed; and this portion of the gland was in an atrophic state, but presented numerous melanotic spots, evidencing its previous engagement in a process probably similar to that which still occupied the remainder of the Patch.

From appearances resembling those here described, and which we have not infrequently met with, taking into account more particularly the indications of pre-existent states of vascular activity furnished by the melanotic deposit, there seems very good reason for believing that an elimination of the Typhoid deposit occasionally occurred independently of ulcerative action. Whether this was brought about by the absorption or internal softening, with partial solution of the contents of the vesicles, and the subsequent expression of the exudation from the gland cavities, either by a process of contraction in their walls, or by the aid of the contractions of the contiguous parts of the muscular coat, we know not. It is possible, however, that some such process takes place. It may be farther observed, that an atrophic state, with melanotic spotting of some of the Patches, was not uncommonly associated in the same case, and it may be even in different parts of the same Patch, with advanced ulcerative action in other parts. Whichever process be adopted in the elimination of the deposit, the function of the Solitary Follicular gland or the Aggregate Patch affected with the Typhoid matter, seems in all cases to be permanently destroyed. At least, we have constantly found any traces which could at all probably be regarded as the result of a process of elimination which had occurred independently of ulceration, to be attended with complete collapse, degeneration, and atrophy of the Glandular Apparatus concerned.

There can be little doubt, however, that such atrophic and degenerative changes are accompanied by far less danger to the patient than those of the ulcerative kind; for it is at least highly questionable that any considerable proportion of cases in which this form of Enteric Ulceration has been once established, ever admits of a complete cure. As will be subsequently shown, it is only in the very rarest instances that the cicatrices of such ulcers have been found by us on post-mortem examinations.

The Therapeutic indications arising out of the above Anatomico-Pathological considerations, are as invaluable as they are unmistakeable.

Enteric Ulcerations.—The next class of cases we shall notice embraces those in which actual ulceration of the Intestines has been established. And it is to be observed, that in by far the greatest number of examples of this disease which we have met with, they have presented this condition.

The precise period requisite for the full development of the ulcerative process does not seem to admit of being definitively determined, and is probably not constant. It is possible that no two cases are alike in this respect. We have already adduced an example in which the most destructive ulceration, in some parts advancing to complete sphacelus, was known to have taken place within from twelve to fourteen days. On the other hand our Tables furnish cases in which, from the symptoms during life, the passing of blood, and the tarry evacuations, it is probable that the ulcerative process was in operation for many weeks, and even in some instances for months. In these cases, even when most chronic, extensive dark bluish red congestion has existed throughout the Abdominal Organs, more especially observable, however, in the Small Intestine and its Mesenteric appendages. In the Ileum this condition has been observable, as well on the mucous as on the peritoneal aspect. The ulcerative process has been found to engage both the Solitary and Aggregate Glands indiscriminately. Its point of election seemed, however, to be the lower Patches of Peyer. Thus we have found advanced ulcerations in the large Patch close to the Ileo-colic valve, while the Solitary and Aggregate Glands in the upper portions of the Intestine were still intact. The ulcerations varied in amount, in the extent of the destruction of tissue they had caused, in the characters of their base and of their edges, whether thickened or sharp and ragged, in their colour, whether ashy, slough-like, or of a red and irritable appearance, and in the intensity of vascular action in their immediate neighbourhood, and in various other characters. The extent of the individual ulcerations has varied much; they seldom had very definite shapes. They sometimes, however, presented an irregular oval outline, varying from an inch to an inch and a quarter in the long axis of the ulcer, and half to three quarters of an inch in the short. The long axis was usually in the direction of the Patch, and, of course, coincident with that of the Intestine. The most regular in form were those which presented the raised and thickened borders. These were sometimes circular, and larger than a shilling piece.

Two chief subdivisions of the form of Ulcer could be made, namely, first those with sharp defined edges, ragged borders, more or less deep base, and in which the erosive process seemed still to be in active operation; and, secondly, those in which the edges were thickened and rounded, their borders elevated, sometimes into fungating masses, and the base more or less filled in.

The final issue of the process of ulceration was generally anticipated by the death of the patient, hastened in many instances, doubtless, by the co-existent pulmonic and other complications. Considering the number of cases we have examined, it may be said that complete destruction of the tissue to peritoneal perforations has been uncommon.

The Patches of Peyer have been in one instance found in a state approaching to a healing process. They were brown, with extensive congestion around their margins; in the centre of one Patch a small circular mark showed the remains of an apparently healed ulcer. It was covered over with a thin clear membrane of pale colour, and with a wrinkled contracted border. Signs of a healing process to this extent have, however, been of great rarity.

Typhoid Lesion in Colon.—Evidences of the extension of the Typhoid process to the Colon have been sufficiently often presented.

As already observed, the Solitary Follicles of the Large Intestine have been often found tumid with exudation; in still more advanced cases, chiefly associated with the similar condition in the Ileum, more or less extensive ulcerations have been seen in the site of these glands. Even in the absence of clinical history, this state of the Follicular glands in the Colon could not readily perhaps be assigned to any other than the Typhoid condition. Somewhat similar appearances have, it is true, been presented in the early stages of the Pustular Dysentery, or Follicular Colitis, already described, but the associated condition of the Ileum was in all cases sufficiently characteristic in the Typoid affection.

When least abundant, Typhoid ulcerations of the Intestine were more commonly to be found in and about the Cœcum, whereas, it may be remembered, that in the Dysenteric process, the seat of election seems to be in the lower portion of the Great Intestine; for we have found that when of a limited extent, both the exudation and the ulcerative processes in Dysentery were generally confined to the Sigmoid flexure of the Colon and the upper part of the Rectum.

Other Secondary Lesions.—While in the cases of glandular intumescence of the Intestine we have not infrequently met with Lesions of a Typhoid character in the viscera of the Abdomen and the Thorax, it may be stated that in the cases in which the Enteric Lesion had proceeded to actual ulceration, we have seen no instance in which on post-mortem examination more or less extensive affections of some, and often of all these parts did not exist. Thus Lesions of the Mesentric Glands, the Spleen, the Kidneys, and the Lungs, may be said to have been constant, while the Liver also was sometimes engaged. Affections of the Peritoneum, from the condition of circumscribed inflammation, limited to the immediate neighbourhood of an ulceration which had approached to, but not perforated the Serous membrane to that of general sero-purulent effusion with exudation of recent lymph, have

also been met with. But these must be regarded probably in the light of accidental, not of necessary occurrences. Actual perforation of the Serous membrane has, however, not been found very commonly; in rare instances, the morbid action set up by the ulcerative process, has been found to engage the areolar tissue near the Caput Cœcum, resulting, in one marked instance at least, in the establishment of a pretty extensive Pericœcal Abscess (Perityphlitis of Authors). In this case the Ileum presented, scattered over its surface, numerous small points of ulceration, about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, with a depressed centre, and surrounded by a deeply congested vascular ring. These ulcers increased in size and frequency towards the Cœcum. A large Abscess, filled with fœtid grumous pus, was found behind the Cœcum, extending from the vermiform process to about the middle of the Ascending Colon.

With regard to these various Lesions, as found associated with actual ulceration of the Intestines, it may be said that they differed in no respect, except in degree and amount, from what we have already described in connexion with the intumescent state of the Follicular and Aggregate glands.

Cranium.—The Cranial cavity has been frequently examined by us in Typhoid cases. In the advanced stages of the disease, more or less extensive congestion of all the Membranes of the Brain have been met with, but we have not found any special or characteristic changes. Atrophic states of the brain have been observed in chronic complex cases.

Thorax.—It will hardly be necessary, with reference to the thoracic complications, to do more than state, that they have been constantly present, and have been similar to the conditions already described, the only difference being as to degree and extent. Extreme turgidity and congestion of the bronchial mucous membrane, frequently with Capillary Bronchitis, general engorgement of the pulmonary substance, more or less extensive Lobular exudations and condensation of tissue, and various changes to purulent transformation in the exuded matter, have frequently been presented, and seldom in an isolated form. Pleural effusions and occasionally circumscribed exudations have been associated with some of these changes.

The Mesenteric Glands were in some instances found excessively enlarged, and they were occasionally filled with a softened deposit.

Spleen.—Considerable enlargement of the Spleen, with a variable amount of deposit in its substance or beneath its capsule, has been observed. In some instances the weight of the organ reached 14 ounces. The specific gravity of its substance was sometimes as high as 1·059. Beneath the capsule of the organ there was often an extensive deposit of yellowish soft matter. In other instances, although the Spleen did not exceed from five to six ounces in weight, yet its parenchyma was irregularly condensed with exudation, and in these cases the amount of the change was best indicated by the specific and not the absolute weight of the organ; thus, with a weight not exceeding six ounces the specific gravity of the Spleen in several parts varied from 1·052 to 1·059.

Kidneys.—The Kidneys have exhibited very marked change. We have found them increased by more than two volumes. In one instance they weighed respectively, the right 10 ounces, the left 8½ ounces. In another case the enlargement was still more excessive; the right was found to weigh 10½ ounces, and the left 13 ounces. The organs were soft, mottled on the surface, of a mixed red and yellowish hue, the capsule easily detached, and the cortical portion, coarse, granular, and comparatively greatly enlarged. The enlargement was generally irregular, usually, however, most considerable in the cortical substance, which was tumid and coarsely granular, often with excessive congestion of the pyramids.

On Microscopic Examination the tubuli uriniferi have been found loaded with epthelial secretion.

Liver.—Changes in the Liver have occurred pretty often, but with rather variable characters. Thus it has been found soft and flabby, with marks of fatty degeneration, while both the absolute and specific weights were reduced. In one instance the weight of the organ was only 43 ounces, and its specific gravity, 1·020. In the same case the Spleen weighed 14 ounces, and had a specific gravity of 1·048.

Association of the Dysenteric Process with Typhoid Fever.

In another class of cases, the Typhoid Enteric Lesions have been found associated with more or less extensive Dysenteric Changes. As far as post-mortem appearances went, the Dysenteric process might be said to be only one superadded to the several other co-existent Lesions. But the Thoracic and Abdominal complications were almost invariably present in the same order of morbid association and to the same extent as in the class of cases last considered. The extent to which the Dysenteric lesion existed was, in some cases, extreme. The mucous membrane of the large Intestine has been found covered thickly with large and deeply excavating ulcers of a greenish-black hue. The ulcerated process largely engaged the Rectum in these cases. In some instances traces of the characteristic diphtheritic exudation still remained; ulceration, though extensive, has been sometimes confined to the lower part of the Sigmoid flexure; and it may be generally stated, that when a limited amount of ulceration was present, its most common seat was in the Sigmoid flexure or upper part of the Rectum. This corresponds with what we know generally of the anatomical habitat of Dysentery, and may so far be used (should any doubts arise on the matter) to identify the nature of the process now under consideration, as found associated with the Typhoid state. We look upon it as probably the remains of a Dysenteric attack

antecedent to the febrile invasion. We already know how general, for a long period was the disposition to disease of the Large Intestine; and we are not without evidence from the actual observation of cases, of the direct supervention of Fever on Dysentery.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Of independent idiopathic lesions of the Respiratory system, we have scarcely any observations to communicate. Cases of this kind were of exceedingly rare occurrence, and, as before stated, a certain immunity from Pulmonic disease seemed to prevail amongst the Allied Troops in the Crimea.

This is not a little remarkable when the vicissitudes of temperature, as well as the great daily range of the Thermometer, are taken into account.

Catarrhal Affections were, it is true, occasionally induced, and sometimes in a severe form, after extreme and sudden changes of temperature, accompanied by high winds. And winds, it may be remarked, especially if accompanied by heavy rains, seemed far more active in the production of disease than mere changes of temperature, however sudden or excessive.

Pneumonic Engagements of the Lungs, with or without Pleural complications, were likewise rare and exceptional as independent forms of disease.

We have met with some few instances of effusion into the pleural cavities, but such cases were uncommon, and they offered no features of sufficient interest to require us to dwell on them farther.

Secondary Lesions of the Respiratory Organs.—It was under this head that lesions of the pulmonary texture, and also of the pleural cavities, came to possess any high degree of importance. In connexion with the Typhous, Typhoid, and the Dysenteric processes, and also in some instances with certain Dyscrasic states, as the Scorbutic and the Rheumatic, very extensive secondary engagements of the Lungs were commonly found. Indeed, it may be said that in the extreme forms of any of the great processes just enumerated, secondary Pulmonic lesions were present as a constant rule. And in some of these cases it will be found that the pulmonic lesion was of an extreme type, actual sphacelus of the lung tissue having occurred in some instances.

It might have been expected that Tuberculosis would have formed a considerable and important class of disease, deserving separate notice at our hands. As presented to us, however, except in most rare instances, Tuberculosis was found rather as a complication, often very extensive, it is true, in other diseased processes, than as an independent affection. Tubercular degenerations will be found to have extensively invaded several organs in connexion with Fever of the Typhoid Type, and also with Dysentery in its chronic complex forms. We have even met with a triple association of these diseased processes. But it may be safely said that, with some few exceptions, Tuberculosis in the form of Phthisis Pulmonalis did not occur as a fatal disease during the prosecution of our inquiries.

The Pathology of these Pulmonic lesions, in their several orders of morbid association, will be found fully discussed under the sections appropriated to the types of disease with which they were associated.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATING SYSTEM.

This class of cases may be dismissed with still more brief notice than the preceding.

Cardiac disease:—either in its acute or chronic forms, organic disease of the Heart, its membranes, valves, and other appendages, has been of very uncommon occurrence. Some rare instances of Endo-pericarditis have been met with by us.

In Typhus Fevers we have devoted careful attention, in not a few instances, to the clinical examination of the cardiac phenomena, being fully impressed with the value and importance of the Pathological and Therapeutic indications thus furnished. We have already described the weakened condition of the first sound of the heart in such cases. In the Typhoid state soft and flabby conditions of this organ, with more or less atrophy of its muscular structure and diminution of its specific gravity, has been found. Some few cases of aneurism, fatal in one case by rupture into the pericardium, in another by rupture into the left bronchus, have been presented in our examinations. But neither this nor some other forms of lesion of the Circulating apparatus which came under our notice, seem to warrant any more detailed accounts of them in this place. Neither by the frequency of their occurrence, nor by the special features which they presented, are they worthy of a place in this Report.

With regard to any other classes of diseases which came under our observation, we think it quite unnecessary to offer any observations. Though occasionally occurring, they did not form any important proportion of the morbid conditions presented in the Army of the East. This statement applies to Ophthalmic, Cutaneous, and all other classes of disease not specially noticed in this Report.

Part II.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF THE DISEASES OF THE ARMY IN THE EAST CONSIDERED IN THE ORDER OF ORGANS AND TISSUES.

In this part will be found detailed the various Anatomico-Pathological conditions observed by us in our post-mortem investigations. It is intended to exhibit in this part, at one view, the precise nature of the several Lesions developed in the diseases of the Troops in the East. The details about to be given will further show the extent of such diseased processes; also, how far they existed in isolated forms, and how far some of them co-existed in certain orders of morbid association. They will also clearly demonstrate the comparative frequency of morbid states in certain organs and parts, and the immunity from disease enjoyed by others.

Cavity of the Cranium.

The Cavity of the Cranium was very constantly examined, but it was only in exceptional cases that any well marked lesions were found. The chief of these were the following:—

Brain.—In some instances, obvious atrophy, with diminution in the bulk of the substance of this organ, existed. It occurred, to a remarkable extent, in a case of Chronic Dysentery of several months' duration. The patient gradually passed into a state of mania, but the case proved fatal by sudden effusion into the pleural cavity of the left side. The Brain was shrunken, its substance bloodless, and its coverings were wrinkled. The arachnoid was opaque, with deposit on its surface. There was general softening over the surfaces of the third, fourth, and the lateral ventricles. A granular exudation of a pinkish colour was spread over the ventricular surface of the valve of Vieussens, and the general substance of the Brain was soft; it was also deficient in blood.

In another instance, where Fever of the Typhoid type succeeded to the Dysenteric state, the Brain participated in the general atrophy; excessive emaciation was the result of long continued disease, which extended over four months. The Brain was shrunken, its coverings wrinkled, and appearing as if too large for it; there was extensive sub-arachnoid effusion of clear serum; the pia mater was injected, and not easily separable from the convolutions.

In cases of long continued Dysentery, a bloodless condition of the Brain was a very common and marked condition.

In some cases of Cholera, the Fornix and substance of the Cerebellum were softened, the substance of the Cerebrum being pale and bloodless.

In Typhous cases, the cortical portion of the Brain was generally soft and highly vascular.

In a case of Fever with ulceration of Peyer's Patches, a cyst-like cavity was found in the Brain, about one inch in depth. It was situated in the anterior external portion of the anterior lobe of the right hemisphere, and contained a yellow gelatinous fluid, with some dense fibrinous bands running across it; the surrounding cerebral structure was healthy. In this case there was general inflammation of the serous cavities, especially of the Pleuræ and Pericardium.

It may be generally stated, that the Encephalon partook, to a greater or less extent, in the general atrophy which ensued in cases of long continued disease. It is also worthy of note that the results of observations on the specific gravity of the different central parts of the Brain show that it was uniformly low in those who died at Scutari, when compared with the average specific gravity of similar central parts of the organ as found in those who have died in these countries.

For example, the average specific gravities of the Central Ganglia of the Brain of those dying at Scutari was 1·039; and from data in our possession, the average specific gravity of similar parts in those who have died in these countries is about 1·043.

The specific gravity of the Cerebrum (grey and white matter mixed), in our observations at Scutari, was found to be - - - - 1·033
" in these countries 1·037
" Cerebellum, at Scutari - 1·036
" " in these countries 1·043

The average in the cases observed in these countries was taken from numerous mixed cases which were not chronic. The diminution in the specific gravity of the Brain, as observed by us in the cases of Chronic Disease above alluded to, were probably of only an atrophic nature, and still within the physiological limits, as no derangement of nervous function had been obvious during life.

Dura Mater.—In cases of Cholera, especially if prolonged beyond 24 hours, a very loaded condition of the sinuses of the Dura Mater became very obvious; it was always associated with excessive congestion in patches of the Pia Mater, and also of the Choroid plexuses.

Arachnoid.—Opacity of this membrane was an almost constant condition in the long continued Typhoid states, and in many cases of chronic Dysentery. It was sometimes associated with marked thickening, most evident over the superior surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres, and at the anterior and posterior sub-arachnoid spaces. With such states there was always more or less increase of the sub-arachnoid fluid. In many cases also this increased sub-arachnoid effusion was co-existent with general wasting and diminution in the bulk of the brain. At the base of the brain sub-arachnoid effusion was sometimes to be observed in Cholera cases.

Membrane of the Ventricles.—In Cholera cases bloody serum has been found in the lateral Ventricles, and also in the third, which has on one occasion been observed to be excessively distended.

Pia Mater.—Increased vascularity of the Pia Mater has been, as just stated, not infrequently found in Cholera cases. Partial hæmorrhagic effusions, implicating the convex surfaces of the hemispheres, have also been observed.

Vertebral Canal.

Spinal Meninges.—General increased vascularity of the membranes of the Spinal Cord has been found in Cholera, likewise in some cases of Tetanus, but nothing characteristic has been determined in this respect.

Spinal Cord.—Diseased conditions of this portion of the Nervous centres have been rarely met with. In a case of Tetanus, a portion of the Cord occupying the lower part of the cervical, and the upper part of the dorsal regions, exhibited a remarkable state of varicosity. The whole canal was deeply congested, and on slitting up the membranes, the nervous tissue for the extent of some three or four inches in the situation stated, was found to present a well marked varicose condition, alternate constrictions and enlargements being observable throughout the part implicated. The constrictions amounted to from a sixth to a fourth of the diameter in several places. No further abnormal appearances could be detected on section. It will be as well to state that in this case the injury was in the lower extremity.

Cavity of the Thorax.

Areolar Tissue.—The Areolar connective tissue surrounding the great vessels and mediastinal spaces has, in cases of long continued disease, especially in those in which the morbid lesions were of a complex kind, been found infiltrated with fluid; sometimes this fluid was of a sero-purulent character; it was for the most part associated with effusion and exudation in the contiguous serous cavities.

Pleuræ:—Idiopathic Acute Inflammatory Affections of these membranes have not been met with in our examinations; and there is reason to think that if any such existed, they must have been of the very rarest occurrence.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—Examples of pleuro-pneumonia have occurred, but were infrequent.

Pleural Adhesions.—The cases of pleural adhesions which came under observation were of old standing, exhibiting more or less defined bands or cords, and seldom much limiting the play of the Thoracic organs.

Pleural Exudations.—More or less circumscribed patches of exudation have been constantly presented on the pleural surfaces in chronic cases. Limited exudations of this kind we have seen to occur in connexion with engorgement or condensation of the contiguous pulmonary structures in Typhoid Fevers, in complex Dysenteric cases, and in Tuberculosis: partial adhesions to the parietes, with the formation of loculated spaces enclosing circumscribed effusions, have been found in Dysenteric cases.

Sero-purulent Effusions have occurred in Dysenteric cases, complicated with Tuberculosis, and also in connexion with the Scorbutic Dyscrasis.

Excessive serous effusion into the cavity of the pleuræ was not an uncommon mode of termination of cases of long continued disease, such as chronic Dysentery. In one such case, upwards of 100 ounces seemed to be suddenly effused into the left Pleural cavity, and was the more immediate cause of death. It was of sero-sanguineous nature, and coagulated in a few minutes after removal from the cavity.

In another case of chronic Dysentery, preceded by repeated attacks of Rheumatism, both the Pleural cavities and the Pericardium were the seat of fluid effusion. In both Pleuræ the

effusion was of the sero-purulent kind. The areolar tissue of the mediastinal spaces was also infiltrated with sero-purulent fluid.

Empyema.—True Empyema, as the result of Idiopathic Pleuritis, has been very uncommon. We have seen it associated with the Dyscrasic processes last named, and also as the result of external injury with perforation.

Lungs.

Idiopathic affections of these organs have been of great rarity. The Secondary exudations attendant on the Typhoid and other Dyscrasic processes are those which we shall have chiefly to notice. Their characters were generally much modified by the dominant type of disease with which they were associated.

Infiltrations.—Infiltration of the pulmonary tissue by semi-transparent gelatinous exudation, taking the form of a miliary deposit, was often observed. This form of the deposit resulted, (1) from its having exuded into the terminal air vesicles, or (2) because it was deposited in that form as an interstitial exudation. In the first form, the deposit for the most part consisted of altered epithelial secretion, as in prolonged Dysenteric cases, or in those in which the Typhoid state existed; irregular, withered, collapsed, and compressed cells constituted the chief microscopic elements.

Softening and friability of the pulmonary texture was an almost constant post-mortem state in cases of Typhoid Fever; it was associated sometimes with exudation as a marked and well defined-deposit.

Typhoid Consolidations.—In the condensation of the Lung from Pneumonic exudation, the pulmonary Artery was generally filled with a fibrinous coagulum, extending through the minuter subdivisions of this vessel. This state was sometimes obvious only in the immediate neighbourhood of a condensed part.

The specific gravity of Lung in these forms of pneumonic exudation was occasionally as high as 1·050. The exudation of the liquor sanguinis into the pulmonary substance in the Typhous states was not infrequently seen in a consistent and gelatinous like form. Such exudations were generally confined to lobular masses of the Lung, and a section through such masses presented a dirty grumous aspect, with hypostatic congestion in the posterior parts of the lower lobes. In connexion with such exudations, the Bronchial Glands were very commonly enlarged.

The exudation in the Lungs during the Typhoid state was not, however, of a constant form. It was sometimes diffused generally throughout the Lung, often as a miliary deposit in the ultimate air vesicles; at other times, a tolerably well-defined mass of dark brown exudation was found, varying in extent from the implication of a few lobules to that of a whole lobe, or even a still greater part of the Lung. Exudations of the former type presented, on sections of the Lung being made, a granular appearance of a dirty grey colour; and sometimes these little masses had softened into a pus-like fluid. Such exudations were, for the most part, found to be composed of the retained, compressed, irregular, and otherwise altered epithelial secretion of the air cells and air passages. This accumulation appeared to result chiefly from the inactive and depressed state of the pulmonary function associated with the Typhoid condition.

The specific gravity of this form of the solid Typhoid lung was about 1·042 to 1·043.

Friability.—The general softening and friability of the texture of the Lung in the Typhoid state was always associated with an engorged condition of the pulmonary tissue. This engorgement consisted partly of blood, and partly of exuded bloody serum, the result of the tendency which the blood of such cases has to part with its colouring constituents and watery elements. The friable nature of the parenchyma was most marked in those non-crepitant parts which no longer contained air. The texture generally was softened, without any defined condensation, but some parts were more friable than others.

Sloughs.—Sloughs of the pulmonary texture were not uncommon; sometimes they were symmetrical, as in cases of old Dysentery, involving and showing themselves on the pleural surfaces, and penetrating to considerable depths in the pulmonary substance. A line of demarcation, presenting a congeries of enlarged and congested minute blood-vessels, marked off the dead from the living part. In cases of Typhoid, likewise, Sloughs of the pulmonary substance were sometimes well marked, and rapidly tended to a fatal result.

Gangrene.—Exudations of the Typhoid type were sometimes seen in the Lungs, associated with purulent exudation in the pleural cavity, in cases where Peyer's Patches were only in an intumescent state, and vascular round their borders. In such cases the pulmonary lesion was evidently the one which led to the fatal result, and it often underwent rapid changes from extensive exudations to almost complete gangrenous conditions. The broken down gangrenous matter was mixed with elements of a purulent character.

In a well marked case of Typhoid, subsequent to a Dysenteric process, and prolonged over a period of more than three months, the greater part of both Lungs was found to have passed into the condition of complete gangrene. This state was associated with other lesions of the abdominal viscera characteristic of the Typhoid condition. In the left Lung, consolidation of the upper lobe existed throughout, with partial red hepatization. A gangrenous condition of an extensive portion of the Lung was obvious through the pleural covering. A cavity was found filled with a dirty fluid, and the fœtid débris of the pulmonary substance.

Bronchial Membrane.—In severe and long continued cases of Typhoid, the Bronchial membrane was generally highly vascular and softened. These conditions sometimes ex-

tended upwards into the Trachea and Larynx, the mucous glandsin these parts being loaded with exudation.

Condition of the Lung in Cholera.—In some Cholera cases, especially those in which the anxietas and dyspnœa were well marked, a peculiar state of the Lungs was observed post mortem. They collapsed irregularly and imperfectly; considerable congestion existed throughout their substance, but was very irregularly distributed. Blood exuded in great quantity on section; there was no inflammatory exudation into the parenchyma, but parts of the lung-tissue exhibited a bright red vermilion colour, distributed in irregular patches. A condensed state of the pulmonary substance approaching to carnification was observable in some of these parts. This state appeared to consist in an absence of air, with lobular collapse. The bronchial membrane was intensely injected and coated with a viscid glairy exudation, which filled all the finer tubes.

Conditions of Lungs in Dysentery.—In cases of long continued Dysentery, the posterior aspects of the Lungs were often found in a highly congested and softened condition, although no definite exudation could be observed. In this respect the Lung resembled that in Typhoid state, but there was not the characteristic dark discolouration. In some cases of chronic Dysentery, consolidation existed with small abscesses, varying in size from that of a pea to a considerably larger mass of broken down exudation, while some were nearly as large as a walnut, and not limited by any margin, but they were gradually broken up in the centre, while the friable edges mingled with congested and healthy parenchyma.

In some cases of Dysentery associated with the Scorbutic state, the Lungs were the seat of extensive Lesion, in connexion with marked Scorbutic conditions of the Intestine. Blood-like masses of effusion were seen to discolour the pleural surfaces of both Lungs, and towards the upper and lateral parts both organs presented pneumonic exudations, consisting microscopically of granular matter, with scarcely any cellular formations. Towards the base of each Lung the texture had begun to soften, and was somewhat friable, giving a dirty grey appearance to the pulmonary tissue; a tendency to gangrene was obvious.

Tuberculosis.—A few cases of Tuberculosis have been met with, which presented the characteristic exudation into the substance of the Lung in various stages of its metamorphosis. It was observed in concrete miliary particles, and in masses as large as filberts, and in all possible conditions as to softening. Vomicæ were occasionally found, but were of variable size.

As an independent pathological condition, Tuberculosis was rare, but it formed a marked complication, which materially and constantly modified the Dysenteric and Typhoid processes.

Heart and Great Vessels.

In cases of Typhoid the Heart was uniformly flabby and its texture soft. Its specific gravity in one instance was as low as 1·042.

Valvular and other idiopathic organic affections of the Heart have been of such rarity that we have met scarcely any well marked case of the kind.

Pericardium.—The white or milk spots on the pericardial surface of the Heart were not uncommon; but they did not seem to be associated with any one particular morbid state. They were observed pretty constantly in the following class of cases, namely, in cases of Dysentery with Tuberculosis. In such cases the milk spots were found in the usual situation on the anterior aspect of the right ventricle. New substance was exuded underneath the serous coat, and in some places was fully one-eighth of an inch thick; no other signs of textural change appeared to be associated with the Lesion. In some instances it occurred in cases in which a tuberculous exudation prevailed in many organs, and in which deposits on the peritoneum of a fibrinous character were abundant. No evidence of Pericarditis was apparent in the reflections of the Pericardium on the vessels.

As a result of the Rheumatic diathesis and the previous existence of Rheumatic fever, exudation into the cavity of the Pericardium has been seen to prove fatal in a few instances. In one case, a rheumatic attack, established during the voyage out to the East, and which was preceded three years before by a severe Rheumatic Fever, was followed by excessive and severe Pericarditis, which rapidly proved fatal. There was found to be great injection of the serous membrane of the pericardium. In some parts its tissue was dry, and adherent to the surface reflected over the heart. The adherent exudation was still in the soft plastic state, so that the layers could easily be pulled apart, leaving the surfaces which had been adherent to each other largely granular. In connexion with this condition of the pericardium, the endocardial surface of the heart is worthy of notice. The left auriculo-ventricular and the aortic semi-lunar valves were thickened with exudation in the form of organized vegetations; the substance of the heart itself was in a softened condition, and of a dirty brown colour. The endocardium was generally opaque, and somewhat vascular towards the valves. In another case the heart was softened in its ventricular substance, and the pericardium was adherent to the cardiac surface by bands, with blood-vessels developed in their substance. This new substance was composed of healthy and newly-formed lymph cells, with a fibrillated matter, through which blood-vessels were beginning to penetrate, and ramify in loops. The endocardial membrane over the semi-lunar valves was also the site of vegetative exudation. Not more than two or three other instances of Pericardial inflammation were met with.

Serous effusions have occurred into this cavity in connexion with the Scorbutic Dyscrasis, and also in complex cases of Chronic Dysentery. In a case of Chronic Dysentery sub-

sequent to repeated attacks of Rheumatism, the Pericardium presented a peculiar condition of morbid action. Adhesions of old standing and extensive connexions had in many places commenced to soften; there was also extensive sero-purulent exudation, which seemed to be thrown out from the whole surface of the greatly thickened membrane.

In one instance the cavity of the pericardium was opened into by ulcerative action in an aneurismal sac, death following the sudden effusion of blood which took place.

The following was a remarkable example of secondary opening of the pericardium as the sequence of morbid action in the mediastinum. The patient had been struck by a ball on the right side of the Sternum, between the third and the fourth rib, which passed out below the left nipple without opening the pleural cavities. Comminution of the sternum took place. The anterior mediastinum became subsequently filled with pus. Two days before death a small oval aperture was observed at the bottom of this mediastinal chamber. The cardiac action became attended with a peculiar sound, attributable to the mixture of air and fluid in the pericardium. On post-mortem examination the anterior mediastinum was found completely limited on both sides towards the pleuræ; its walls were much thickened, and its cavity filled with pus; the little aperture above noticed, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, corresponded to the level of the right auricle. The pericardium was much thickened, and adherent over two-thirds of the anterior surface of the right ventricle, and a small part of the left. Both the cardiac and parietal layers were much thickened, coated with lymph, and bathed in pus, a couple of ounces of which lay in the pericardial cavity. The auricles and great vessels were similarly coated. The interior of the heart was healthy.

Aneurism.—This disease was uncommon. Two cases proved fatal by bursting of aneurismal sacs connected with the great vessels.

In one, the right lateral sinus of Valsalva was distended into an aneurismal cavity. It filled up the space below and behind the right pulmonary artery as it passed to the right lung, and projected about the size of a large walnut from the side of the Aorta. There also existed extensive adhesions of the pericardium as far as the roots of the great vessels. On the anterior surface of the sac, just at the fold of the pericardium, where its serous part is reflected from the aorta and pulmonary artery, an ulcerated opening communicated with the sac and cavity of the aneurism. The aorta was generally dilated through more than half the arch, and to more than twice its bulk near the heart, and gradually diminished to the dorsal region, where it became of natural size. A soft yellow deposit was thickly set underneath the inner coat, but no cretaceous or bony exudation existed. The mitral valves were thickened by a hardened exudation. In another case, death took place by rupture into the lung. Other cases of this disease have been met with, but they do not require special notice,

Alimentary Canal.

The following morbid states of the Alimentary Canal and its appendages have been met with:—

Cavity of the Mouth.—Pale, thin, and wasted conditions of the Buccal mucous membrane have been observed, often to a very remarkable extent in chronic cases; the glands showed prominently through its thin and pallid substance. Such conditions were associated with general atrophic appearances in other parts, especially those found to such a remarkable extent in the Small Intestine.

Mucous Glands.—The solitary glands of the mouth and back part of the tongue, known as the mucous follicles, were commonly in a state of intumescence in the well expressed Choleraic state, and appeared to be much under the same conditions with regard to secondary change as the solitary glands of the Intestines. Increase of vascularity was always a marked condition surrounding them, especially in cases prolonged beyond the third day. An enlargement and prominence of the circumvallate papillæ at the back of the Tongue was very obvious in some cases of Cholera, but this was found to be chiefly due to an engorged state of the glands which surround them. Microscopic examination showed infarction of the glands, but no change in the papillæ.

The Parotid and Submaxillary Glands were the seat of morbid action occasionally in Fever cases; and in some instances suppuration took place.

Œsophagus.—A tendency to softening, with epithelial desquamation, and deposit in its glands, have been not infrequently observed in Cholera cases.

Stomach.—The morbid conditions of the Stomach were of a very varied and often doubtful nature. Its most common and obvious abnormity was congestion, but how far such a state could be connected with disease, or depended on the stimulant nature of substances introduced previous to death, was not easy to determine. One opposite state, amounting in some cases to actual whiteness of the cardiac surface, has been found not infrequently.

In one case where the morbid conditions were chiefly developed in connexion with Dysentery and abscess of the liver, the Stomach was found to be highly congested, especially towards the pylorus and the region of the lesser omentum. Its mucous surface was of a dark melanotic hue towards the pylorus.

The Gastric glands were often marked and prominent in Cholera cases, participating in the general condition of the minute Glandular Apparatus of the Intestine observed in the Choleraic state. In the Stomach this appearance was confined to the cardiac end, and the deposit took place principally in the solitary Follicles.

A very extraordinary instance of hypertrophy of all the tissues of the Stomach, with a kind of diphtheritic coating extending also into the upper part of the Duodenum, was on one occasion met with.

Distention of the Stomach to a very large size was once met with. The organ extended as low down as the iliac regions on both sides, but was more dependent on the left. The Duodenum also was much enlarged. The mucous surface of both was pale even to whiteness. The Small Intestines were greatly contracted, and had assumed a peculiar quadrangular form. The membrane was extremely soft, and peeled off quite easily in large slimy flakes. It may be stated, that the solitary glands in the Ileum were prominent and red, as also the lowest of Peyer's Patches, and there were some evident remains of an old Dysenteric process in the Colon.

General States of Intestinal Surfaces.—More or less extensive hyperæmic and congestive states of these surfaces have, it may be said, been invariable in all our examinations. These states were obvious not only in the Intestines themselves, but throughout the Mesentery and the Omentum. On the whole, stasis throughout the tributaries of the Portal system has been both the more generally diffused and the more common condition of the two. The disturbances in the balance of distribution of the total blood mass, and the excessive preponderance of the amount thrown on the various organs of the Abdominal cavity, were perhaps the most constant general conditions which we have met with. Congestions of the Stomach, the Liver, and Spleen, and their connecting Omenta, have been very general. Stasis throughout the whole Mesentery has also been common; congestions of special parts of both the Intestine and Mesentery were also very frequently met with. The state of these surfaces presented in Cholera cases was very remarkable, and so far as our observations go, constant. The Small Intestines presented throughout a uniform bright pink coloration, which contrasted very remarkably with the deep bluish red tinge of the Large Intestine in the same cases, and also with the same tint more usually presented in almost all other cases, in the Jejunum and Ileum. To avoid repetition, we may refer for farther account of the various states of vascularity of the mucous surface of the Small Intestines to page 11 *ante*.

In some instances, generally connected with excessive Enteric irritation, sometimes with extensive Typhoid ulcerations, a peculiar, very contracted quadrangular form of the Small Intestines was met with; it was associated with intense vascular injection, and in one case with extraordinary distention of both the Stomach and Duodenum.

Pneumatic Exudation.—Remarkable, excessive, and very fœtid pneumatic exudation into the cavity of the Small Intestines was not uncommon in cases of Typhoid. In such cases the Intestine was generally largely coated with mucus, and the substance congested and often highly livid, while circumscribed patches of congestion were most marked round the Aggregate glands.

Extraordinary distention of both the Small and Large Intestines with highly fœtid gases has been observed in certain remarkable cases of gangrene, and also in some cases in which a peculiar and unaccountably rapid process of decomposition, with advanced histolytic changes, has been set up within an unusually short period after death.

Peritoneum.—Fluid Effusion into this serous cavity was not uncommon, but it was chiefly in connexion with chronic states of complex disease; for example, in complex cases of Dysentery, with Tuberculosis and Scorbutus. In such cases, opacity of the membrane, and sometimes purulent exudation, showed the active nature of the morbid process, the opposed surfaces being often glued together.

The peritoneal coat of the Intestine, especially of the large gut, generally appeared of a very dark hue in cases of chronic Dysentery; the appendices epiploicæ were infiltrated with gelatinous-like serum. This appearance was not constant; the peritoneal aspect of the Large Intestine was quite healthy-looking, in some instances which exhibited profound Dysenteric Lesion within. In such cases, however, the morbid process did not seem in a state of activity. A deposit of a clear semi-transparent appearance, and in a granular form, was, in some instances in which the Tuberculous Dyscrasis prevailed, scattered over the Peritoneum, on its parietal and visceral layers, giving the surface a sandy feel. On microscopic examination this deposit exhibited fibrinous elements.

In cases in which ulceration of Peyer's Patches, with old Dysenteric ulcerations, was presented, extensive peritonitis, with the effusion of a large quantity of lymph of a bright yellow colour, was often found. This effusion was in some instances most marked over the Colon and the Rectum, but the entire mass of the Intestines were bound together by lymph.

Morbid States of the General Mucous Membrane of the Intestines.—Blackening of the mucous surface was often obvious, especially about the Caput cœcum; it was probably connected with a long continued previous existence of vascular action. It depended chiefly on a change in the blood effused, or on the simple exudation and alteration of the colouring matter. It was a most common feature in cases of chronic Dysentery, and was almost never absent. It was well marked round the solitary glands. This black condition is to be distinguished from that sometimes present in the mucous membrane of the Stomach in cases of Cholera, an effect probably accidental in this organ.

In those cases in which the Scorbutic state had been more or less marked, the mucous membrane of the Small Intestine was the principal seat of Lesion; but this state was often associated with the Dysenteric or the Typhoid process. The mucous surface

throughout was frequently of a dark colour, sometimes approaching to blackness, not from deposit of pigment, but from the intensity of the turgescence of the vessels.

Combined with this state, irregular patches of gelatinous-like exudation were here and there to be seen, especially in the Ileum and Colon.

The Villi.—In most of the Cholera cases the surface of the Villi had a washed, softened, frayed, and abraded appearance. Examined minutely, they were seen to be highly granular and softened, tending to split up, or rather to break up, as if by a process of solution.

Exudations.—Various forms of Exudation were seen on the general mucous surface of the Intestines. There were two kinds, those in which the structure of the mucous membrane beneath was intact, and those in which more or less change was observable in the mucous tissues. Both these forms were usually associated with some of the Dyscrasic processes. A gelatinous exudation, mixed with blood, and of a red jelly-like appearance, was observable in the Small Intestines in a considerable number of Dysenteric cases. Gelatinous deposit, sometimes assuming a miliary form, was not infrequently found in the Ileum in complex cases of associated Tuberculosis and Dysentery. This exudation usually consisted of minute granular elements and imperfect cells.

A true Diphtheritic exudation, occupying a considerable extent of the Ileum, has been found in some few rare cases. The exuded matter was of a deep red colour, tolerably firm and consistent, probably partially organized. It was removable in flakes, and showed the mucous surface beneath intensely vascular. This state constituted a true Diphtho-Enterite. A condition similar in many respects to that just described has been found to a variable extent in the Ileum, at its lower part, in connexion with the characteristic Dysenteric state of the large Intestine.

In the Large Intestine it was chiefly in the cœcal region that we had most frequently opportunities of examining the Diphtheritic exudation in its early stage, and previous to the occurrence of the changes more commonly observed on the lower part of the gut in Dysenteric cases. In some few cases with the Dysenteric process in an early condition, the exudation, though in parts gelatinous, could be observed in a less crude and consistent form as the Rectum was approached, and even to some extent in that part of the gut it had already become adherent to the mucous tissue on which it rested, so as not to be separable without destruction to both. Such exudation was found to be chiefly fibrinous, and mixed up in the more soft gelatinous parts with abundance of blood corpuscles in various states of change, and also of the colouring matter, cellular elements, and crystals. Blackness was often marked towards the lower part of the Ileum, and into the Caput cœcum.

The Diphtheritic Exudation on the mucous membrane has been found microscopically to be composed principally of fine cells and nuclei, with elongated nuclear cells (fibroid), and in tuberculous cases it presented characters resembling the exudation of tubercle, consisting chiefly of granular matter and small imperfect cells.

Its particular anatomical site, and its connexions with the mucous membrane, were sometimes readily traceable. It has been observed, 1st and chiefly, in the various regions of the Colon as the first stage of the Dysenteric process; 2nd, in the lower part of the Ileum, sometimes as an extension of the Dysenteric state upwards into the Small Intestine; and, 3rd, on the summits or margins of the valvulæ conniventes in complex morbid processes, such as Scorbutus and Tuberculosis, and associated with follicular degeneration.

Microscopic sections showed that the deposit was chiefly exuded into the follicular and tubular apparatus of the mucous membrane, and was gradually, as it accumulated, pushed up to the surface of the gut, which it finally overspread as a uniform whitish coat. In its earliest stage, several little white specks were observable, which on close examination were found to be associated with the destruction of a number of Follicles and Tubes, which had sloughed out and left a little ulcer beneath, resembling the aphthous ulceration of the buccal membrane.

Glandular Apparatus of Intestines.

The Solitary Glands of the Intestines were observed to be in a morbid condition under three different sets of circumstances:—

(1.) As a marked and almost constant lesion, both in the Small and Large Intestine, in cases of Cholera.

(2.) As a lesion of the great Intestine, chiefly in cases of Dysentery.

(3.) As a lesion associated with a similar condition of the Aggregate glands of Peyer in the small Intestine, in cases of Typhoid Fever.

Brunner's Glands.—These glands have been found remarkably enlarged in some cases of Cholera: their prominence and intumescence were the more obvious, from the general clean, washed appearance of the mucous membrane presented in this disease.

The principal and almost constant lesion of the Solitary Glands, in the cases of Cholera, consisted of an intumescence and infarction of the vesicles, with a white exudation, varying in amount from the bulk of a pin's head or small sago grain to that of a pea or large particle of tapioca. In such cases the exudation was always most marked and most abundant at the lowermost part of the Ileum. It was always so abundant, and so uniformly distributed in this situation, as to give the mucous membrane the appearance of being powdered over with numerous particles of sago grains or other similar minute bodies. In cases of great and marked severity, the glands became most excessively surcharged with this exudation, and when life was prolonged, a halo of vascularity soon surrounded the

turgid solitary gland; ulceration of the Follicle, with elimination of the exuded product, was set up, and ultimately formed the ulcerated spots constantly found associated with the secondary Fever or Typhoid Choleraic state.

The solitary glands of the Colon in this disease also presented appearances which left no doubt of their having been filled with an exudation similar to that found in the solitary glands of the Small Intestines. In the Colon the vesicles were for the most part nearly empty, no matter at how early a period after death they were examined. The opening leading to the vesicle was always patent, and the walls of the gland cavity flaccid; a condition remarkably obvious where the gland cavity had been very much distended. The opening to the cavity of the Follicle was always visible in the form of a dark opaque spot, not from the presence of any melanotic deposit, as has been sometimes supposed, but from its being actually an opening in the mucous membrane. When blackness did exist from deposit, it was always round the border of the gland, and was due to the causes which we have considered in a special section on similar conditions of the mucous membrane, generally. Combined with the Diphtheritic exudation over the mucous surface of the Colon, and also in cases of the Tuberculous Dyscrasis, the Solitary Glands below were often observed to be distended with exudation to various degrees of turgidity; and in some places they were actually ulcerated.

Follicular Colitis.—Under this name a peculiar condition of the Solitary Follicles of the Colon has been observed by us. It is elsewhere more fully described. The Follicles and a neighbouring limited part of the mucous membrane became affected with an inflammatory process, terminating in the formation of so many little purulent foci, which burst, and subsequently ulcerated.

Peyer's Patches.—It may be said that in no case, taking indiscriminately all those submitted to careful post-mortem examination, has a perfectly healthy state of the minute Glandular Apparatus of the Intestines been found. Peyer's Patches participated largely in the various morbid changes observed.

In the Choleraic state, they were generally tumid, and often loaded to excess with a remarkable whitish creamy exudation, similar to that which filled the solitary Follicles in the same cases. The process of elimination attempted when the patient survived for some days, appeared to be the same in both these structures.

In the Typhoid condition, Peyer's Patches presented states varying from marked and prominent intumescence of their Follicles to destructive ulceration of the whole glands. They were often filled with a tawny-coloured exudation. In some cases ulceration, intumescence, and atrophy were present in one and the same case, clearly showing that the elimination of the Typhoid deposit was effected in several different ways. The total destruction to complete Sphacelus of the entire gland Patch has been found to occur as early as about the twelfth day of the disease. The process of change was, however, in the majority of cases, very chronic.

These glands were all but invariably found affected to a greater or less extent in the sequel of the graver Fevers which prevailed both in the Crimea and at Scutari.

In a case of sudden death from the rupture of aneurism into the Pericardium, an opportunity was afforded of observing the condition of Peyer's Patches about two months after an attack of Fever.

The tumid condition of Peyer's Patches was peculiar in this respect, that towards the ends of some the vesicles of the glands were excessively distended with milky contents, and little masses of the vesicles were similarly distended in the midst of the Patch, the rest of the Patch being completely bare and dotted over with melanotic deposit. The solitary glands of the Colon were in a similar state of turgidity and intumescence. In this case there appeared good reason to believe that the elimination of the Typhoid deposit in the glands had taken place without any ulcerative action, but at the expense, through atrophy, of the gland substance.

In some cases in which the Dysenteric process was established subsequent to a Typhoid attack, and ultimately proved fatal, it was interesting to observe the condition of the glands of the Intestine as regards the progress of development or the elimination of the deposit. For the most part, Peyer's Patches were found bare and atrophic, without any evidence of an ulcerative process having taken place. Towards the Cœcum, however, the remains of ulceration was sometimes well marked, gland Patches being found with high pulpy edges and dark grey central sloughs, the metamorphoses being generally confined to isolated portions of a Patch, the remainder of which appeared either natural and full of secretion, or bare, atrophic, and worn away. In the vicinity of these Patches, great congestion existed, especially around those which were the seat of ulceration. Where the sloughs had separated, a clear mucous-looking base covered the muscular layer beneath.

An intense state of intumescence prevailed in many cases of Typhoid, without having gone on to ulceration, or even to softening.

The specific gravity of Peyer's Patches varied greatly, according to the nature and stage of the exudation. The highest specific weight observed by us was 1·044; the lowest, 1·032.

Even in the same case, considerable latitude was to be observed in the range of the specific weights of the glands; thus, in one case, three Patches were respectively 1·032, 1·036, and 1·039.

These glands presented very varied chronic states. 1st. An atrophic reticulated condition, in which the gland substance was not only empty, but devoid of all glandular element

This condition may have arisen from the natural wearing away of the gland, or from efforts for the elimination of deposits or exudations; the process of elimination taking place, as we have reason to think it did, in some rare cases without ulceration, but being accompanied with the destruction of the gland vesicle. This process was observed to leave a reticulated appearance in the gland, arising from the natural interlacement of the inter-glandular texture around the empty cavities being rendered more prominent. 2nd. Remains of previous ulceration of the Aggregated Glands were sometimes obvious with various degrees of distinctness. Congested and thickly distributed blood vessels could be seen in the vicinity, or even in the gland patch itself, and marked the increased vascular action which had accompanied the morbid changes. 3rd. The follicular spaces were, in other instances, covered over on their mucous surface with a dark granular matter; the mucous membrane was in some places removed, and the opening of the follicles lay bare, prominent, and open. 4th. In some instances, the reticulated appearance described above was the only remnant of the gland patch to indicate its former site; while, in the more obvious examples, there was a well marked cicatrix, for the most part limited to a circular spot, in the midst of an otherwise comparatively healthy gland. This was covered over with a thin clear skin-like membrane of pale colour, and with a wrinkled contracted border. Extensive congestion existed round the margins of the Patch in these cases.

Tuberculosis.—In cases of the Tuberculous Dyscrasis Peyer's Patches have been observed prominent, but with no definite exudation or ulcerations. When it occurred Tuberculosis was generally associated either with Dysentery or Typhoid, or both; and in the latter cases it would be, perhaps, impossible to determine what part of the morbid action was specially attributable to Tuberculosis.

Glandular Atrophy of Small Intestines.—A remarkable condition of the Mucous Membrane of the Small Intestine, very commonly found as a result of prolonged morbid states of a complex kind, requires some special notice here.

The general appearance presented by the Mucous Membrane and substance of the gut in the condition referred to, was such as at once to attract attention.

Attenuation of the substance of the Intestine was the most marked feature which presented itself; the mucous membrane was easily broken down, and as if friable. This condition was found to consist in an atrophy of the glandular substance of the mucous membrane.

This atrophic state was rendered apparent by thin sections of the mucous substance of the Intestine made by Valentin's knife, and submitted to microscopic examination.

The regular and usually turgid Follicles and Tubes which compose the great body of the mucous tissue were in a condition of more or less complete atrophy or degeneration.

The tubes were irregular in form and size. They did not lie close together, but were separated from each other, and as if imbedded in a matrix composed of granular particles. Their bulbous extremities seemed to have disappeared, or were encroached upon and obliterated by the fine granular fibroid-like material which now formed the chief substance of the gut; and the contents of the glands were chiefly composed of fine granular or melanotic particles.

In cases of long continued complex disease, as when one set of lesions succeeded upon another, as, for example, when Dysentery occurred subsequent to Typhoid Fevers, or vice versâ, we have frequently found this atrophic condition well marked. The Small Intestine in such cases appeared thin and wasted; the tubes towards the upper portion of the gut being obviously degenerated. They were of very unequal size—some abnormally distended, and that at irregular intervals, giving them a varicose appearance; their contents consisting of granular and molecular matter, with clear cells interspersed; others seemed to contain fatty granules and fibrine. This Follicular disease of the Intestine seemed, in some instances, to be intimately associated with the Diphtheritic process. In the Colon, for example, the ulcerative process has been seen to be established beneath the diphtheritic exudation, the ulcers presenting a clear chipped-out like appearance. Microscopic examination showed the Follicles loaded with secretion (*see* Diphtheritic Process, p. 91); and in parts these Follicles were obviously highly vascular to the naked eye. This increased vascularity was seen to be especially remarkable amongst looped vessels round the Follicles in the submucous tissue. Microscopically the exudation was granular. Large yellow masses (like changed blood after extravasation) were enclosed in areolar spaces in the submucous tissue. The Ileum was thin and wasted towards the upper part; this atrophic change extended into the Jejunum, where it gradually disappeared. Sections showed the Follicles irregularly filled, the secretion granular and fatty, and sometimes cellular, but the appearances were not uniform. Cellular exudation existed where the Follicles were most distended: granular, and, in some places, fatty matter where the Follicles had become irregularly shrunken or wasted.

Some morbid conditions of other parts have been observed associated with this Intestinal atrophy.

In the cases in which this atrophic washing or degeneration of the mucous membrane of the Intestine occurred, it was constantly also observed that the mucous membrane of the mouth was thin, transparent, pale, and bloodless: the mucous glands of the lips and cheeks were especially obvious, shining through the worn buccal membrane, and appeared small and firm, containing much granular contents, sometimes of a dry appearance and

sebaceous fat-like aspect. At other times the contents were cellular, with a marked softness to the feel.

Congestion over the Small Intestine, with spots of ecchymosis, was sometimes also present with this wasted state of the gut.

Ulceration of Peyer's Patches, with infiltration, sometimes softening and vascular injection round their margins, has likewise been found.

The diphtheritic state of the Large Intestine has likewise been associated with atrophy of the Small.

The specific gravity of the mucous membrane in this atrophic state did not appear to be so low as in the healthy state, probably from the fact that the fibroid material which replaced in the granular form the cells and substance of the healthy gland Follicles, was of a greater specific gravity than their natural contents. In the atrophic state the specific gravity of the Small Intestine varied from 1·030 to 1·038.

In the tuberculous state the Small Intestine has been found thin and worn, with Peyer's Patches also worn away and thin; their places being only marked by the bare appearance and melanotic deposit, which was generally in such cases excessive towards the Ileo-cœcal valve.

The various affections of the Solitary and Aggregate Glands just noticed may be summed up as follows :—

Their various states were,—1, infarction and intumescence, with different kinds of deposit; 2, softening and ejection, in various ways, of these deposits; 3, ulceration, sometimes leading rapidly to intense and complete Sphacelus of whole Patches of Glands; in other instances, being attended with excessive fungating growths on the borders of the ulcers, reaching, in extreme cases, to a quarter of an inch in thickness; 4, several states and conditions of atrophy of both the Solitary and Aggregated Glands, leading to collapse and final degeneration of the vesicles, with the deposit of melanotic matter as a characteristic of pre-existent and long continued vascular action; 5, cicatrices of healed ulcers were occasionally but rarely found.

The minute characters of these various deposits were :—1st, in the states of infarction and milky intumescence, chiefly observable in Cholera cases, variously metamorphosed epithelial elements; 2nd, in the Typhoid cases, minute granular, fibrinous, and imperfectly developed nuclear and minute cellular elements.

Conditions of Colon.—Small abscesses sometimes existed, associated with an advanced Dysenteric process. The exudation being first deposited in a solitary gland vesicle, the gland cavity was gradually distended; ultimately the exudation commenced to soften, and combined with the condition of an increased vascularity in its vicinity, an abscess was formed, which opened upon the mucous surface through the little canal which leads from the surface to the gland. Such little abscesses freely distributed on the mucous membrane often gave a peculiar character to the Dysenteric process. They were sometimes arranged in symmetrical double rows through the Colon, and were often associated with true Dysenteric exudations; but we have met some cases in which the condition existed isolated, and we have ventured to term it "Follicular Colitis" or "Pustular Dysentery." The Dysenteric process was not infrequently established in the Tuberculous Dyscrasis. In such cases, the exudation for the most part assumed the diphtheritic form in the first instance, the mucous membrane underneath being red, swollen, and deeply injected. The solitary glands became gradually infiltrated with exudation, and ultimately began to soften and to ulcerate, till numerous small circular ulcers were established throughout the mucous surface.

The Sigmoid Flexure was perhaps the most frequently diseased part of this Intestine, and in general the lower part passing into the Rectum was that most severely implicated. At the upper part, as if preceding the confirmed Dysenteric process, where thickening of the substance of the Intestine was rapidly going on, a superficial form of diphtheritic exudation was not uncommon, which, passing off either by ulcerative absorption or by desquamation, gave place to the true Dysenteric exudation, with thickening of the submucous tissue. In this way the process gradually advanced upwards towards the Caput Cœcum. The thinness of this latter part often contrasted in a very marked degree with the thickened substance of the gut in its lower portions.

Sometimes the Dysenteric exudation extended completely throughout the whole extent of the mucous surface of the Colon, presenting in some places black, grumous, carbonized-looking masses of exudation, even at the upper part. Ulceration in some instances had taken place in the region of the Sigmoid flexure, destroying at once the exudation and the mucous membrane, so as to expose the muscular tissue, which was red and irritable. Appearances of ulceration often extended in lines across the gut, so as to embrace its whole calibre in some parts. The appearance here alluded to is a very deceptive one, and requires to be particularly examined. It has usually been found in cases in which a very thick and uniform coating of exudation was present. On opening the Intestine, deep fissures were observed extending in parallel lines across the gut. They were sometimes single throughout, and sometimes forked, and they seemed to correspond to the natural folds and sacculi of the Intestine. A very contracted state of this gut was not uncommon in extreme cases of Dysentery, and it is probable that in such cases the appearances in question were

produced by a forcible distention of the Intestine while being examined post mortem; but there is no reason why a similar distention may not have taken place during life in some cases, and we can readily suppose that in such instances fissures of the exuded material were produced, the edges of which were subsequently attacked with ulcerative action. The entire tissue of the gut was often infiltrated, even its peritoneal surface being of a dull hue, and in some parts highly vascular. The whole substance of this Intestine was thickened to the extent of fully half an inch in some instances, and here and there the exudation had a clear bloody appearance, and presented numerous vascular points surrounded by a dark lake-coloured halo and extensive red gelatinous ramollissement.

In one case of Chronic Dysentery, terminating fatally by abscess of the Liver, the condition of the Colon with reference to the state of the exudation and the ulcerative process, was especially worthy of observation. In this instance the Colon was ulcerated throughout the descending portion, the Sigmoid flexure, and the Rectum. Active turgescence and congestion existed in the upper part, but the ulcers had healed in the Rectum, which was free of vascularity. The ulcers in the upper portion were still open and vascular, and so large as nearly to surround the whole Colon. They had destroyed all the tissues except the peritoneum. From this membrane they appeared to be separated merely by a lymphy exudation, which formed a pyogenic layer on the visceral surface or base of the ulcer; the corresponding part of the peritoneum was opaque and thickened.

The exudation has in some instances assumed the form of thickened prominent fungating masses, of very remarkable appearance, sometimes in tubercular nodules, sometimes in transverse lines across the Intestine.

The Colon was not infrequently implicated in the Typhoid process, its solitary glands being chiefly the parts engaged; but in a few instances deposits in the neighbourhood of the Cœcum have been found.

Rectum.—This part of the great Intestine most frequently showed the evidences of diseased processes. It was the part in which the most severe Dysenteric lesions were to be found, and in long continued chronic cases it was generally filled with small punched-out looking ulcers, with bloodless bases, and thin anæmic edges. Melanotic deposit was here also to be seen in greatest abundance. The substance of the gut was usually greatly thickened, chiefly by a fibrinous deposit in the sub-mucous tissue, which generally, from increased condensation, rendered it difficult to dissect off the mucous from the sub-mucous textures. It was in this part that the fungating masses before alluded to were most constantly found. Evidences of healed ulcers were not infrequent in this portion of the Intestine.

Affections of the Vermiform Appendix have been pretty common, but in no instance have we known perforation to take place in this situation. Creamy exudations into its follicular glands, and also ulcers in various stages, have been found. In one case, however, in which ulceration of the glands of the Large Intestine, with lesion of the vermiform appendix, existed, associated with Fever, there was found behind the Cœcum a large abscess, filled with fœtid grumous pus. It extended from the vermiform process (which was adherent to the Cœcum) to about the middle of the ascending Colon, and was imbedded in the sub-peritoneal tissue.

Omentum, Mesentery, and Mesenteric Glands.—The blood-vessels of these membranes were frequently highly congested, a state most often associated with Cholera. This congested state was most marked in the Venous system, and gave a peculiar dark livid blue appearance to the parts when first presented to view. In some conditions, as in various stages of the Typhoid and Choleraic states, with enlargement of the Mesenteric Glands, the mesenteric arteries passing to these glands were highly congested, ramifying over the membrane or capsule of the gland.

In cases of Chronic Dysentery the Omentum was generally wasted and drawn up amongst the viscera towards the Stomach. Sometimes this was associated with the existence of a deposit in its substance of a granular form to the naked eye, which was composed chiefly of fine curling elastic filaments, with naked nuclei scattered here and there among the fibres.

Mesenteric Glands.—A diseased state of these organs, and of the Lacteal Absorbent system generally, may be said to have been one of the most constant features in the morbid anatomy of the Diseases observed by us. The most obvious and prominent state was simple enlargement of the gland substance, depending (1) upon a loaded state of the sinuses of the gland, with the fluids passing through them; (2) upon an obvious morbid deposit in the gland substance; (3) upon congestion of the blood-vessels; and (4) upon a combination of all or some of these conditions.

In some instances, as in many of the Cholera cases, these glands appeared perfectly colourless and white externally, while at the same time they were greatly enlarged, and on section the deep red coloration in their centres showed the amount of irritation that had been established within.

Particular sets of glands were more engorged than others in several well-marked forms of disease. In Dysentery, for instance, the glands associated with the Colon throughout its course were those commonly affected. In Cholera, the glands most markedly enlarged were those connected with the Small Intestine; and in Typhoid Fever, with the lesions of the Glands of the Intestines well developed, it was generally those connected with the

Ileum and lower part of the Jejunum which were engorged. The Glands connected with the Caput Cœcum were also very obvious and prominent. The period of softening of the glands seemed not very determinate.

In cases where the Tuberculous Dyscrasis prevailed, infiltration of the Mesenteric gland substance, with exudation and subsequent cretaceous degeneration, was sometimes to be observed in various stages of metamorphosis. The whole gland substance has been found replaced by a cretaceous mass half an inch in diameter.

In some cases the Mesenteric Glands were turgid and enlarged with bloody lymphy fluid exudation, or altered contents; the Lymphatics leading to and from these glands were in a distended state, their valves prominent, and their tubes varicose throughout their course, with the altered and discoloured lymphy contents visible through the thin coats.

The softening of enlarged Mesenteric glands in the Typhoid state generally commenced in the centre of the glands; the deposit was then found to consist microscopically of large cells, with granular and molecular débris.

In general, although the whole of the Mesenteric glands were in a morbid state in any given case, they did not appear to be in similar stages of morbid action. Some were enlarged and softened within their capsule; others were pale, bloodless, enlarged, and hard. Some were highly vascular, with much lividity and general softening throughout.

In disease of long continuance, especially where the Typhoid and the Dysenteric states were associated together, the Mesenteric glands were generally softened as well as enlarged, the process of softening evidently commencing in the centre part of the gland, or at several different points in its substance.

In chronic Dysentery the condition of the Mesenteric glands as to density varied greatly even in the same case. It was as high as 1·050 to 1·052 in some instances.

In very severe cases of the Typhous Dyscrasis, where the Mesenteric glands were greatly enlarged and softened, and with microscopic elements similar to those above described, the specific gravity of the gland substance was 1·050.

The condition of the Lymphatics to and from these glands was remarkable; sometimes they were greatly distended and obvious from infarction of lymphy material, especially those leading to the loaded glands.

In some cases the Tonsils also were greatly enlarged, and their Follicles distended with exudation, consisting of cellular and granular elements, of irregular form and variable size. Their specific gravity was, in such cases, about 1·047.

Liver.—Morbid conditions of the Liver did not occupy a very prominent place. In some cases, however, this organ was affected to a considerable degree, and more or less associated in its morbid state with the general development of Dyscrasic processes.

Abscess of the Liver was found in one case only of Dysentery, which was evidently of long standing; ulcerations existed in the descending Colon, the Sigmoid flexure, and the Rectum. While active congestion and turgescence were visible in the upper part, the ulcers had healed in the Rectum, but were still open and vascular in the remainder of the gut, some of them being so large as nearly to embrace the whole periphery of the Colon. A large abscess was found in the right lobe of the Liver. It had replaced most of the hepatic substance which was softened round the enclosing walls of the abscess; it possessed a well-formed pyogenic membrane. The connexions of the Liver with other parts in the neighbourhood, especially through the gastro-hepatic Omentum, were highly vascular.

In some cases in which the Rheumatic diathesis was well marked, the Capsule of Glisson throughout the substance of the organ, was considerably thickened, as the result of a fibrous deposit. The subsequent contraction of this new matter had caused the Liver to assume a shrunken appearance. But true Cirrhosis has not been met with. The hepatic substance was often softened, and the seat of fatty degeneration.

In other cases, combined with repeated Rheumatic attacks, a similar thickening of the binding tissue composing Glisson's capsule, together with venous and biliary congestions, gave to the section of the Liver the characteristic nutmeg appearance. This nutmeg appearance of the organ was not uncommon.

In a case of Dysenteric ulceration, and in which the mesenteric glands were tumid, the left lobe of the Liver was found to be enormously enlarged. Its colour was of a pale yellow, and the hepatic tissue was infiltrated with air througout, so as to be highly crepitant. (The temperature was 82°, and the case was examined within twenty-four hours after death.)

Spleen.—In the Typhoid state the Spleen was generally enlarged; deposits were sometimes, but not constantly, observed in its parenchyma, and obvious on its surface through its capsule; they were of a dark purple livid hue. The substance of the organ varied much in consistence, being sometimes firm, and at others soft and friable: it was always of a dark mulberry colour.

Extensive deposit, with excessive enlargement of this organ, was a very common occurrence, resulting from the combined influence of co-existent morbid states, such, for instance, as the development of Dysentery after Typhoid Fevers, or vice versâ. In such instances the Spleen was usually the seat of secondary exudations. Its size and weight were much increased, and reached from ten, fourteen, to even twenty ounces.

The enclosing capsule was generally tense and smooth, and sometimes thickened and adherent to the abdominal wall where the deposit prevailed. Much congestion existed around the organ. The microscopic elements were molecular and granular matter, with nuclei and imperfect cells.

Kidneys: Increase of cortical substance.—This was a most common and remarkable morbid feature, without of itself originating active disease or being necessarily associated with any constitutional morbid state or Dyscrasis. It consisted, for the most part, in a packing or infarction of the minute Tubuli Uriniferi, with altered and compressed secreting cells. Going on to an extreme degree, as this infarction sometimes seemed to do, just before death, there was usually co-existent with it a deficiency of the urinary secretion; such kidneys were found to be highly congested at the margins of the cortical and the pyramidal parts, with increased vascularity over the pelvic membrane. The relative size of the cortical substance was thus nearly doubled in some instances; so that sometimes the pyramidal portions of the organ were compressed and dislocated by the turgid cortical substance. The intertubular blood-vessels were deprived of blood by this compression preventing its flow, and the external surface of the kidney became congested, chiefly in the stellate form, from the turgid condition of the venous radicles distributed upon its surface and among the convolutions of the cortical tubuli. Effusions of blood were sometimes seen at the junctions of the cortical and pyramidal parts.

In Cholera, extensive and excessive congestion always prevailed; for the most part the tunics were easily separable. The tubuli were densely loaded with desquamated epithelium.

In a case of chronic Dysentery terminating in Cholera, a cyst was seen in the right kidney, of the size of a small bean, lined with a false membrane, and filled with grumous matter. In another case of Cholera, the kidneys were found filled with cysts, obvious on the exterior, and containing straw-coloured matter.

Kidneys in the Typhoid state:—The kidney was generally highly congested throughout its substance, and in the stellate form on the surface; its cortical part was relatively enlarged, with great congestion in the vicinity of the pyramidal masses; a coarse granular condition of the Tubuli Uriniferi being associated with a deposit in these tubes. A rough fibrous tumid appearance on section was also seen in the cortical substance, associated with a granular and congested condition of the surface.

In some Typhoid cases, the kidneys have been found enormously enlarged, in one instance to more than double their ordinary volume. In an extreme case the left weighed ten ounces, the right eight and a half. The tumid condition was very irregular in both, the cortical substance being, as usual, the part in which the swelling was most marked; it presented a coarse granular appearance, and was accompanied with great congestion of the pyramids.

Kidneys in Dysentery.—In cases of long continued Dysentery, terminating fatally in one instance by abscess in the Liver, the kidneys were found to be infiltrated with a white exudation, which gave them an anæmic appearance on section. The surface was commonly found in a state of excessive stellate congestion, their tunics adherent, and granular degeneration was obviously established.

Microscopic examinations showed this white deposit to be composed of fibrine, chiefly in granular and hyaline masses, sometimes enclosing the nuclear secreting cells of the kidney; in some places fatty degeneration was observable.

In cases of long continued Chronic Dysentery, the areolar tissue surrounding the kidneys has been found infiltrated with purulent exudation, while the capsules of these organs were adherent to the surrounding parts, and the whole mixed up with concrete yellow tubercular looking masses, exuded upon and underneath the capsule. The softening sometimes extended into the substance of the kidney, and the degeneration became mixed with the vascular tufts which pervaded the organ. The thickened state of the pelvis showed the chronic character of the disease. The cortical substance was greatly enlarged, and vascular in appearance.

The deposit in these cases was composed of granular and fatty matter, mixed up with pus-like cells. In some rheumatic cases also deposit has been found in the kidney.

TABLE V.—Table of Specific Gravities.

No. of Case.*	Specific Gravity of Brain Substance and Spinal Cord.								Specific Gravity of Solid Viscera.						Specific Gravity of Mucous Membrane.						Specific Gravity of Glands.	
	Cerebrum.		Cerebellum.	Convolutions of Cerebrum.	Central Ganglia.	Pons Varolii.	Pineal Gland.	Spinal Cord.	Lung.	Heart.	Liver.	Spleen.	Kidney.		Small Intestine.			Large Intestine.			Peyer's Patches.	Mesenteric Glands.
													Cortical.	Pyramidal.	Exudative.	Atrophic.	Healthy.	Exudative.	Atrophic.	Healthy.		
	White Matter.	Grey Matter.	Mixed.	Mixed.																		
1	- -	- -	1·040	- -	1·035	1·034	- -	1·034	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	1·053	1·051	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	1·050
2	1·037	1·035	1·036 1·037	- -	- -	1·038	- -	1·035	- -	1·049	- - -	- - -	1·047	1·047	- -	1·037	- -	1·048	- -	- -	- -	1·050 1·052
3	1·034	1·034	1·036	- -	1·033	1·035	- -	1·036	- -	1·046	1·047	1·046	1·040	1·040	- -	1·036	- -	1·046	- -	- -	- -	1·040 1·042
4	1·028	1·030	1·038	- -	1·031	1·036	- -	1·036	- -	- -	1·054	1·050	1·040	1·040	- -	1·034	- -	- - -	- -	1·038	- -	1·049
5	1·031	1·030	1·034	1·034	1·036	- -	- -	- -	1·042	1·042	- - -	1·052 to 1·059	1·040	1·040	- -	1·038	- -	- - -	- -	1·038	- -	1·040
6	1·037	- -	- -	- -	1·038	- -	- -	- -	1·043	1·060	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	1·037	- -	- - -	1·039	- -	1·044	1·043
7	- -	- -	1·038	1·036	1·036	1·036	- -	1·035	- -	1·058	- - -	1·043	1·060	1·060	- -	1·037	- -	- - -	1·040	- -	1·042	1·042
8	1·036	- -	1·039	1·033	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·020	1·048	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	1·032 1·036 1·039	—
9	- -	- -	1·039	1·034	1·034	1·036	- -	1·034	- -	1·040	1·049	1·044 to 1·055	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·039 to 1·042	—	—	—	—
10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·050	- -	- -	- -	1·042
11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·044 to 1·048	1·050	1·048	1·044	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1·033	—	—
12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·044	—	—	—	—
13	1·036	1·032	1·037	1·034	1·038	1·036	1·050	1·034	1·050	1·047	1·047	1·054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	1·038	- -	1·036	1·030	1·036	1·036	1·047	1·034	- -	- -	1·054	1·058	1·047	1·047	- -	- -	- -	- - -	1·037	- -	1·038 1·042	1·039 1·042
15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·032	1·050	1·042	1·042	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	1·034	1·032	- -	- -	1·036	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	1·040	1·030	- -	1·038	- -	1·028	1·032	1·035
17	- -	- -	1·036	1·033	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·038 to 1·037	- -	- -	1·040	1·037
18	- -	- -	- -	1·034	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·043	1·046	1·034	1·036	- -	- -	1·036	1·044	- -	1·036	- -	1·033
19	1·033	- -	1·035	1·035	1·036	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	1·058	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·030	1·044	- -	1·030	1·035	—
20	1·028	- -	1·034	- -	1·036	1·034	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·030	- - -	- -	1·030	- -	1·044
21	1·035	- -	- -	- -	1·038	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	1·034	- -	1·032	- -	1·036	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	1·038	- -	1·040	- -	1·030	1·038	- -	1·028	1·032	1·035

* See page 99 for details of these cases.

TABLE VI.—MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SPECIFIC GRAVITIES OF VARIOUS PARTS.*

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Brain and Nerves :—			
(*a*) White Matter	1·038	1·028	1·034
(*b*) Grey Matter	1·035	1·030	1·032
(*c*) Mixed (Cerebral Convolutions)	1·036	1·030	1·033
(*d*) Central Ganglia	1·038	1·031	1·039
(*e*) Pineal Gland	1·050	1·047	1·048
(*f*) Pons Varolii	1·038	1·034	1·035
(*g*) Cerebellum	1·040	1·034	1·036
(*h*) Spinal Cord	1·036	1·034	1·035
Tonsils (in a Typhoid case)	1·047	—	—
Parotid Gland	1·040	—	—
Heart	1·060	1·040	1·048
Lungs. Pneumonic Consolidations, uniform and miliary	1·050	1·042	1·045
Liver	1·054	1·020	1·044
Spleen	1·059	1·043	1·055
Kidneys	1·060	1·034	1·047
(*a*) Cortical Part	1·053	1·034	1·042
(*b*) Pyramidal Part	1·051	1·044	1·047
Mesenteric Glands	1·058	1·033	1·042
Small Intestines :—			
Peyer's Patches	1·044	1·032	1·039
(*a*) Parts with Glandular and Exudative deposit	1·040	—	—
(*b*) Parts in atrophic state	1·038	1·030	1·035
Apparently healthy	1·036	1·030	1·032
Great Intestine :—			
(*a*) Colon, with Dysenteric Exudation	1·050	1·037	1·043
(*b*) Rectum „ „	1·044	1·038	1·041
Atrophic degeneration	1·040	1·037	1·038
Apparently healthy	1·038	1·028	1·033

* It was originally intended by me that a very extended series of observations on the Specific Gravities of morbid parts should be made in connexion with our other investigations, as I have long been impressed with the great value of this means of determining alterations in parts and organs in a definite manner not otherwise attainable. A suitable set of apparatus was accordingly ordered by me before my departure from this country; but on their arrival in the East, after more than three fourths of the time assigned for our inquiries had elapsed, it was found that the apparatus was entirely unsuited for our purpose, and in fact perfectly useless. It is to the zeal of Dr. Aitken, therefore, that I am indebted for such observations of this kind as we can communicate; he succeeded in making determinations of a considerable number of specific gravities under circumstances of more than ordinary difficulty.—R. D. L.

NOTES on the general Conditions of the Cases in which the Specific Gravities of the parts were determined.

Case 1. A case of intense Typhoid intumescence of glandular parts; weight of Brain, 51 ozs. There was much congestion, especially of the membranes. The patient was aged 28.

2. A case of Follicular wasting, with atrophy of Peyer's Patches; likewise, Dysenteric exudation in the large Intestine. This patient was aged 20.

3. Dysenteric exudation with ulceration in Colon; general intumescence of Solitary Glands, with atrophy of small Intestine, chiefly in the Ileum. This patient was aged 28.

4. Atrophic degeneration of the mucous membrane of the Small Intestines; general wasting. This patient was aged 19.

5. Typhoid exudation and ulceration of Peyer's Patches, &c.—
Consolidation, with friability of the Lung.
Irregular condensation of Spleen; weight, 5 ozs.
Mucous Membrane generally was thin and wasted; Colon, where free of ulcers, healthy.
Gelatinous exudation over Small Intestine, great.
Kidney soft and turgid.
Mesenteric Glands enlarged. This patient was aged 19.

6. A Typhoid case, with atrophic state and wasting of Large and Small Intestines; Heart, small and firm. The patient was aged 26.

7. Chronic Dysentery; excessive emaciation.
Atrophic wasting of Gut; Peyer's Patches, healthy.
Heart, normal.
Spleen, small and normal.
Kidneys, pale; increase of cortical part; combined weight, 10¾ ozs.
Small Intestine, thin and wasted; atrophy of tubes; pale, bloodless state of Large Gut, with melanic deposit, and some ulceration; atrophy of tubes, fibroid degeneration, with thickened state of submucous tissue. The patient was aged 29.

8. A Typhoid case; ulceration, with softening of Peyer's Patches; large softened Spleen; weight, 14 ozs. Liver, soft; weight, 43 ozs. The patient was aged 22.

9. Acute Dysentery; excessive dysenteric exudation; old deposits in Spleen.
Heart, soft and flabby. The patient was aged 23.

10. Acute Dysentery; excessive exudation; Mesenteric glands enlarged. The patient was aged 26.

11. Exudation in Lung, Liver, and Kidney: Case returned as Common Continued Fever. The patient was aged 26.

12. Acute Dysentery in Colon in case of Chaplain, with excessive fungoid exudation.

13. Pneumonia; case of a Bashi Bazouk, aged about 18 or 19.

14. Dysentery subsequent to Fever:
Ulceration and melanotic deposit in Colon; wasting of tubes in Small Intestine; tumid condition of Peyer's Patches.
Spleen soft, flabby; weight, 8 ozs.
Liver, soft and flabby; weight, 60½ ozs.
Mesenteric glands enlarged, and in some parts softened. The patient was aged 26.

15. Case of Follicular atrophy. Case of a Bashi Bazouk, aged about 21.

16. Chronic Dysentery. The patient was aged 27.

17. Typhoid and Dysenteric states of five months' duration; mucous membrane of small Intestine apparently healthy. Patches of Peyer, prominent, normal, and firm. The patient was aged 25.

18. Pneumonia and Pleurisy: Brain congested, its substance firm. The patient was aged 22.

19. Returned as Common Continued Fever. Dysentery, with intumescence of Peyer's Patches. The patient was aged 28.

20. A case of Sub-acute Dysentery. The patient was aged 18.

21. A case of Cholera, death on seventh day, after Typhoid Symptoms. The patient was aged 30.

22. Dysentery. Intumescence and vascularity of some of Peyer's Patches, others ulcerated, one cicatrised, with wasting of the Patch. The patient was aged 28.

GANGRENE.

THE following observations will be found to embrace some very remarkable Pathological conditions developed in the sequence of operations, and as the result of injury. They are based chiefly on cases which occurred after the occasions of the 18th June and 8th September, and are introduced here principally with the view of illustrating the effects of certain low constitutional states already adverted to.

During our experience of the Diseases of the Army of the East, no diseased action deserving the name of Hospital Gangrene has largely presented itself; at least, no affection of an epidemic character, or prevailing to any large extent, similar to that described under this name in the works of the classical writers on Military Surgery has been observed by us.

The disease known as Pourriture d'Hopital has, however, prevailed largely in the French Hospitals, both in the field and at Constantinople, after important actions, as those of the 18th June, 16th August, and 8th September, while at the same time, and under general climatic influences all but identical, the English Hospitals remained free from the invasion of any such diseased action to any considerable extent. The larger cubic space allowed to patients in the English Hospitals, the freedom of ventilation in the huts, the abundance of all necessary means and appliances, the rigorous attention to cleanliness, and the greater division of medical and surgical labours during the field operations of the past summer and autumn, doubtless contributed largely to these favourable results. In the Castle Hospital at Balaklava, the success obtained in the treatment of some classes of wounds of an important nature has been of a kind not often surpassed.

It cannot, however, be said that the process of healing in the more severe wounds took place generally in what we may designate as the normal manner; suppuration was frequently very profuse, often directly of itself leading to exhaustion of the patient, and an ultimately fatal issue. In other cases, chiefly of injury or operation in the thigh, the suppuration and subsequent destruction of parts was such as almost to deserve to be considered as a form of Gangrenous action; areolar tissue, muscle, and other structures being rapidly destroyed down to the bone, while the integument retained a comparatively healthy appearance. In extreme cases, such as those last described, we have seen a limb in which all the structures, with the exception of the integument, were converted into a black, putrid, fœtid, semi-fluid mass. As already observed, these appearances were most often found in the thigh; sometimes in cases in which the femur had been fractured by a Minié ball or other projectile, and in which quite justifiable attempts had been made to save the limb. But this condition has been the cause of death at no advanced period in cases of amputation likewise. The irritation of fractured bone does not, therefore, seem essentially necessary to the production or setting-up of this fatal form of disease; we have seen extremely bad cases of it after the transit through or lodgment of balls in the soft parts, in which there was no reason to believe that the bone was primarily injured.

This diseased action is, in our minds, entitled to the term Gangrenous, though it is not in any respect identical with any of the forms of the so-called Hospital Gangrene. We can say nothing as to whether it possesses contagious or infectious properties, or not. In all the cases which have come under our observation particular attention was given to all precautions calculated to prevent the contamination of neighbouring wounds; and in no case have we known the disease to be propagated to wounds in the vicinity of an affected stump or limb. It seems that this process is properly to be ranked amongst the forms of Gangrenous Action. It may, perhaps, be not inappropriately termed Gangrenous Inflammation of Muscle.

Gangrenous Inflammation of Muscles.—This very remarkable low process of disorganization, generally commencing by the formation of ill-defined abscess, has been found to occur chiefly under the following conditions. It was principally, though not exclusively, confined to the lower extremities:—

(*a.*) In some of the cases in which a ball lodged in the soft parts.

(*b.*) In cases in which a ball grazed without fracturing a bone.

(*c.*) In cases in which Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Femur had occurred, and in which an attempt was, very justifiably, made to save the limb. The designs of Conservative Surgery were in many such instances frustrated by the fatal process in question.

(*d.*) In cases in which amputation of the thigh had been performed. It has likewise been known to occur after the operation at the line of the knee-joint; but it has not been seen by us as a result of operations lower down in the limb than the line of this articulation.

The process was generally of a chronic character, except when a fatal issue was brought about in a sudden and unexpected manner by the occurrence of hæmorrhage in a way to be more particularly described hereafter.

The precise mode of its origin is not clear, but it doubtless recognized general not local causes, and was in all probability connected with the low unhealthy states of the system already described. In some cases it was in a measure attributable to the irritation of the sharp fragments of a comminuted fracture; in others to low action set up in the periosteum and external shell of a bone grazed by a ball. In two or three instances a low form of Phagadenic ulceration in the flaps of amputated limbs had existed for some time previous to its occurrence, and may to some extent have been operative in its production. But it likewise occurred in stumps in which no such action was at any time observed, and in which also the bone and periosteum were found in a comparatively healthy condition.

In the several cases above defined, the characters of this process of disorganization were essentially the same in all, varying only in degree, and in the extent of the tissues involved.

Whatever may have been its point of departure, and we believe it was not constant in this respect, any more than in the period of a case at which it occurred, its establishment was indicated by increase in the usual discharge from the part; change of colour and a peculiar fœtid odour were soon observable. Pain was sometimes increased, but in many cases neither this symptom nor swelling of the limb was present to such an extent as to direct attention to the part; and no general symptoms excited any suspicion of the mischief which was subsequently found to have been progressing, often to a great extent. It must be candidly admitted that till familiarised from post-mortem examinations with the extent of the ravages thus produced in a limb, often with little corresponding external appearances, we did not in many cases suspect the degree to which the tissues of a part were being implicated. The general symptoms were obscure; the patient slowly wasted: in some cases indistinct febrile attacks, resembling those observed in Pyæmia, occurred from time to time; diarrhœa was not uncommon as an intercurrent symptom. During this time the external local appearances were not unfavourable; if a stump, complete union had probably taken place, except in one or two parts, through which moderate discharge, but sometimes, as above stated, dark-coloured and fœtid matter, was daily evacuated. But on careful manual examination, when attention was directed to this point, the extent of the diseased process in the limb could be made out, more especially in its advanced stages, when there was also much emaciation of parts; on steady pressure from above, large quantities of fœtid discoloured matter, with more or less shreddy remains of broken up tissue, could be thus evacuated. In one instance in which, owing to extensive Phagadenic ulceration of the flaps, a free exit was given to the matter, there was a daily discharge to the amount of several ounces of an ochrey thin sero-pus of a peculiar acid and fœtid odour.

In some cases the patients lingered under this process for two, and in one instance for nearly three months, sinking in the end emaciated and exhausted.

Though usually a chronic process, as just described, it has in some few instances come to an issue within a much shorter period. Thus, in a case of secondary amputation of the thigh a fatal issue was produced within twelve days after the operation. For several days the patient appeared to progress most favourably, and firm union of the edges of flaps took place. A few days before death, however, he became weak and low, with occasional wanderings and muttering delirium at night. Some hæmorrhage was observed at the external angle of the cicatrix, and on removing the dressings and proceeding to make a closer examination, pus and blood escaped in considerable quantity, and as it was found that the finger could be passed up on the outside of the limb into a large cavity, an incision was made to lay it open, when large quantities of pus and blood were turned out. Cones of charpie, steeped in tincture of matico, were passed in. The hæmorrhage was not, however, arrested, and the patient sank. On post-mortem examination it was found that complete and most firm union had been effected throughout two-thirds of the flaps, with the formation of a pretty dense cicatrix. Within this, however, and all around the extremity of the femur, and on the external aspect extending up to the Trochanter major, an immense sac had formed, to the entire destruction of the muscular structures. The bone was denuded for a couple of inches. Into this sac, which was of irregular shape, quite devoid of any limiting pyogenic membrane, and immediately bounded by the remains of the textures, to the destruction of which it owed its origin, a large hæmorrhage had taken place. The blood appeared to have escaped by exudation from many smaller vessels, rather than by the rupture of any one of considerable size, for no injured artery could be detected. What remained of the muscular structures was blackened throughout, and generally disintegrated. No secondary deposit existed in any part or organ. Partial hæmorrhages have occurred in other cases, but in none to quite the same extent as that here described. It will be readily seen that this morbid process differs very essentially from that of the ordinary suppurating process in amputated limbs, however extensive. In the latter, the

flaps are themselves much engaged in the process, and so far are prevented from contracting premature adhesions. In such cases it is, likewise, generally found that the abscess or suppurating cavity is more or less well defined.

The destruction of tissues in the class of cases above described is probably, in part at least, due to an association of a gangrenous process with other results of an intense inflammation. A very well-marked example of the chronic form of this affection was presented in the case of a lad, aged 19, struck in the left thigh by a bullet (probably of the heaviest conical variety) on the occasion of the First Assault on the Redan on the 18th June. The wound presented two openings, an anterior and a posterior; the latter offered greater facilities for examination than the former. The finger passed from behind detected several fragments, which were removed, and a tolerably uniform surface of bone was then felt. It was determined to make an attempt to save the limb. The injured extremity was accordingly bound up with a large splint in the most careful manner, and matters promised favourably for a time. The patient, however, complained of a good deal of suffering in the limb from time to time; gradually wasted, suffered from diarrhœa, and finally sunk on the 6th August. On examination, post mortem, the chief organs were found in a normal state; no deposits were anywhere to be met with. There was some congestion of the Ileum, and the Colon presented a few points of ulceration. But it was in the lower extremity that the most important and remarkable changes were observable. Beneath the integuments all the muscular and other textures, from the seat of injury (at the junction of the lower and middle thirds of the femur) to the groin, were converted into a broken-down, black, rotten mass. A vast cavity existed around the fractured bone, irregularly limited by dark greenish disorganised muscular structure. A peculiar and disagreeable fœtor was observable. No trace of pyogenic membrane, and no appearances of a true pus were to be found; nothing but the rotten, disorganized, greenish black débris of the tissues filled the cavity. The fractured bone was, perhaps, the best specimen which could be witnessed of the extremes of splitting and comminution produced by the heavy conical ball. The fragments were very numerous; some of them long and delicate; their vertical and cross impaction, and their partial union, with the numerous stalactitic particles of callus thrown out upon them, gave the specimen, an almost arborescent, and altogether a very remarkable appearance. It is not improbable that in this case, at least, the irritation of such numerous pointed and jagged fragments had some influence in inducing this destructive action. The case altogether was one of no ordinary value, and supplied several useful lessons.

The particulars of another case are worth being cited. The patient was aged 26, of unhealthy aspect. He had been wounded on the 22d June in the Cemetery. A ball entered about four inches above the left knee, fractured the femur, and passing upwards on the outer side of the bone, lodged and was subsequently cut out behind the Trochanter major. A very extensive sinus formed, which it was found necessary to open, when exit was given to a considerable quantity of pus. Contraction of the limb, with shortening to the extent of 1½ to 2 inches, subsequently took place. Discharge continued from the wounds; wasting of the muscles on the anterior part of the limb sensibly took place. General emaciation progressed to a great extent, and the patient became weak, notwithstanding the most generous diet and free stimulation: bed sores formed on the Sacrum, and the patient died on the 31st July, after large hæmorrhage into the whole sac and sinus. On post-mortem examination it was found that there had been no exact apposition of the fragments of the femur; little reparatory effort had taken place, but around the injured bone and throughout the greater part of the limb an extensive sac had formed, which was found filled with blood and the débris of the tissues in the condition of a black rotten fœtid putrilage. This cavity presented no defined limits and no definite pyogenic membrane; its walls being formed by the tissues which remained undestroyed. There was a small amount of cretaceous deposit at the apices of the lungs, but neither in these nor any other organs was any kind of secondary deposit to be met with. Several other equally remarkable cases of this affection have occurred in the lower extremity. In a very much mitigated form it has presented itself in the arm; and in some few cases wounds of the posterior part of the trunk have exhibited a similar destructive action. With one exception, it has been invariably fatal when once established.

The order of occurrence of the processes in these cases seems to have been—1st. A more or less ill-defined suppurative action in the immediate neighbourhood of the fractured bone, or in the flaps of a stump; 2d. The establishment of a low inflammation invading all contiguous parts, and terminating in the destruction and disorganization of their tissues. Muscles seemed especially invaded by it; and it is probable that the hæmorrhage which took place into the sac in some cases was to be accounted for by the destruction of arterial branches, as those of the divisions of the Profunda in the thigh. It may, probably, be regarded as a Gangrenous Inflammation of the muscular structures chiefly.

Hospital Gangrene, so-called.—There is reason to believe that under the head of "Hospital Gangrene" many forms of diseased action differing essentially from each other, are very often included; and it would seem that this term has not yet received by common interpretation a sufficiently strict and well-defined application. As already stated, no forms of diseased action deserving this name have, within our experience, been presented in the Hospitals of the English Army, in an epidemic manner, or to any large extent. But

cases have undoubtedly occurred which it seems necessary to refer to this category, though they wanted one of the greatest and most important characteristics of the disease, namely, that of spreading by contagion, or invading in an epidemic manner large numbers of wounded placed under similar circumstances.

The form of diseased action about to be considered is itself important, however it may be designated. In the cases which came under our observation, it chiefly attacked stumps, after operation in the lower extremity. In some instances it had destroyed the most carefully made flaps to such an extent that had the patient survived the immediate effects of the disease, further operative interference would have been required, as the soft parts, more especially the integument, would no longer have sufficed to cover the stump.

The process seemed two-fold; it usually commenced about three or four days, sometimes at a much longer period, after the performance of an operation. More or less pain and uneasiness in the part were felt, with occasionally piercing pains of considerable severity, and stinging sensations in the stump. On the removal of the dressings nothing unusual was to be at first noticed, but on close examination it would be found that the discharge was not healthy; it was deficient in some parts, and in others disposed to crust. The integument at the borders of the incisions appeared pale, sometimes of a dead, white, tallowy aspect, and were quite insensible. These symptoms and appearances continuing, in a day or two subsequently, considerable portions of integument at the borders of the flaps, sometimes two or three inches in length, and from half to three-quarters of an inch in breadth, separated spontaneously, or could be brought away with a little traction. At the line of separation of the integument, a new action now seemed to be set up; it commenced at this line, engaging chiefly the skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue, but was not confined to them, as there was reason to think that the muscles were engaged in a precisely similar action, and that in them, as well as in the integument, the process was two-fold. A portion of the integument died, separated, and an ulcerative action attacked the borders of the remaining parts; in the muscles a portion of muscular structure died, separated, and the remaining parts ulcerated. In one case, that of an amputation high up in the thigh, what remained of the vastus externus died, and was brought away with the forceps. Day by day the processes of ulceration now advanced, most rapidly in the integument, which presented here and there semi-circular excavations. On examining the muscular structure evidences of the ulcerative process were recognizable, the fibres appeared minutely frayed and ragged at their ends, and where a line of tendon existed an appearance of fine shaggy threads showed the effects of ulcerative action on this structure. A good deal of importance may be attached to this latter sign in advancing ulceration in muscle. The lines of tendinous intersection being, as it were, the longest to resist, are not destroyed to a uniform level with the proper muscular tissue. In a reparative process they are the last to be restored, and become soonest hidden in the surrounding granulations.

This process has in some cases advanced to a marked extent, involving two, three, or more inches of the flaps of an amputation, until in some instances the stump presented a conical aspect, with a line of ulcerating integument for its base, and protruding bone at its apex. It was sometimes accompanied with pretty extensive suppuration in the deeper parts. In two instances at least it seemed to originate the destructive process which ended in the disorganization of the tissues and the formation of a gangrenous sac in the greater part of a limb, as already noticed. It generally seemed to resist all modes of treatment, but in some few cases the extensive and repeated application of the strong nitric acid was successful in procuring its arrest. It may be stated that this process has been observed in amputations below the knee; in those at the line of this articulation, and in amputations at all parts of the thigh. In some few other instances it has been partially noticed. A process of a precisely similar nature prevailed largely in the Hospitals of the French, and in both the English and French cases it undoubtedly corresponded to the ulcerative form of the "Pourriture d'Hopital," or "Hospital Gangrene," of authors. Of the pulpy form of degeneration which constitutes the second important variety of this affection, we have not known any well-marked examples to be presented in the English Hospitals. Some few cases of a doubtful kind did however, we believe, occur, but we had not an opportunity of examining them in a stage when their features were characteristic, and we cannot therefore speak positively with regard to them.

Both in the primary and in the secondary Hospitals of the French Army, in the Camp and at Constantinople, the two forms of this affection, that of the painful ulcerative condition, and that of the pulpy degeneration, were most extensively and well exemplified. In the pulpy form, a large fungating mass of a dark ash colour was observed to project from the surface of the sore, giving to it a peculiar tumified and cauliflower-like appearance. The gaseous matters generated in and about the sore added much to this pulpy state. The fœtor was peculiar and most offensive. The part thus affected was immediately surrounded by an inflammatory exudation, which, in its turn, assumed the same form and mode of degeneration; and thus the morbid state progressed with rapid and destructive strides to the surrounding textures. In one remarkable instance we have seen a combination, to a fearful extent, of the sloughing, fungating, and ulcerative stages of this affection in a wound in the groin. In other instances we have seen the femoral artery

exposed, and the great muscles of the thigh undermined in a more advanced stage. We have also known large hæmorrhages to be thus produced. In one or two cases only have we seen any parallel to this condition of things in the English Hospitals. In one, an extensive phagadenic process laid bare some four or five inches of the anterior external surface of the tibia, with extensive destruction of the neighbouring muscles and other textures. In another instance of shell wound in the calves of both legs, extensive ulceration had been established. The muscles beneath these ulcers were found to have undergone the fatty degeneration. In this case the patient, though affected with Scorbutus and Dysentery, had apparently survived the first violence of the phagadenic process in his wounds, but the system did not possess sufficient power for the establishment of a reparative process. The long continuance of the diseased process and the inaction of the parts account for the fatty degeneration in the muscular structures.

While in the active condition, the microscopic appearances presented by the débris of tissue in this class of cases consisted of ill-formed cells, approaching, in the more perfect, to the form of the pus cell. They were, however, more generally elongated, or of an irregular angular form, sometimes caudate and clear, being void of central granular deposit. A large amount of granular matter was the most abundant element, and when the matter from the raw and marginal aspect of the sore was examined, a few exudation corpuscles were found. Vibriones were abundant, as might be expected.

In no respect do these appearances differ from those observed in Hospital Gangrene under other circumstances, and as it occurs in this country.

We cannot leave this subject without expressing grave doubts as to the propriety of applying the term Hospital Gangrene to any of the varieties of this form of disease. Its essential characters do not seem to be those of a true Gangrenous process.

True Local and General Gangrene.—The next class of cases which we shall notice embraces some very formidable and remarkable examples of disease. It includes instances of what may be termed local and general true Gangrenous processes. When once developed, the progress of this form of disease was rapid, and its issue invariably fatal. Treatment was utterly unavailing ; and it is a process which, when once established, there seems no ground to hope will ever be under the control of art. With regard to its essential nature, we have been able to determine but little beyond that it most probably recognizes a general constitutional cause. As met with by us, it has been confined to cases of amputation, chiefly, but not exclusively, in the lower extremity, and most frequently to operations in the thigh. We have only known one instance in which the condition was but partially developed, and in which it did not prove directly fatal, but the patient did not ultimately recover.

The most rapidly fatal case of this affection which we have seen, occurred in a lad, aged 18, who received a compound comminuted fracture of the right leg on the 8th of September, for which amputation below the knee was performed on the same day. The patient progressed favourably, was in excellent, even hilarious spirits till within a few hours of death. On the third day, as the dressings were about to be removed for the first time, the patient, though apparently well as usual, was noticed to be somewhat pale, a little nervous, and with a peculiar expression of the eyes, which were preternaturally clear, exsanguinious, and lustrous. While the dressings were being taken off, he somewhat gladly remarked that this process gave him no pain. On their removal, the entire stump to the knee was found of a dark greenish black colour, disorganized and friable, and perfectly insensible. A slight oozing of blood commenced ; and now, for the first time, the patient became suddenly and overwhelmingly alarmed with the idea of approaching dissolution. After a brief interval an extensive hæmorrhage gushed from the stump, and before it could be controlled by pressure on the femoral artery, a great loss of blood took place. Even the most careful pressure on the femoral artery did not entirely control the bleeding. The patient rapidly blanched, sank, and life was extinct within two or three hours.

It is to be observed in connexion with this case, that owing to the occurrence of hæmorrhage, death took place before the development of marked constitutional symptoms which in other cases were found to attend this form of disease. In no other instance have we known the affection to have been so early fatal (third day). It more commonly appeared about the fourth, fifth, or sixth day. It was generally preceded by pain, more or less severe, in the stump ; there were also symptoms of general constitutional disturbance, sometimes violent, tumultuous, of sudden occurrence, and not easily explicable ; but these were not constant, and in some of the very worst cases there was little to indicate the danger of the patient, and he was himself the last to suspect it. In several instances the morbid state fully developed, though previously unsuspected, was first indicated by a peculiar intense odour emanating from the parts and sensible at some considerable distance, and which though difficult to be described, could never be mistaken after it had been once recognized. To those familiarised with it, this odour was perceptible upon entering the ward where the patient lay. On examining a stump thus affected, the flaps were found discoloured and gaping ; the whole limb, was immensely distended, and in parts distinctly emphysematous ; vesications filled with discoloured serum were not infrequently found near the borders of the flaps ; fœtid gas and a sanious dark-coloured fluid bubbled out from the wound ; the areolar and adipose tissues, discoloured and apparently dead,

protruded between the sutures, where any of them remained. The upper parts of the limb were white and tallowy in appearance, and sometimes marked with a network of purple-coloured veins. The parts were insensible throughout, but exhaled a peculiar fœtid odour, as already noticed; the temperature was considerably diminished.

With a limb in this condition and death imminent, we have in more than one instance seen the patient perfectly unconscious of his state; at most, a slight amount of nervous excitement prevailed. There was, in some instances, an anxious expression of the countenance, the face being sallow and the eyes presenting the peculiar clear and somewhat lustrous aspect before alluded to; the action of the heart was feeble, and the pulse excessively rapid but weak. Death invariably supervened within a very short period; its occurrence was seldom protracted beyond twenty-four hours from the time at which the state was first discovered.

The pathological anatomy of these cases reveals but little. Nothing which could be said to be peculiar was found; the great characters being those of extensive and rapid decomposition throughout more or less of the entire system in all parts and organs.

The following case so well shows all the essential features of the disease that it seems worth being given in detail. The patient was a young athletic man, about 21 years of age. He had received an extensive compound comminuted fracture of the right leg below the tuberosity of the tibia, with the formation of a large cavity in this bone. The integument over the inner condyles of the femur and head of the tibia, had been removed by the same projectile, probably a large fragment of shell, but (as was subsequently ascertained) without actual injury to the joint. Considerable hæmorrhage took place at the time from the saphena vein. An attempt was made to save the limb, and apparently not without just reason, for when seen seven or eight days subsequently, on the occasion of some fragments being removed from the tibia, the patient suffered but little pain from examination or otherwise, and had very considerable power of flexing the joint and moving the limb. Unfavourable symptoms, however, set in, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb shortly afterwards, when the operation by double flaps was performed in the lower third of the thigh. On the third day after the removal of the limb there was a sudden accession of violent and extraordinary symptoms, the pulse rose to 140, and death took place on the fourth day after the operation.

The sectio cadaveris was made about twenty-two hours after death, the temperature having been from 80° to 85° in the shade. The gaseous distention of the body and the frightfully distorted condition of the face, made it utterly impossible to recognize the features, and would have put identification in any similar case, if necessary for medico-legal purposes, quite out of the question. The tension and distention of the abdomen were extreme. Numerous vesicles, filled with a blueish fluid, existed on its anterior wall. There was immense tumefaction, with extensive blue and purple discolouration, and large epidermic vesications of the whole of the upper part of the thorax and of the neck. The globes and lids of the eyes were greatly swollen and protruded, and discharged much sanies. Large arborescent veins were observable on the thorax, the arms, the groin, and upper parts of the thighs. The surface generally was emphysematous and crackled on pressure. The confined gas escaped with great violence from the abdomen when it was first opened, and all the tissues were infiltrated with gas, while the Intestines were distended to a great size. The lungs presented numerous large vesicles on their surface, and broked own immediately on the slightest pressure or traction. The fingers passed through their substance on the least attempt to grasp them, their parenchyma breaking down at once, but leaving a sort of framework of the vessels and tubes. The pericardium was much distended with gas; the fatty tissue of the heart was blown up. The heart itself was full-sized, round, and convex, being evidently filled with gas, and contained not a particle of blood, nor was there any blood in the great vessels. The liver was covered with blebs or vesicles scattered here and there under the peritoneal coat; its colour was blueish black, while its tissue was soft, putrilaginous, and broke into a granular pulp on the least pressure. The spleen was soft and rotten; the kidneys on their surface, and to the depth of half an inch, were soft and pulpy, the cones were a little more solid. The Intestines, both large and small, were of a dirty greenish black throughout, and were distended with very fœtid gas. The cava and iliac veins contained but little blood, but were full and round, being obviously distended with gas. A couple of transparent vessels crossed the lower part of the cava distended in knot-like or beaded particles. They were probably lymphatics. A small quantity of dark quite fluid semi-sanious blood was found in the external iliac veins, while a somewhat purulent-looking matter could be pressed with the edge of the knife from several distended veins in this situation, both the tributaries of the iliacs and those on the surface of the thigh. There was some deposit of lymph in the lower three inches of the femoral vein. The femoral artery was pervious to within a short distance of the point of section. In the stump very slight union had taken place at the external edge of the flaps; but within, the textures were converted into a greenish black putrilage. The smell of all the tissues was very peculiar rather than intense. Our researches on the curious subject of Histolysis have made us familiar with all the phases of decomposition, and we can state that never under the highest temperatures have we seen changes, such as were effected in this and some similar cases within twenty-two hours after death, produced till after the lapse of very many days, and never then to the same extent in many respects.

The case just described embraces all the features of this remarkable form of disease, but in their most exaggerated condition. Death of the parts more immediately concerned in the operation, gaseous distention of the limb, and more or less general emphysema of other parts of the body, almost total disappearance of the blood, and its replacement in the heart and vessels by gas, with more or less advanced decomposition in the viscera, have been the chief appearances found post mortem. The disease, as far as we know, has not recognized a connexion with any particular age or type of constitution. We have seen it in the lad of eighteen, of light and active frame, and we have also met with it in the robust, stalwart, and perhaps too plethoric artilleryman. It has shown no tendency that we could ascertain to spread by infection or contagion. But on the occasions of the 8th and 18th of June, the final assault on the Grand Redan on the 8th of September, and after the fatal explosion in the Right Siege Train on the 15th of November, and in rare instances in the intervals between these periods, well-marked examples of it have been presented. There seems no way of accounting for these very remarkable phenomena, except by the supposition that they are the result of a sudden and general decomposition. The immediate origin of this decomposition may, not without some probability, be referred to a local, suddenly developed, but intense gangrene of the parts at the seat of injury or operation, which by a sort of pathological catalysis from the effects of the local organic decompositions, determines in the first instance, a decomposition of the blood, and, through this medium, that of all the tissues with which it comes in contact. It is remarkable that the various tissues and organs did not present the appearance of being merely dead, and spontaneously undergoing decomposition as in ordinary cases, but they seemed to show, in the changes so rapidly and intensely produced, the effects of a peculiarly destructive agency. The explanation of this agency is probably to be sought in the sudden and as it were explosive decomposition of the circulating fluid, its chemical constituents assuming the gaseous form in a sudden and violent manner, and the resulting gases in their expansion causing a mechanical separation and disintegration of the particles of the tissues. The full elucidation of the nature of the changes thus effected will require the aid of Chemical Science.

It was originally intended to give some general account of the Surgical Pathology of the past campaigns; but as it was found that it would be hardly possible to deal adequately with this subject, without trenching on the limits of the Practical Surgeon, it has been deemed not quite consistent with our duties to enter upon it in this place.

ROBERT D. LYONS.

WILLIAM AITKEN, M.D., *First Assistant Pathologist.*

In concluding this Report, I feel bound to express my best acknowledgments to both my Assistants, Drs. Aitken and Doyle. From the former, more especially, I have received such valuable aid on all occasions, that I think it due to him that his signature should stand next my own to the special section of this work.

ROBERT D. LYONS.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. I.

It may be of interest, though doubtless complete scientific data will be elsewhere furnished on this subject, to give here a very brief summary of the most remarkable Meteorological Phenomena which have come within our own observation while resident in the Crimea.

In many respects the climate of the South-western Littoral of the Crimea, the site of the Allied Camps, may be considered as a comparatively healthy one. The temperature of the past summer rarely, if ever exceeded 95° in the shade; 90° has been pretty often reached during the months of June, July, and August, but not commonly on more than two successive days; 80° to 85° have been frequent, but when accompanied by a light fresh breeze from the sea, which was constantly the case, this temperature was far from oppressive. Very considerable and sudden depressions of the Thermometer were not infrequent in the above-named months. Thus, in the last four days of July (1855) the mid-day temperature fell to 65°—68°; heavy and continuous falls of rain occurring at the same time. Again, in the middle of August, the Thermometer, which was noted at 90° at 9 A.M. on the 14th, reached only 78° on the succeeding day at the same hour, and on the 20th August it had fallen to 70°. Towards the close of August it had again reached 85°. After the middle of September a very considerable depression took place, the instrument marking 50° on the 26th, at 9 A.M. On the 27th it fell, within three hours in the forenoon, from 50° to 46°. In the middle of October it was again pretty high, reaching 75° after mid-day on the 15th. For the first four days of November the temperature reached 70°, 73°, 65°, and 70°, at 9 A.M. on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, respectively. An oppressive hot wind from E.S.E. continued to blow on these days. From the 8th to the 20th Nov., the Thermometer gradually fell, till on the 21st it stood for the greater part of the fore and afternoon 1° below the freezing point. On the 23d and 24th it was again about 50°—55°, but on the 27th reached only 27° at 9 A.M. On the 4th December it fell from 54° at 9 A.M. to 30° at 6 P.M.; and on the 5th, from 38° at 9 A.M., it gradually rose to 54° at night, when heavy rain set in. It varied much from this to the 18th, when at 9 A.M. the mercury was at 35°, from which it fell to 28° at 11 P.M., and sank steadily during the night, marking only a little above 4° (within a wooden hut) at 9 A.M. on the 19th. From this it rose slowly but gradually, marking 11° about midnight of the 19th, 16° on the 20th at 9 A.M., and 23° at midnight. The changes here noted are sufficiently remarkable, and must, under any circumstances, have influenced health to a considerable extent.

The proximity of the sea on the one hand, and the Crimean Steppes on the other, offered abundant disturbing causes to the atmosphere, which consequently was all but invariably in motion. Light breezes from the sea sprung up in the forenoon, and served much to counteract the elevation of the summer temperature, and rendered it much more tolerable; they were very refreshing, and doubtless, much conducive to health. Occasionally, however, it blew with extreme violence both from the sea and from the steppes, large pillars of dust being borne along before the wind, raised to a considerable elevation, and then scattered in clouds with great force. The strength of the wind sometimes increased to a hurricane, and by the snapping of pole-tents much exposure and discomfort were occasioned to the men, especially when, as was not infrequently the case, heavy falls of rain occurred at the same time. A peculiar hot and oppressive wind was on some few occasions felt, moving with but little velocity, but constant for the greater part of a day; a dense haze, rendering objects at a moderate distance invisible, sometimes occurred with it. We have known this wind to come both from the direction of the sea and that of the steppes. It prevailed so late as the first three days of November. Its chief effects were a peculiar sense of oppression and difficulty of respiration. In the winter months, especially in December, piercing winds from the north made the cold much more sensibly felt. Sudden and continuous heavy rains were of very frequent occurrence during the months of June, July, August, and September; occasionally, as in the end of July, continuing for several successive days, and accompanied by a remarkable depression of the Thermometer. By the flooding of the Trenches, and even in many instances of numbers of tents and huts, we believe more suffering has been induced by these excessive rains than by almost any other cause, and instances were not uncommon in which outbursts of disease of a bad form could be traced to them.

In the accompanying Tables we are enabled to give a pretty complete account of the chief Meteorological Phenomena observed at Scutari during the period of our investigations. The observations embrace the results of the Thermometer at stated periods of the day, made by our direction, at the Barrack Hospital. For the maxima and minima, and the results of the Wet Bulb Thermometer, we are indebted to Dr. Lawson, Deputy Inspector-General, a gentleman to whose courtesy and kind assistance on all occasions we owe much. Dr. Lawson's observations were made at the General Hospital at Scutari.

Register of Meteorological Observations.

Barrack Hospital, Scutari.					General Hospital, Scutari.						
1855.	Common Thermometer.				External.		External, 9 A.M.		Winds.		Weather.
June.	6 A.M.	12 Noon.	8 P.M.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.	A.M.	P.M.	
				°	°	°	°	°			
1	.	..	..	75·9	64·8	87·0	74·5	68·0	N.W.	N.W.	Fair A.M. P.M. fine.
2	..	..	..	76·6	63·3	90·0	77·0	69·8	N.W.	N.W.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
3	..	..	..	78·1	66·3	81·5	76·2	69·0	N.W.	N.W.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
4	..	..	..	73·7	66·6	80·8	77·5	70·0	N.E.	N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine; fresh breeze.
5	..	..	..	71·2	65·0	77·5	75·5	68·0	N.E.	N.	Cloudy A.M. P.M. cloudy.
6	..	..	..	76·5	65·3	87·8	74·5	69·0	N.	N.	Rain at night. Cloudy.
7	..	..	..	70·2	63·4	77·0	75·6	69·2	S. by	S.W.	Cloudy A.M. P.M. cloudy.
8	..	..	..	67·1	65·3	69·0	66·2	63·0	S. Easterly	N.E.	Rain A.M. P.M. squally, rain.
9	..	..	..	74·4	61·5	87·4	69·0	62·0	N. Easterly	Northerly	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
10	..	..	..	70·8	60·0	81·6	63·0	65 4	N. Easterly	N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
11	..	..	..	73·7	65·4	82·0	74·4	65·0	E.N.E.	N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fresh breeze.
12	..	..	..	68·5	61·0	76·0	75·0	63·0	N.E.	N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. do.
13	..	..	..	70·5	63·0	78·0	73·5	68·0	S.	N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
14	..	..	..	70·3	61·6	80·0	78·0	68·0	E.	N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
15	..	..	..	70·3	61·7	79·0	78·0	69·5	N.E.	Northerly	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
16	..	..	..	72·2	62·2	82·2	76·7	68·6	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
17	..	..	..	72·8	63·0	80·6	76·6	69·0	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
18	..	..	..	74·1	66·3	82·0	79·5	70·6	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
19	..	..	..	76·2	67·3	85·2	82·2	72·0	S.W.	N.N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
20	..	..	..	76·7	65·6	87·8	81·0	71·0	S.W.	N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
				Maxima and Minima of the Decades of Month.							
21	71	76	80		67·0	85·7	80·0	72·8	S.W.	Variable	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
22	72	76	78	Morning Maxima 74°	68·0	84·4	79·5	72·0	S.S.W.	..	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
23	71	77	76		68·8	89·0	81·5	72·4	S.S.W.	N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
24	72	+82	+86	Morning Minima 60°	70·0	98·0	84·0	73·0	S.W.	S.W.	Fine, hot A.M. P.M. hot, fine.
25	+74	76	72	Noon Maxima 82°	72·2	78·0	76·2	68·3	W.S.W.	W.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.
26	62	72	70	Noon Minima 66°	63·0	77·0	73·0	62·8	W.S.W.	S.	Fine A.M. P.M. cloudy.
27	−60	−66	70	Evening Maxima 86°	60·5	74·5	68·0	60·0	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	Fine, rain at night. P.M. cloudy.
28	66	70	70		64·5	79·0	75·0	67·7	Calm	N.E.	Cloudy A.M. P.M. cloudy.
29	68	67	−66	Evening Minima 66°	66·0	73·5	71·5	65·0	N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy A.M. P.M. cloudy.
30	62	70	68		68·5	76·4	73·5	62·8	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	Fine A.M. P.M. fine.

Register of Meteorological Observations—*continued.*

Barrack Hospital, Scutari.					General Hospital, Scutari.						
1855.	Common Thermometer.				External.		9 A.M.		Winds.		Weather.
July.	6 A.M.	12 Noon.	8 P.M.	Maxima and Minima of the Decades of Month.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.	A.M.	P.M.	
	°	°	°		°	°	°	°			
1	−64	72	70		58·4	76·6	75·0	63·4	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fair. P.M. fine.
2	65	74	+80	Morning Maxima 72°	59·7	77·0	74·3	64·4	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fair. P.M. fine.
3	66	−70	−68	Morning Minima 64°	59·5	78·6	74·0	67·0	N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
4	66	77	74		61·0	82·0	78·0	66·8	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
5	70	77	80	Noon Maxima 80°	64·8	81·5	78·0	68·0	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
6	71	77	78	Noon Minima 70°	66·4	82·0	80·5	69·6	E.E.E	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
7	71	+80	74	Evening Maxima 80°	66·2	82·0	81·0	71·0	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
8	70	79	77		68·2	80·0	80·0	71·0	E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine; cloudy. P.M. fine.
9	+72	78	79	Evening Minima 68°	67·2	81·5	79·0	71·0	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. hazy; fine. P.M. fine.
10	72	75	78		67·0	88·6	76·0	71·4	W.S.W.	.E.	A.M. fair. P.M. fine.
11	70	78	80		68·0	89·3	82·0	72·6	S.W.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
12	74	81	84	Morning Maxima 78°	70·8	94·0	88·0	75·0	Variable.	Variable.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
13	+78	+84	+86	Morning Minima 67°	73·0	88·0	88·0	77·0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	A.M. fine; fresh breeze. P.M. fair; do.
14	75	77	74		70·5	79·0	77·5	72·0	N.	N.N.W.	A.M. cloudy; rain. P.M. cloudy; fine.
15	68	74	71	Noon Maxima 84°	65·8	80·0	76·0	65·6	N.	N.N.W.	A.M. cloudy; fair. P.M. fine.
16	68	74	71	Noon Minima 72°	62·3	79·0	78·0	70·0	N.	N.N.W.	A.M. cloudy; rain at night. P.M. cloudy.
17	−67	−72	−70	Evening Maxima 86°	59·4	80·0	75·0	67·8	Calm.	S.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
18	67	75	76		62·5	84·5	77·3	68·8	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
19	68	80	76	Evening Minima 70°	65·0	83·0	82·7	68·6	E.N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
20	70	80	77		66·2	81·5	80·8	70·0	E.N.E.	N.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
21	−70	+80	78		65·5	82·0	81·5	71·3	N.W.	N.W.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
22	71	79	79		65·0	..	78·8	71·5	E.N.E.	..	A.M. cloudy; fair.
23	71	80	78	Morning Maxima 77°	..	82·0	..	..	..	..	.....
24	74	78	+80	Morning Minima 70°	69·0	87·0	80·5	74·0	Calm.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
25	75	80	80	Noon Maxima 80°	71·8	85·0	81·0	74·3	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
26	75	78	78		70·4	87·0	81·7	75·5	N.E.	Calm.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. fine.
27	73	79	79	Noon Minima 77°	70·4	89·5	82·5	75·2	S.W.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
28	+77	80	−76	Evening Maxima 80°	75·0	83·0	82·8	74·0	N.N.W.	N.	A.M. close; cloudy. P.M. thunder, rain; afterwards fine.
29	70	−77	80	Evening Minima 76°	67·3	83·6	79·5	73·2	N.	Calm.	A.M. fine; rain at night. P.M. fair.
30	72	78	80		69·0	87·0	82·0	74·0	N.N.W.	N.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
31	74	79	80		69·5	87·6	84·5	73·0	N.N.W.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.

July.	From 1st to 10th.	From 11th to 20th.	From 21st to 31st.	Month.
	°	°	°	°
Maximum - - -	80	86	80	86
Minimum - - -	64	67	70	64
Mean - - - -	70·6	76·1	76·6	74·4

Register of Meteorological Observations—*continued.*

Barrack Hospital, Scutari.					General Hospital, Scutari.						
1855.	Common Thermometer.				External.		9 A.M.		Winds.		Weather.
Aug.	6 A.M.	12 Noon.	8 P.M.	Maxima and Minima of the Decades of Month.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.	A.M.	P.M.	
	°	°	°		°	°	°	°			
1	70	78	77		68·0	84·0	81·0	70·3	N.	N.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
2	73	78	78		70·0	83·0	79·2	70·6	N.N.W.	N.W.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
3	73	80	77	Morning Maxima 74°	68·0	84·5	79·6	73·0	N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. fine.
4	+74	+80	+78	Morning Minima 68°	72·0	85·5	83·5	72·6	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
5	74	82	77	Noon Maxima 80°	73·0	85·5	83·6	72·6	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
6	74	80	78	Noon Minima 72°	68·8	85·6	84·0	70·8	N.	N.N.W.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
7	73	73	76	Evening Maxima 78°	69·4	78·0	77·5	73·0	N.N.W.	Northerly.	Thunder and rain all day long and during the night.
8	−68	−72	75	Evening Minima 74°	64·5	78·0	71·0	68·8	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
9	68	76	−74		65·5	80·5	78·3	72·8	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
10	71	76	76		68·3	84·0	79·5	75·0	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine; cloudy. P.M. fine.
11	71	79	77		69·5	83·5	81·0	75·5	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
12	73	80	78	Morning Maxima 74°	70·5	84·0	84·0	75·5	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
13	+74	78	+80	Morning Minima 67°	70·5	87·5	80·5	75·0	Variable.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
14	74	80	80	Noon Maxima 82°	70·5	86·0	81·6	76·0	S.W.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
15	74	+82	80	Noon Minima 72°	70·4	84·0	82·0	75·0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
16	72	74	72	Evening Maxima 80°	74·0	76·0	74·5	66·0	N.N.E. Fresh.	N.N.E. Fresh.	A.M. fine. P.M. cloudy.
17	70	74	74	Evening Minima 70°	73·0	80·0	75·3	66·0	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. cloudy.
18	70	75	74		67·0	77·0	76·0	65·2	N.N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine; cloudy.
19	68	73	71		67·0	75·0	73·6	64·2	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine; fresh breeze during day.
20	−67	−72	−70		70·0	76·5	75·2	64·0	N.N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine; fresh breeze during day.
21	−64	74	70		67·4	77·0	75·5	64·0	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine; fresh breeze during day.
22	68	75	72		68·0	79·0	77·0	66·0	E.N.E. Fresh.	E.N.E. Fresh.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine; fresh breeze during day.
23	68	75	75	Morning Maxima 70°	66·5	78·3	75·6	65·4	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine; fresh breeze during day.
24	68	77	76	Morning Minima 64°	65·0	80·5	77·6	68·8	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine; fresh breeze during day.
25	+70	+78	76	Noon Maxima 78°	68·0	82·3	79·2	70·0	E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
26	72	78	+76	Noon Minima 71°	67·6	82·0	80·5	70·0	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
27	68	74	72	Evening Maxima 76°	65·8	78·0	76·0	64·8	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine; cloudy. P.M. fine.
28	68	74	72	Evening Minima 69°	66·3	77·0	74·5	68·0	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. fine.
29	67	76	76		62·0	77·5	76·0	68·0	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
30	70	75	70		66·3	76·0	76·5	69·0	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. fine.
31	66	−71	−69		64·3	74·0	73·5	63·4	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. fine.

August.	From 1st to 10th.	From 11th to 20th.	From 21st to 31st.	Month.
	°	°	°	°
Maximum - - -	80	82	78	82
Minimum - - -	68	67	64	64
Mean - - - -	74·3	74·1	71·3	73·25

Register of Meteorological Observations—*continued.*

Barrack Hospital, Scutari.					General Hospital, Scutari.							
1855.	Common Thermometer.				External.		9 A.M.		Aneroid Barometer.	Winds.		Weather.
Sept.	6 A.M.	12 Noon.	8 P.M.	Maxima and Minima of the Decades of Month.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.		A.M.	P.M.	
	°	°	°		°	°	°	°	°			
1	63	70	68		57·0	74·0	71·5	62·8	..	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
2	62	70	71	Morning Maxima 71°	58·0	77·0	72·0	63·4	..	E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
3	66	74	72	Morning Minima 60°	62·3	80·0	74·6	66·6	..	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
4	67	73	72	Noon Maxima 80°	64·5	78·0	74·8	66·4	..	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
5	67	73	74	Noon Minima 64°	63·3	78·0	76·0	65·5	..	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
6	66	72	76	Evening Maxima 82°	60·3	83·5	75·5	68·0	..	E.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
7	+71	+80	+82	Evening Minima 60°	68·5	84·0	82·0	70·0	..	E.N.E.	N.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
8	67	67	73		..	69·5	69·0	60·0	..	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
9	−60	66	−65		53·6	71·0	66·5	60·0	30·18	E.S.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
10	60	−64	67		52·0	72·0	66·3	58·4	29·95	Calm.	S.	A.M. fine. P.M. cloudy.
11	66	72	+72		60·8	74·8	72·3	64·0	..	W.	S.W.	A.M. p. at night; cloudy. P.M. cloudy.
12	+67	72	71	Morning Maxima 67°	63·5	77·5	73·6	67·4	29·97	N.W.	N.W.	A.M. cloudy p. P.M. cloudy
13	66	+73	71	Morning Minima 57°	62·0	77·0	73·4	65·0	29·95	E.	S.W.	A.M. cloudy p. P.M. cloudy.
14	64	71	70	Noon Maxima 73°	63·0	73·0	67·8	66·0	29·71	S.W.	S.W.	A.M. rain at night. P.M. cloudy.
15	66	68	70	Noon Minima 60°	61·8	78·0	70·2	67·0	29·85	S.W.	S.W.	A.M. rain at night. P.M. p.
16	63	65	63	Evening Maxima 72°	66·0	66·0	65·0	61·0	29·90	N. q.	N.W.	A.M. q. p. P.M. p.
17	58	−60	−60	Evening Minima 60°	54·2	63·0	56·5	54·6	29·95	W.	N.	A.M. fine. P.M. p.
18	−57	64	62		52·0	67·5	63·9	58·6	30·02	N.	N.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
19	57	64	65		51·5	71·0	63·2	59·4	30·06	E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
20	58	64	64		52·3	69·0	67·3	63·0	30·05	Calm.	N.N.E.	A.M. c. p. P.M. fine p.
21	60	66	63		53·0	71·5	65·0	60·8	30·13	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. p. P.M. c. p.
22	−59	65	63	Morning Maxima 64°	56·0	71·0	66·0	62·6	30·14	N.E.	N.E.	Passing showers.
23	60	64	64	Morning Minima 59°	56·5	70·0	66·0	62·0	30·14	N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy.
24	60	65	64	Noon Maxima 69°	55·0	70·5	65·3	61·0	29·94	N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy; fine.
25	60	66	67	Noon Minima 64°	53·0	69·5	65·3	61·0	29·82	N.E.	S.W.	Fine.
26	60	67	66	Evening Maxima 67°	56·7	70·0	71·0	61·6	29·93	S.W.	N.E. Fresh.	Fine.
27	62	66	64	Evening Minima 60°	59·5	70·0	63·5	59·2	30·16	N.E. Fresh.	N.E.	Cloudy.
28	62	+69	64		61·0	69·0	70·5	66·0	30·03	N.E.	N.E.	Fine; rain at night.
29	+64	−64	−60		59·5	64·0	63·4	61·2	30·00	N.E.	N.E.	Rain; overcast.
30	60	65	61		53·6	66·0	63·5	59·6	30·05	N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy p.

September.	From 1st to 10th.	From 11th to 20th.	From 21st to 30th.	Month.
	°	°	°	°
Maximum - - -	82	73	69	82
Minimum - - -	60	57	59	57
Mean - - -	68·6	64·8	63·8	69·5

Register of Meteorological Observations—*continued.*

Barrack Hospital, Scutari.					General Hospital, Scutari.						
185.	Common Thermometer.				External.		9 A.M.		Aneroid Barometer.	Winds.		Weather.
Oct.	6 A.M.	12 Noon.	8 P.M.	Maxima and Minima of the Decades of Month.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.		A.M.	P.M.	
	°	°	°		°	°	°	°	°			
1	59	66	64		52·0	..	63·2	6 ·8	30·44	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
2	60	66	65	Morning Maxima 64°	53·5	71·0	64·5	60·0	29·94	E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
3	61	66	69		52·8	75·6	66·5	62·5	29·78	W.S.W.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine; cloudy.
4	+64	67	64	Morning Minima 56°	59·3	69·0	64·0	62·0	29·74	W.S.W.	S.W.	A.M. rain at night. P.M. fine.
5	−56	−61	−62	Noon Maxima 70°	55·4	67·0	60·6	57·0	29·84	W.	N.	A.M. overcast. P.M. showery.
6	61	66	64	Noon Minima 61°	58·0	67·0	64·4	62·0	29·97	N.	N.	A.M. fair. P.M. fair.
7	60	65	65	Evening Maxima 74°	55·0	70·2	65·3	62·6	29·98	E.	N.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
8	62	67	66		53·8	68·6	65·5	63·0	29·97	S.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
9	60	+70	70	Evening Minima 62°	57·0	73·0	67·5	64·0	29·89	S.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
10	+64	73	+74		61·0	75·5	74·7	66·3	29·75	S.W.	S.W.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
11	+69	+75	+70		67·6	80·0	75·5	66·0	29·68	S.W.	N.N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. cloudy.
12	62	−64	−64		60·3	65·0	61·3	61·0	29·78	S.S.E.	N.	A.M. overcast. P.M. cloudy; rain.
13	60	66	66	Morning Maxima 69°	53·8	69·0	65·0	63·4	29·79	S.	N.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
14	−60	70	68	Morning Minima 60°	53·4	71·5	65·6	64·0	29·90	S.W.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
15	62	69	70	Noon Mxaima 75°	56·0	71·5	67·4	65·2	29·92	S.W.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
16	63	70	70	Noon Minima 64°	59·0	71·0	68·6	66·0	29·84	Calm.	Calm.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
17	62	70	67		58·0	71·0	69·0	67·4	29·92	S.	N.N.E.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. fine.
18	62	66	66	Evening Maxima 70°	58·3	66·0	66·4	64·7	30·02	E.	N.E.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. overcast.
19	62	66	66	Evening Minima 64°	58·5	68·0	64·5	62·8	30·12	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
20	61	66	66		53·6	68·5	65·0	63·8	30·10	S.S.W.	S.W.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. fair.
21	+62	65	62		56·5	67·7	66·4	64·0	30·9	N. Fresh.	N.E.	A.M. cloudy. P.M.
22	−56	64	64		54·5	66·0	61·0	58·0	30·14	E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
23	56	65	65	Morning Maxima 62°	49·5	64·0	63·5	58·6	30·04	Calm.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
24	60	64	64	Morning Minima 56°	57·8	65·8	61·6	57·6	30·12	E.	N.E.	A.M. overcast. P.M. fine.
25	60	66	65		56·0	63·6	65·0	61·2	30·01	E.	N.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
26	60	−63	−62	Noon Maxima 70°	55·5	64·6	62·0	58·0	30·02	E.	E.N.E.	A.M. overcast. P.M. overcast.
27	60	63	64	Noon Minima 63°	53·3	67·0	64·5	61·0	29·98	E.	E.N.E.	A.M. overcast. P.M. fine.
28	60	63	64	Evening Maxima 70°	54·0	67·0	64·7	61·7	30·02	Calm.	N.E.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. fine.
29	60	67	65	Evening Minima 62°	52·5	67·7	62·3	66·0	29·98	E.	Cal	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
30	60	70	68		52·4	70·5	66·5	63·0	29·89	N.	S.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
31	60	+70	+70		61·5	78·0	71·0	61·2	29·90	E.	E.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. fine.

October.	From 1st to 10th.	From 11th to 20th.	From 21st to 31st.	Month.
	°	°	°	°
Maximum - - -	74	75	70	75
Minimum - - -	56	60	56	56
Mean - - -	66·16	67	63·8	65·6

Register of Meteorological Observations—*continued.*

1855.	Barrack Hospital, Scutari. Common Thermometer.				General Hospital, Scutari. External.		9 A.M.			Winds.		Weather.
Nov.	6 A.M.	12 Noon.	8 P.M.	Maxima and Minima of the Decades of Month.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.	Aneroid Barometer.	A.M.	P.M.	
	°	°	°		°	°	°	°	°			
1	64	+74	+72		61·0	72·0	72·0	64·0	30·00	S.E.	S.E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
2	64	74	70	Morning Maxima 64°	57·6	72·0	69·0	63·0	30·06	S.	E.	A.M. fine. P.M. fine.
3	64	70	68									
4	64	66	68	Morning Minima 58°								
5	+64	68	68	Noon Maxima 74°	*Note.*—These Observations were lost, in consequence of the loss of the papers on which they were entered.							
6	60	65	62	Noon Minima 62°								
7	60	64	63	Evening Maxima 72°								
8	58	64	63		..	65·2	..	..	..			
9	−58	63	64	Evening Minima 60°	53·0	67·2	60·4	58·6	29·97	Calm.	Calm.	Fine, hazy. P.M. overcast.
10	60	−62	−60		54·8	56·8	58·4	58·8	30·02	Calm.	S.W.	Overcast, rain at night. P.M. T. L. rain.
11	+56	57	−55		53·0	53·0	56·8	56·0	30·01	N.E.	N N.E. Fresh.	Overcast, rain at night. P.M. overcast, rain, squally.
12	−50	−50	56	Morning Maxima 56°	44·2	56·0	46·0	47·0	30·18	N.N.E. Fresh.	N.N.E. Fresh.	Overcast, rain at night. P.M. overcast, rain, squally.
13	56	+59	58	Morning Minima 50°	44·5	60·5	56·0	56·0	30·22	N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy, much rain at night. P.M. fair; cloudy.
14	54	58	58		50·8	58·6	57·0	56·6	30·19	E.N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy; fine. P.M. fine.
15	53	57	58	Noon Maxima 59°	49·0	55·0	56·0	55·0	30·12	E.N.E.	N.E.	Fine. P.M. fin e
16	−50	58	+60	Noon Minima 50°	49·4	55·0	56·0	55·0	30·15	N.E.	N.E.	Fine. P.M. cloudy.
17	53	58	58	Evening Maxima 60°	49·4	56·0	55·0	53·7	30·21	N.E.	N.E.	Fine. P.M. cloudy.
18	55	58	58	Evening Minima 55°	47·0	60·0	53·4	53·4	30·17	N.N.E. very slight.	N.E.	Fine; rain at night. P.M. fine.
19	51	57	57		47·0	60·0	53·8	53·0	30·07	N.	N.E.	Fine. P.M. cloudy.
20	54	58	56		50·0	51·5	51·6	51·4	29·88	N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy, p. P.M. cloudy, p.
21	50	54	56		44·6	49·8	48·5	48·6	29·94	N.E.	N.E.	Overcast. P.M. cloudy.
22	50	55	56	Morning Maxima 57°	44·3	52·0	48·2	46·7	29·94	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	Fine. P.M. fine.
23	50	55	57		41·6	54·6	50·0	48·0	29·95	N.E.	N.E.	Fine. P.M. fine.
24	50	55	58	Morning Minima 46°	40·0	56·0	48·6	49·2	29·97	Calm.	N.E.	Fine. P.M. fine.
25	54	56	58	Noon Maxima 60°	47·5	58·0	56·0	56·6	29·65	S.S.W. Fresh.	S.W.	Overcast; rain. P.M. cloudy.
26	+57	+60	59	Noon Minima 52°	52·5	52·5	55·3	56·0	29·85	N.	N.	Fine. P.M. Cloudy.
27	54	60	+60	Evening Maxima 60°	47·2	51·0	51·0	50·8	29·73	S.W.	N.	Cloudy. P.M. Cloudy.
28	54	54	54		46·0	45·0	47·0	47·4	29·45	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	Overcast; much rain during night. Overcast; rain.
29	50	54	56	Evening Minima 56°	39·0	46·4	44·5	43·4	29·84	N.N.E.	N.E.	Overcast; cloudy.
30	−46	−52	−56		38·0	44·5	45·5	45·4	29·68	N.E.	N.E.	Fine; overcast.

November.	From 1st to 10th.	From 11th to 20th.	From 21st to 30th.	Month.
	°	°	°	°
Maximum - - -	74	60	60	74
Minimum - - -	51	50	46	46
Mean - - -	65	56	55	58

Register of Meteorological Observations—*continued.*

1855	Barrack Hospital, Scutari. Common Thermometer.				General Hospital, Scutari. External.		9 A.M.			Winds.		Weather.
Dec.	6 A.M.	12 Noon.	8 P.M.	Maxima and Minima of the Decades of Month.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.	Aneroid Barometer.	A.M.	P.M.	
	°	°	°		°	°	°	°	°			
1	49	52	54		42·0	48·0	44·5	44·8	*29·51	N.N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy, rain at night. Overcast.
2	46	48	50	Morning Maxima 56°	37·3	46·0	43·3	41·2	29·68	N.E.	N.E.	Overcast. Overcast.
3	48	54	58	Morning Minima 46°	37·5	41·5	47·6	84·4	29·55	Calm.	Northerly.	Overcast. Overcast.
4	52	52	52	Noon Maxima 58°	41·5	51·5	41·5	43·2	29·55	N.	Northerly.	Overcast, rain at night, gale from South. Overcast.
5	50	56	57	Noon Minima 48°	41·3	56·0	51·5	52·4	29·51	S.	S.	Cloudy. Rain. Overcast, hazy; squall at 7 P.M.
6	54	58	56	Evening Maxima 60°	54·0	55·5	54·7	54·8	29·41	S.	Southerly.	Overcast. Rain. Fine.
7	54	58	60	Evening Minima 50°	51·3	52·0	55·5	54·0	29·56	Southerly.	S.	Fine. Fine. Cloudy.
8	54	55	56		44·3	55·5	46·0	45·0	29·65	N.E.	N.E.	Overcast, rain. Overcast.
9	56	56	60		43·3	51·6	55·6	56·0	29·60	S.	N.E.	Overcast, rain at night. Overcast.
10	52	58	59		48·3	54·0	51·6	51·6	29·73	N.	N.E.	Cloudy. Overcast.
11	53	58	59		49·5	55·6	53·0	53·0	29·90	N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy. Cloudy, fine.
12	54	50	58	Morning Maxima 54°	46·5	56·0	55·6	53·4	29·55	E.S.E.	S.S.W.	Cloudy. Fine. Cloudy, strong gale.
13	48	52	57	Morning Minima 33°	41·0	44·0	42·6	43·6	29·56	N.	N.N.E.	Overcast, rain & gale, N.W., at night. Overcast, rain.
14	50	52	50	Noon Maxima 58°	41·0	44·5	44·5	46·0	29·38	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	Overcast, rain, gale at night. Overcast, rain.
15	42	48	6	Noon Minimum 44°	33·0	35·3	35·3	36·8	29·45	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	Overcast, sleet, gale at night. Overcast, rain.
16	42	45	46	Evening Maxima 59°	32·5	34·6	34·0	35·6	29·81	N.E.	N.N.E.	Overcast, sleet, blew fresh at night. Cloudy, fine.
17	33	44	45	Evening Minima 45°	30·5	41·0	34·0	33·8	29·78	N.N.W.	W.	Cloudy, fine, frost. Fine Cold.
18	39	56	46		32·3	45·0	43·0	44·2	29·87	Calm.	S.W.	Fine. Fine. Cloudy.
19	44	47	46		32·5	38·7	36·0	37·0	30·07	N.E.	N.E. Fresh.	Overcast, rain. Overcast, sleet.
20	44	48	52		33·0	..	39·0	39·4	30·17	E.	Calm.	Cloudy, rain. Cloudy, fine.
21	46	52	56		..	53·0	..	..	..	E.	Calm.	Cloudy, fine. Cloudy, fine.
22	50	58	59	Morning Maxima 50°	44·0	57·0	49·4	49·2	30·00	E.	E.	Cloudy, fine. Cloudy, fine.
23	48	56	55	Morning Minima 42°	43·3	52·0	47·7	48·8	30·15	N.E.	E.	Overcast. Fine. Cloudy.
24	49	54	52	Noon Maxima 58°	44·4	50·0	47·0	47·2	30·15	E.	N.E.	Fine, clear. Fine, clear.
25	47	53	50	Noon Minima 48°	40·0	49·5	43·8	44·8	30·05	N.	N.	Fine. Cloudy. Fine.
26	44	50	48	Evening Maxima 59°	34·3	45·0	41·3	42·8	29·89	E.	N.E.	Fine. Fine. Cloudy.
27	44	51	49	Evening Minima 48°	34·0	45·5	41·3	42·6	29·98	N.	N.E.	Fine. Cloudy. Overcast.
28	45	50	50		40·0	43·0	42·6	43·4	30·19	N.	N.E.	Overcast, drizzle. Overcast, drizzle.
29	46	50	49		38·0	47·5	42·6	44·0	30·28	E.	N.E.	Cloudy. Cloudy, fair.
30	42	48	50		34·0	43·0	40·6	41·2	30·27	N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy. Cloudy, rain at night.
31	42	50	50		35·3	44·5	39·3	40·0	30·27	E.	Calm.	Fine. Fine.

December.	From 1st to 10th.	From 11th to 20th.	From 21st to 31st.
	°	°	°
Maximum - - -	60	59	59
Minimum - - -	46	33	42
Mean - - -	53	46	50

* 29·35 at Midnight.

APPENDIX II.

COPY of LETTER accompanying List of Morbid Preparations forwarded to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

SIR, *London, March 11th*, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to enclose you herewith a brief descriptive list of certain pathological preparations collected by myself and my assistants, during our mission of Pathological Inquiry to the East.

These preparations have been chiefly collected at Scutari, and though not numerous, will, I think, be found to illustrate well the most marked forms of disease which prevailed in the hospitals at that station. Important as these were numerically, as well as by the profound and fatal lesions they induced, they ranged through but a small extent of the Pathological category; so that disease was found to recur very constantly in certain tolerably well-defined types. It is in the illustration of such types in all their varieties that the chief value of the preparations of morbid parts, which I have the honour to contribute to the Museum of Chatham, will be chiefly found.

The specimens frequently embrace nearly the whole Intestinal Tract, and, if I may be permitted the suggestion, constitute not only "stock," from which numerous and multiple preparations may be made, but also in their "putting up" will require to be treated in such a manner as will cause them to illustrate best the very varied processes of the same diseased action, and its results in different structures. This remark will apply especially to the excellent specimens illustrative of the Secondary Enteric Lesions of Fever, and also to those which demonstrate the remarkable Atrophic Lesions of the Mucous Membrane and of the Minute Glandular Apparatus of the Small Intestine, often associated with Chronic Dysentery. I feel authorized to say, that should it be thought that any assistance on my part could be afforded to the gentlemen engaged in putting up the preparations at Chatham, both Dr. Aitken, my first assistant, and myself will feel happy to contribute any additional information or indications which may be deemed necessary.

A correspondence which I had formerly the honour of addressing to Lord Panmure, and which has, perhaps, come under your notice, fully explains why it is that I have not the pleasure of offering to the Museum of the Army Medical Department a collection of specimens illustrative of the Surgical Pathology of the past campaigns.

It was and is a matter of the greatest regret to me that the necessary facilities and authority for carrying out this object were denied to me.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Very faithfully yours,
ROBERT D. LYONS.

To the Director-General of the
Army Medical Department, London.

List of Preparations collected at Scutari and elsewhere—*continued.*

Number of Preparation.	Disease.	General Description of Morbid Parts.	Name of Patient.	Regiment.	No.
20	Phthisis - -	*Colon* :—Exudation, with diphtheritic deposit, and ulceration extending up into small gut.	— Owen - -	L. T. C.	159
21	Diarrhœa - -	*Small Gut* :—Extensive ulceration of Peyer's Patches - - - -	Corp. Rich. Togood	4th Light Dragoons.	—
21*a*	- - -	*Portion of Gut* in a state of intus-susception - - - - -			
21*b*	- - -	*Mesenteric Glands* in a state of enlargement and softening - - -			
22	- - -	*Portion of gut*, in case of Preparation No. 19, with ulceration of Peyer's Patches.	—	—	—
23	- - -	Taenia solium complete with its head.	—	—	—
24	Chronic Dysentery	*Ileum* :—Ulceration in the vicinity of ileo-cœcal valve - - - -	Private Jas. Davis	1st Drags.	—
25	- - -	*Stomach* :—Remarkable hypertrophy of mucous tissue ; patient long known to be addicted to drink.	—	—	—
26	Injury - -	*Lung* :—Remarkable rupture of Left, extending horizontally across the pulmonary structure to near the bronchus, caused by external violence in explosion of November 15 ; no rupture of costal pleura could be positively determined, old band-like adhesions being found at corresponding part of Thoracic wall.	—	—	—
27	Vul. Sclop. -	*Intestines* :—The "Diarrhœa Tubularis," more properly "Diphthero-Enterite," in small Intestines, being the lesion which caused death in one of Dr. Lyons's cases of amputation through the knee joint, at General Hospital in Camp.	Case of Pat. Campbell	68th	—
28	Fever - - -	*Intestines* :—Enteric lesions (secondary) of Fever - - - -	A patient of 38th in Camp.		
29	Vul. Sclop. - -	*Humeral Artery* :—Veins and nerves ; centric portions in a limb torn off by a round shot.	—	—	—
30	Dysentery - -	Large Intestine :—Exudation in large, with ulceration in small Intestine, and Sago-grain (Dr. Lyons) appearance (or white milk-like infiltration of solitary glands in Jejunum).	—	—	—
30	Cholera - -	Sago-grain appearance in *Jejunum*.	—	—	—
31	- - -	*Deposit* in solitary glands and Peyer's Patches.	—	—	—
32	F. C. C. - -	*Ileum* :—Extensive ulcerations in Peyer's Patches.	—	—	—
33	Chronic Dysentery	Large gut in case of which No. 10 is Preparation of Small gut, showing extensive ulceration of mucous surface.	—	—	—
34	Cholera - -	Ulceration of Peyer's Patches, and infiltration of Solitary Glands, death on 7th day	Van Katt.	—	—

List of Preparations collected at Scutari and elsewhere by Dr. Lyons and his Assistants, and forwarded to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

Number of Preparation.	Disease.	General Description of Morbid Parts.	Name of Patient.	Regiment.	No.
1	Chronic Dysentery	*Rectum* :—Soft pulpy exudation of the mucous membrane, of a greenish black colour when recent, and deeply ulcerated.	Michael Delaney -	48th	1,082
2	Diarrhœa - -	*Jejunum* :—Ulceration of Peyer's Glands - - - - - -	Charles Borough.	—	—
3	F. C. C. - -	*Ileum* :—Deposit and ulceration in Peyer's Patches - - - -	David Prior.	—	—
4	Chronic Dysentery	*Colon* :—Upper portion of a greenish-black colour when recent, with extensive ulceration increasing as the Rectum is approached.	William Cullen -	77th	3,267
5	Diarrhœa - -	*Colon and Rectum* :—Honeycomb-like exudation over mucous membrane - -	Ben. Brown - -	34th	3,674
6	Ditto - - -	*Ileum* :—Ulceration of Peyer's Patches, increasing in size towards Cœcum -	—Woodward -	7th	2,825
7	Ditto - - -	*Ileum* :—Ulceration of Peyer's Patches, excavations with sloughs - - -	Private G. Nicholas	7th	3,733
8	Dysentery, Acute -	*Colon* :—Of a dark green colour when recent ; ulceration to depth of peritoneum -	Geo. Wildsmith -	95th	3,397
9	Dysentery, Chronic	*Colon* :—Of a green colour when recent ; enormous thickening of tissue - -	Peter Denachy -	31st	2,045
10	Ditto - - -	*Ileum* :—Ulcers at lower part ; exudation in Colon (*See* Preparation No. 33) -	George Lines n	R. H. A.	—
11	Hemorrhage from wound of Brachial.	*Brachial Artery* :—Partial tear across ; ulcerations ; ligatures applied, but not to sound parts of vessel ; median and cutaneous nerves and veins much injured.	George Ande	34th	—
12	Dysentery - -	*Colon, &c.* :—Exudation ; distention of solitary glands, with ulceration (tuberculous diphtheritic lesions).			
12*a*	- - -	*Mesenteric Glands* :—Tuberculous degeneration, with cretaceous deposit - -	Private R. Sully -	23rd.	—
13	Chronic Dysentery	*Colon, &c.* :—Diphtheritic exudation, with ulceration of vermiform appendix and of Peyer's Patches.	—	—	—
14	Bronchitis - -	*Small Intestines* :—Wasting of mucous membrane ; remains of ulceration in glands	Woods - -	R. Brigade	3,739
15	Mania - - -	*Colon* :—Remains of healed ulceration, with melanotic deposit - - -	Private P. Holden	62d	2,765
16	Ditto - - -	*Rectum* :—Exudation, with great thickening of substance of gut - - -	W. Bridly - -	R. A.	—
17	Pericarditis - -	*Heart and Pericardium* :—Adhesions organized - - - - -	John Smith - -	55th	—
18	Aneurism - -	*Aorta*, with portion of Heart :—Aneurism about size of walnut ; dilatation of Aorta			
18*a*	- - -	Atrophy of Mucous Membrane of Small and Large Gut :—Peyer's Patches and solitary glands infiltrated with white milky deposit ; partial wasting, with melanic deposit in the gland Patches - - - - - -			
19	Diarrhœa - -	Ulceration of Peyer's Patches :—Follicular wasting of gut ; bareness of Peyer's Glands.	Moses Ewans -	44th	2,922